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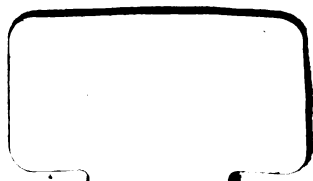
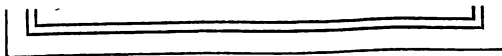
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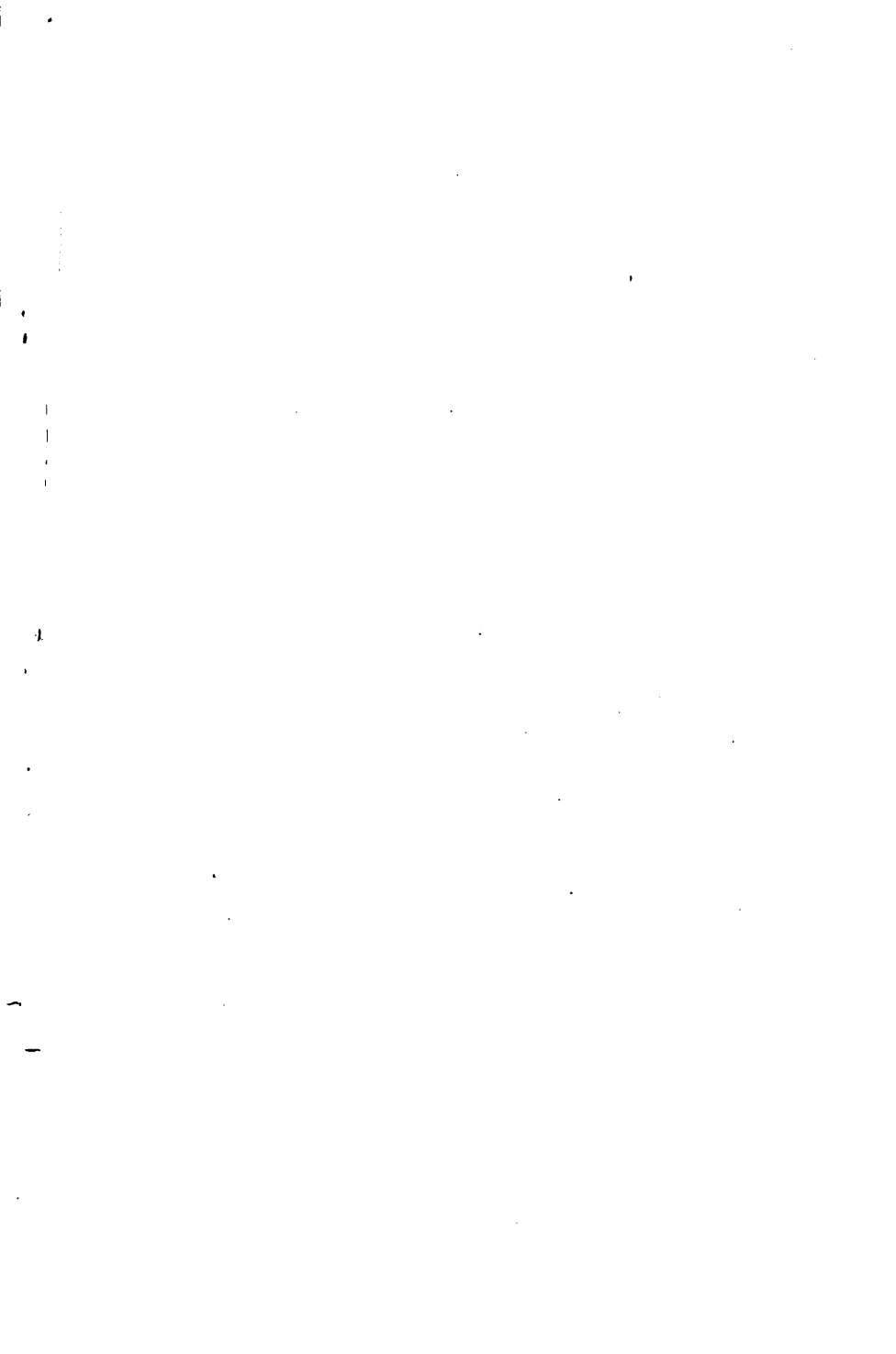
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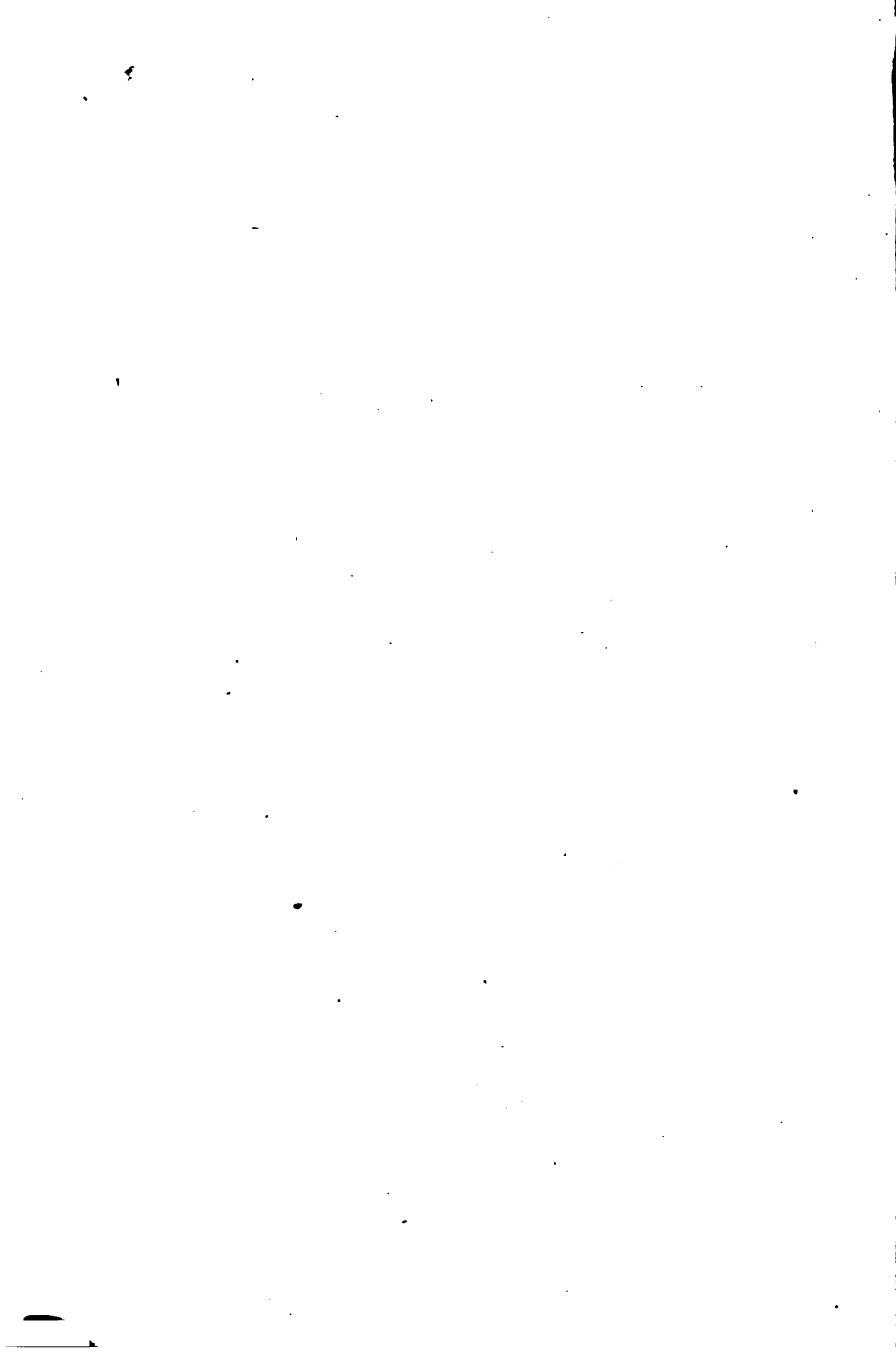
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NOTICE.

In the preparation of this volume the editor has made use of material found in the *Congressional Record* without giving credit to the several Senators and Representatives whose remarks have been utilized, except in cases where the character of the debate was such that names must necessarily appear. The services of Hon. W. W. Curry, of Indiana, are acknowledged in the preparation of the work. The tables used have been verified and corrected throughout the entire work. The figures can therefore be quoted with absolute assurance by speakers and writers. Great care should be taken in noticing the BLACK-FACED TITLES of the book, as this will guide the reader invariably to the subject without the use of an index. All important matter relating to money is found under the headings of "Currency" and "Coin." The volume has been prepared under great disadvantages to the editor, by reason of the haste and confusion incident to the work of the campaign and the closing hours of Congress. It is therefore not so full and complete in all its details as at first contemplated by the editor; but we believe it to be sufficiently so to be of invaluable assistance to those interested in the subjects herein contained.

September 12th, 1894.

THOMAS H. McKEE,
Assistant Secretary.

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**If a Nation was made of adamant, free
trade would grind it to powder.' —Napoleon.**

ORIGIN AND PRINCIPLES OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Political parties exist in all free governments, representing opinions and purposes more or less coherent. Many of these parties are evanescent, because representing passing phases of public opinion; but some are permanent and endure for generations. Their organizations are necessarily loose, their declarations often incongruous, and their personnel constantly shifting; but still there are certain permanent tendencies in public affairs around which parties must adhere, under whatever changes of names, and pursuing whatever different immediate results. This will be found true of all parties in the United States.

UNDER THE CONFEDERATION.

During the revolutionary war the colonies were kept together by the spirit of patriotism, and the pressure of a common enemy. At its close the necessity presented itself of maintaining some sort of union in order to receive recognition in the family of nations. A confederation was formed; but its utter inefficiency soon became apparent, and they were driven to the adoption of the present Constitutional Government in order to form a more perfect Union for the purposes enumerated. Before and during the formation of this government there was developed a very wide and permanent difference of opinion as to what should be its scope and character. Before the war the colonies were independent of each other, having no political connection except through the distant mother country. In the formation of the new government, one class insisted on maintaining this independence as Sovereign States, while another demanded a united country under one sovereignty. Between these extremes, as a matter of necessity, the Constitution was finally adopted. The independence of the States was preserved in all that related to their local affairs, while the general government was made sovereign in all that concerned their external relations. The Constitution was formed in the name of the people, and not of the States. It was declared to be the supreme law of the land, even as against the state constitutions, and the nation was charged with the supreme authority of guaranteeing to each state a government, republican in form. On the other hand, it was to be a government of delegated powers, and all power not delegated was expressly reserved to the states respectively, and to the people.

The last eight decades have witnessed an
Empire spring up in the full panoply of lustrous life,
from a trackless wilderness. —J. A. Garfield.

THE FIRST TWO PARTIES.

And now at once began political contests as to what powers were delegated, and what reserved, and therefore as to whether the United States was a Nation or a Confederacy, and as to what it might and should do, and what it might not and should not do. In this controversy, which has not yet ceased, we find the origin and explanation of the permanent party divisions of the country. One side, realizing the disintegrating influences of local interests, jealousies, and ambitions, and the necessity for a strong common government to combine and hold these in permanent union, interpreted the constitutional grants of power broadly, insisted strongly on the supreme powers of the nation, and came to be called "Federalists." The other side, realizing the tyranny of centralized power, and the tendency of sovereigns, of whatever kind, to oppress the people, insisted on a strict construction of the constitutional grants and a limitation of governmental action to its narrowest limits, and came to be called "Republicans." And so the Federalists and Republican parties became the first parties to divide the voters of the country. It would not be correct to say that either of these parties consistently maintained its principle, or desired to push it to its ultimate results; but it is unquestionably true to say that each was decidedly influenced thereby in its treatment of current politics. A logician might say that Federalism must necessarily end in centralization, and a loss of the independence of the states, and that Republicanism, as set out in the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions, must necessarily end in secession and national dissolution. This may be true, but party politics is not logical, and so long as the two tendencies can be made to balance each other, the present framework of our government may be very well preserved.

SLAVERY IN POLITICS.

In accounting for the present Democratic and Republican parties and the controversies between them, it is impossible not to see the influence of the original party difference. On the collapse of the nullification movement, under the vigorous repression of President Jackson, the strenuous advocates of state sovereignty proceeded to intrench themselves behind the institution of slavery, and to convert the Democratic party into its advocate. The inconsistency of slavery with free institutions was generally felt and acknowledged from the beginning, and in the Constitution are evident marks of unfriendliness toward it. But the right of the States to continue it where it existed was not disputed, and no power to deal with it there was given to the general government. The most ardent Abolitionist did not pretend that it could be gotten rid of by National authority. Indeed, they denounced the Constitution because of its impotence in this respect. But the question of slavery was one which could not be kept out of politics. Should new States be admitted with slavery? Should it be allowed to exist in any place under exclusive

' This is not a question of a seven-per-cent. reduction in tariff schedules; but it is a question of wide-apart principles.'

—Benjamin Harrison.

SLAVERY IN POLITICS, (Continued.)

national control? Should the interstate traffic in slaves be permitted? Under what provisions of law should fugitive slaves be returned? Such questions would not down, but led to passionate controversies, and involved questions of constitutional power and duty, as well as of policy. The admission of Missouri led to protracted and bitter debate, and the compromise division of territory proved ineffectual. The annexation of Texas and the acquisition of new territory by the Mexican war added fuel to the flames, which the compromise measures of 1850 did not quench. The Kansas-Nebraska controversy quickly arose, and the Civil war soon followed. Up to the Missouri compromise the northern wing of the Democratic party was not committed to the extension of Slavery, nor the party avowedly pro-slavery, although from the days of Jackson's breach with the nullifiers it was becoming more and more infected with the virus of the state sovereignty, pro-slavery poison of Calhounism. At no time was the Whig party an anti-slavery party. Among the most strenuous opponents to slavery extension were leaders in the Democratic party of the North, but their exertions were in vain against the slave propagandists of the South. The Whig leaders strove successfully to keep their party organization from taking sides and thereby sealed its death warrant. The storm of slavery agitation swept everything before it, and parties were compelled to align themselves on the issues thus aroused, or give way to others.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

By the repeal of the Missouri compromise the last pretext was removed, and the Democratic party stood revealed as the instrument of slavery extension. The Whig party was dissolved after its imbecile campaign of 1852, and the Republican party arose to take its place. This party was not organized to abolish slavery in the states where it existed, but with an unalterable determination to prevent its extension into any of the territories either north or south of the Missouri line. The new party was composed of the body of the Whigs, and of large accessions from the Democratic party of such as would not be committed to the extension of slavery, and some of such Democrats were among its most conspicuous and ardent leaders. Its first national campaign, under John C. Fremont, was not successful in the election of a President; but the large vote that it polled, and the increasing dissensions in the Democratic ranks, were ominous to the propagandists. The four years of President Buchanan's administration were entirely under their control, and were spent in preparing for the eventuality of Republican success. Mr. Lincoln's election led to the immediate execution of their plans. The Government had been disarmed, its navy dispersed, its treasury emptied, and its credit sadly impaired. Before Mr. Lincoln's inauguration, seven states had passed ordinances of secession, and a Confederate Government was set up

The Western farmer's instinct is wiser than Mr. Gladstone's philosophy. The farmer knows that the larger the home market the better are his prices, and that as the home market is narrowed his prices fall.
—James G. Blaine.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY, (Continued.)

at Montgomery, Alabama. United States vessels, forts, mints, and other property had been taken possession of. The flag had been fired on in Charleston harbor, and troops made prisoners of war in Texas.

POLITICS OF THE REBELLION.

It is not proposed here to deal with the events or the crimes of the civil war, but solely to call attention to its politics.

The men who organized and led in this secession and war, declared then, and the survivors of them declare now, that they committed no crime, that they had a constitutional right to do as they did. They declared the Constitution was a compact between Sovereign States; that these States had no common sovereign, and each was therefore compelled to judge for itself of the infraction of that compact and of the proper remedy to be applied; that the abolitionist states had repeatedly violated that compact, and therefore, they had a right to secede, and to establish such new confederations as they might deem most advisable. When Mr. Lincoln was inaugurated, he had not only to face the acts of violence which had been committed, and which constituted war, but also the political doctrines by which they were sought to be justified. If the United States was merely a Confederacy into which Sovereign States had entered, and from which they might recede at their pleasure, then what was he to do but let the "erring sisters" go? His predecessor, Mr. Buchanan, had denied the constitutional right of these states to secede; but he had also denied the right of the General Government to prevent them from doing so. The Nation had a right to live, but it had no right to prevent the secessionist from cutting its throat; and so he remained inactive while the Confederacy was being organized.

It was not so that Mr. Lincoln and the Republicans read the Constitution. They understood the United States to be a Nation, its Constitution to be the supreme law of the land, its Courts to be competent to judge of trespasses by one state on the rights of another, and its Congress able to furnish remedies for all wrongs against their constitutional rights. They not only denied the right of secession, but held that the Government must preserve its own existence against domestic insurrection as promptly as against foreign invasion; and held that the President was clothed with ample authority to see that the laws were everywhere faithfully executed, its property preserved, its functions discharged, and its flag respected. The political issue thus joined, led to four years of civil war, but in the outcome the Nation was successful and the Confederacy destroyed. In the course of the struggle the immediately exciting cause, slavery, was overthrown as a military necessity, and it is a common observation that secession perished with slavery. But is this correct? The overthrow of slavery has been confirmed by an amendment of the Constitution, but has there been any such amendment making any more clear the respective rights of the Nation and of the

**"This country, with its institutions, belongs to
the people who inhabit it."**

—A. Lincoln.

POLITICS OF THE REBELLION, (Continued.)

states, or any more certain the obligation of perpetual union? It is very true that those engaged in conducting this secession movement have returned to their allegiance to the General Government, and declare that they have no further purpose or desire to seek a dissolution of the Union. In this there is no doubt of their perfect sincerity. But have they renounced their doctrine of State Sovereignty, or admitted that they were mistaken in their construction of the Constitution? With an issue to consolidate sections, is not secession as possible to-day as it was in 1860?

STATE SOVEREIGNTY STILL THE DEMOCRATIC CREED.

The truth is, at the close of the war the confederates went bodily into the Democratic party, and are now in full control of its politics. They went out from it to organize their Confederacy in accordance with its principles, and they returned to it without any profession of change of faith. They reentered its fellowship not as repentant prodigals, but as rightful heirs, and dominate it to-day as they did before the war. Compare their control as described by Alexander H. Stevens, and their control now as shown in the Senate and House of Representatives. Now as then, the Republican party stands for National sovereignty, and the Democratic party for the sovereignty of the States. And this primary difference will be found to underlie the position of these parties on every current question. Election laws, tariff laws, bank laws, health commissions alike receive their party coloring from this; and this difference is the key to unlock all party controversies.

TARIFF ISSUE BEFORE THE WAR.

The Democratic party as at present constituted was organized under the administration of President Jackson. Up to his election, differences concerning the tariff had been personal, not sectional. But the stoppage of the slave trade in 1808, the invention of the cotton gin, increasing the profitability of that staple, the concentration of political power in the hands of the slave masters, and other causes had been working a revolution in public opinion concerning the institution. In the northern states there were comparatively few slaves; their labor was found to be unprofitable, and it was gradually abolished. In the South, slaves advanced in price by reason of cutting off the foreign supply, and their labor in the cotton fields was found to be profitable to the owners, however wasteful to the community at large, and so the opinions of the two sections grew apart. The slave owners grew to desire free trade, in order to obtain foreign goods at the lowest price and to find markets for their cotton. They deprecated manufactures at the North, preferring that that section remain agricultural and raise abundant food products for their slave laborers. And these economic differences became clearly sectional, and culminated when South Carolina proposed to nullify the tariff acts of 1824 and 1828.

"A civilized man will never want to sell a thing for more than it is worth, nor will he want to buy anything for less than what it is worth."

—Robt. G. Ingersoll.

TARIFF ISSUE BEFORE THE WAR, (Continued.)

It was then that Calhounism took a definite position in favor of slavery as right, *per se*, of free trade in the interest of slavery, and of the subjugation of the Democratic party to the will of the slave oligarchy. The immediate dispute concerning the tariff was settled for the time being by a compromise act, gradually reducing the duties at stated periods. In 1840 the Whig party elected General William H. Harrison as President, obtained a majority of members in Congress, and passed the protective tariff of 1842. In 1844 the Democrats were successful, and in 1846 repealed the Whig measure, and passed the tariff of 1846, commonly called the "Walker Tariff." Its character may be best stated in the language of the national Democratic platform of 1848.

"Resolved, That the fruits of the great political triumph of 1848, which elected James K. Polk, * * * have fulfilled the hopes of the Democracy of the Union, * * * in the noble impulse given to the cause of free trade by the repeal of the tariff of 1842, and the creation of the more equal, honest, and productive tariff of 1846."

Notwithstanding this boast, events proved that this free trade measure was neither equal, honest, nor productive. During the fifteen years of its existence, with its modification in 1857, the balance of foreign trade was constantly against us, to meet which we sent abroad all the gold taken from the rich mines of California. The crash, postponed by the Mexican war and its events, came in 1857, of which President Buchanan says:

"With all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufactures were suspended, our useful public and private enterprises were arrested, and thousands of laborers were deprived of employment and reduced to want."

Mr. Buchanan tries hard to persuade himself that this was not due to the tariff, but with an empty treasury, declining revenues, and *ad valorem* frauds, it was useless, and he was compelled to say to Congress:

"It is now quite evident that the financial necessities of the government will require a modification of the tariff during your present session for the purpose of increasing revenue. In this aspect I desire to reiterate the recommendation contained in my last two annual messages in favor of imposing specific instead of *ad valorem* duties on all imported articles to which these can be properly applied."

And so this unequal, dishonest, and unproductive free trade measure, which had squandered \$400,000,000* of gold in buying foreign goods, which we ought to have made ourselves, and created a public debt of \$50,000,000† from deficient revenue, gave place to the Morrill protective tariff of 1861, with the incoming of the Republican party.

* Export of specie \$422,122,116; Imports of specie \$22,460,856; Loss \$408,667,260.

† Amount of public debt July 1, 1846, \$16,850,306; amount July 1, 1860, \$54,942,228.

"Would you live with ease, do what you ought,
and not what you please."
—Ben Franklin.

DEMOCRATIC POSITION SINCE THE WAR.

Since the war the Democratic party has never had the courage to avow its free trade principles, but with all its changes it has still drifted back toward its old position. In 1864 it declared in its national platform for "a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws, as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures." In 1872 it supported Horace Greeley on a platform which "recognizing irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional districts." In 1876 it denounced "the present tariff," declared "reform is necessary in the sum and modes of federal taxation," and that "we demand that all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue." In 1880 it simply proposed "a tariff for revenue only." In 1884 it indulges in a long tirade of denunciation of Republican tariff legislation, pledges itself "to revise the tariff in a spirit of fairness to all interests," declares that "it is not proposed to injure any domestic industries," but that "the necessary reduction can and must be effected without depriving American labor of the ability to compete successfully with foreign labor, and without imposing lower rates of duty than will be ample to cover any increased cost of production which may exist in consequence of the higher rate of wages prevailing in this country." In 1888 it is still of opinion that in reforming the tariff "our established domestic industries should not be endangered," but that "due allowance for the difference between the wages of American and foreign labor," so as to "encourage every branch of such industries." But in 1892 it recovers from this lapse into protectionism, and declares—

"We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the federal government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purposes of revenue only."

And here, at last, it gives an honest utterance to its sentiments. No more tenderness concerning "established industries"; no more twaddle about "allowing for difference of wages"; no "incidental protection" nonsense. No "protection is a fraud"; "tariff for revenue only"; "the government is a federation"; "the constitution does not permit the protection of any industry." And so the Democratic party plants itself again on its ante-war, State sovereignty platform of free trade. Such are its declarations. We shall see how it attempts to carry them out.

Those who carried the war for the Union and equal and universal freedom to a victorious issue, can never safely relax their vigilance until the ideas for which they fought have become embodied in the enduring forms of individual and national life.

—J. A. Garfield.

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All matter in this volume is arranged in alphabetical order by sections, the **BLACK FACED LETTERS** indicating the subjects.

AD VALOREM DUTIES vs. SPECIFIC DUTIES.

AN AD VALOREM DUTY

Is a stated percent. that is levied upon the value of the goods imported. Illustration: The duty on certain manufactures of silk is fifty per cent. of their foreign value.

A SPECIFIC DUTY

Is one laid on the quantity of the goods imported; it is so much per yard, per ton, per bushel, etc., without regard to the cost; for example: "Eggs, 5 cents per dozen," or "Wheat, 25 cents per bushel."

An ad valorem duty, as the name implies, is a certain per cent. of the value of the goods at the point of shipment; for example, "Horses and mules, 20 per cent. ad valorem."

Each of these methods of rating has advantages over the other in special cases, and in some instances it seems best to combine them. But where practicable the specific duty is to be preferred to the ad valorem.

In the first place, the ad valorem duty is more favorable to fraud. It is usually difficult to judge the difference in the value of two articles, while on the other hand standards of weight and measure can easily be applied. As Henry Clay once said, in speaking against ad valorem duties, "Let me write the invoices and I care not who fixes the duties."

In the second place, the ad valorem duties aggravate the fluctuations in price of imported goods and of revenue from them, each increase in import price being accompanied by an increase of duty, and *vice versa*.

And in favor of specific duties it may be said that they encourage the importation of better goods. Thus, if the duty on horses is so much a head, it has the effect of barring out the poorer grades.

In "reforming backward" from the specific duties of the McKinley act toward ad valorem duties, the committee has ignored the teachings of experience as recorded in history.

The subject was discussed by the "Fathers of the Constitution," who loined in framing our first tariff, with marvelous directness, intelligence, and foresight, and with a decided preference for specific duties.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

In 1795, then Secretary of the Treasury, said:

"In other nations experience has led to contract more and more the

I am in favor of a protective tariff and
internal improvements. —Abraham Lincoln.

AD VALOREM DUTIES, (Continued.)

number of articles rated ad valorem, and, of course, to extend the number of those rated specifically."

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY GALLATIN,

In 1801, said:

"In order to guard as far as possible against the value of goods being underrated in the invoices it would be eligible to lay specific duties on all such articles now paying duties ad valorem as may be susceptible of that alteration."

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY CRAWFORD,

In 1817, under a resolution of Congress, made a thorough investigation of the subject, and reported:

"It is certainly prudent to diminish, as far as practicable, the list of articles paying ad valorem duties."

He recommended the transfer of over one hundred articles from the ad valorem to the specific schedule.

At the session of Congress, 1839-'40, President Van Buren forwarded a message covering reports of the Secretary and the Comptroller of the Treasury, with opinions of Attorneys General Butler and Grundy, and letters from collectors of customs in all the principal ports pertaining to the practical operation, for about six years, of ad valorem duties. It was the unanimous judgment of these officers that the ad valorem system was "unequal, uncertain, unsafe, diverse in its construction, injurious to the revenue, open to unfair practices, and greatly expensive, from the number of persons required to execute it."

JAMES BUCHANAN,

In 1842, on the floor of the Senate, said:

"I am not only opposed to any uniform scale of ad valorem duties, but to any and all ad valorem duties whatever, except where, from the nature of the article imported, it is not possible to subject it to a specific duty."

WALTER FORWARD,

Then Secretary of the Treasury, favored specific duties because of "the security of the revenue against evasions."

DANIEL WEBSTER,

In 1846, presenting, in his argument to the Senate, many instances of fraud under ad valorem duties, said:

"It has been the experience of this Government always that the ad valorem system is open to innumerable frauds. What is the case with England? In her notions favorable to free trade has she rushed madly into a scheme of ad valorem duties? Sir, the system of ad valorem duties is not free trade, but fraudulent trade."

If National pride and National prosperity are worth preserving, then American industries and American labor must be protected by tariff laws from the ruinous competition of the cheap labor of European and Asiatic countries.

—Senator J. H. Gallinger, of New Hampshire.

AD VALOREM DUTIES, (Continued.)

SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY MEREDITH,

In 1849 said:

"A specific duty is more easily assessed, more favorable to commerce more equal, and less exposed to frauds than any other system."

SECRETARY MANNING,

The first Democratic Secretary of the Treasury since the war, reported on the relative merits of specific and ad valorem duties. In preparing this report, which was transmitted to Congress in 1845, he took the preliminary step of addressing an inquiry to the men of practical and special experience, consisting of all the collectors and Treasury agents of long service and high standing. The answers were without exception in favor of specific duties, and many of them were especially forcible in their condemnation of the ad valorem system.

MR. JAMES D. POWER,

A special agent of sixteen years service, made the following strong statement:

"Ad valorem rates of duty afford temptations and opportunities for fraud which cannot be guarded against, even by the most rigid rules and vigilant watchfulness. The assessment of values under this system is based upon expert knowledge of values, the most uncertain and arbitrary methods that could be devised, * * * Fraud of this nature is difficult to detect, and more difficult still to establish. In the absence of documentary proof it resolves itself into a mere difference of opinion between experts."

CLEVELAND ADMINISTRATION:

On the basis of this expert evidence the following strong position was taken in two separate Treasury reports.

"That very extensive frauds have, during many years, been perpetrated upon the revenue by false invoice value, I cannot doubt. * * * Sellers openly propose to buyers in those cities [the great cities of Europe] to make a fictitious invoice for use at the custom-house in this country."—*Secretary Manning, 1885.*

"It is therefore desirable that in revising and reducing rates of duty they should be made specific instead of ad valorem so far as the nature of the merchandise will admit. Theoretically considered, ad valorem are preferable to specific duties; but in practice * * * the former are the too easy source of deception and inequality at the custom-house."—*Secretary Fairchild, 1887.*

PHILADELPHIA RECORD.

That great Democratic organ, in its issue of December 1, 1893 says:

"One of the most unsatisfactory features of the new tariff bill is its ar-

Free trade will offer free raw materials
without power to use them, which is no more
than to give a man ruffles who wants a shirt.
—Senator Justin S. Morrill, Vermont.

AD VALOREM DUTIES, (Continued.)

bitrary substitution of ad valorem for specific duties. This is contrary to the policy of commercial nations that have had quite as much experience as our own with the operation of tariff laws. Every government of Europe has found itself obliged to adopt the specific system of duties in view of the temptations and opportunities to commit fraud on the revenues. What with corruption, inside and outside of the custom-house, these governments have seen that it would take an army of officials, constantly watching each other, to protect the revenues from fraudulent artifices under the ad valorem system. It will scarcely be pretended that the administration of the revenue laws of this country is more honest, or that there is less cunning in evading them, than in most other countries. In fact the only serious frauds upon the customs of this country are in undervaluations under the ad valorem form of duty, and of this honest merchants are constantly complaining.

But the bill itself is violently inconsistent with its own theory of ad valorem duties, as many absurd examples will show. Barley, oatmeal, rye, and other farm products are reduced to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. and rice is reduced from a specific duty of 2 cents to 1½ cents at pound. What was the necessity for this distinction? Was it feared that an ad valorem duty on rice would expose the enormous rate of protective tax?"

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER,

Another great Democratic newspaper gives its testimony to this effect:

"If all imports are to bear an equal proportion of the burden of taxation, the natural way to ascertain this proportion would seem to be by an ad valorem tax; that is to say, a tax of such a percentage on the value of the article imported. But experience has taught that the ascertainment of the value of imports is attended with great difficulty. It has been discovered that all importers are not honest; that some of them have arranged with the houses from which they purchase foreign goods to make up for them two invoices, the one invoice a true one and the other a false one. The true one governs only the payment for the goods and the computing of the profits on their sale in this country. The false one, is presented at the custom-house as a basis for the payment of duties. Of course the false one represents that the goods were purchased for much less than they really were."

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

What has experience taught the older nations of the world? We can judge from this: At the present time England has 88 duty items, all specific; France, 619, all specific; Austria-Hungary, 357, all specific; Russia, 440, all specific; Sweden, above 300, all specific; Denmark 63, all specific; Germany, 424, all but 2 specific; Italy

If this Government will undertake the policy of international arrangement regarding silver and gold, that policy will be accomplished.
—Senator William B. Allison, Iowa.

AD VALOREM DUTIES, (Continued.)

837, all but 1 specific; Norway, about 500, all but 6 specific; Spain, 889, all but 1 specific. Is the Ways and Means Committee wiser than all the nations of the world?

Almost the only American authority of any consequence that the committee can quote in support of ad valorem duties is ROBERT J. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury in Polk's Administration, and author of the tariff bill of 1846.

SECRETARY DANIEL MANNING

Said this concerning that act:

"Undervaluations seem to have abounded under the tariff law of 1846."

It is pretended by some that the Democratic party favors "incidental" protection.

JAMES BUCHANAN,

Said on this subject:

"Ad valorem duties deprive American manufacturers of nearly all the benefits of incidental protection."

AGRICULTURE.

AGRICULTURE. (See also Farmers.)

AGRICULTURE IN

1846, When Democrats and Revenue Tariff were Blessing the Country. From an Ohio Newspaper.

The Sheriff of Muskingum County, as stated by the *Guernsey Times* in the summer of 1842, sold at auction one four-horse wagon at \$5.50; ten hogs at 6½ cents each; two horses (said to be worth \$50 to \$75 each) at \$2 each; two cows at \$1 each; a barrel of sugar at \$1.50, and a store of goods at that rate. In Pike County, Mo., as stated by the *Hanibal Journal*, the Sheriff sold three horses at \$1.50 each; one large ox at 12½ cents; five cows, two steers and one calf, the lot at \$3.25; 20 sheep at 13½ cents each; 24 hogs, the lot at 25 cents each; one eight-day clock at \$2.50; lot of tobacco, seven or eight hogsheds, at \$5; three stacks of hay, each at 25 cents, and one stack of fodder at 25 cents.

AGRICULTURE, STATISTICS OF (See Farms.)

AGRICULTURE, BENEFITS &c.

Who are the poor farmers, and where are they found? They are found in the sections of the Union

When I talk about wages I use the word in its broadest sense, as the price and value of service, whether of brain or muscle.

—Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Maine.

AGRICULTURE, (Continued.)

where the States are given up almost wholly to agriculture; they are found in localities where the market for the products of their farms is hundreds if not thousands of miles away from the places where they are produced. Another illustration is given by Prof. Dodge which still further demonstrates the benefits of protective tariff legislation to the farmers of America. In the grouping of the States, he further shows the value of products per capita to the individual cultivator. His statistics show that in the first group of States, where the population engaged in farming is less than 30 per cent, that the value of the products of the farm per capita to individual cultivator averages \$457, in the second class it averages \$394, in the third class \$261, and in the fourth class \$160; in other words, a man engaged in agriculture in any of the first group of States, for the same labor in the cultivation of the same number of acres, will make 185 per cent. more than the individual cultivator in the States where over 70 per cent. of the population is engaged in farming.

These facts ought to satisfy even a British free trader that agriculture is more profitable where it has a market at the door of the farmer for all that he raises on his farm.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF. Its new chief being measured by the farmers of the country.

If Grover Cleveland in the selection of a Secretary of Agriculture had searched this broad land over with the single purpose of finding and placing in power the worst American enemy of the American agriculturist, he could not have made surer work than in the choice of Secretary Morton, whose unrelenting hostility to the farmers of our country has already been abundantly proved. This extremely prejudiced and amazingly self-opinionated officer has deliberately undertaken and is now earnestly prosecuting the work of breaking down the principles which have been established for half a century for the equalization of our agricultural interests with those of other great industries, and which reached their full maturity under the able administration of Mr. Morton's great predecessor. The scientific investigations made for the Department and covering the available information obtainable throughout the world were a special feature of Secretary Rusk's work is so enlarging the scope of the Department that there might come to the plain everyday agriculturalist the scientific and practical information that would enable him to so conduct his work as to secure the best results. Mr. Morton used his first opportunity to contract and cripple this arm of the work and rendered the great expenditure which had been wisely made, under the authority and direction of Congress, in its behalf almost useless.

Another glaring instance of Mr. Morton's maladministration is seen in his curtailment of the meat inspection service. The pretense made by foreign governments that American meats were diseased and unwhole-

Congress has repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to insure a continuance of their efforts every way which shall appear eligible.
—George Washington.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT OF (Continued.)

some, under which they were denied admission to the markets of Europe, was one of the great obstacles that confronted Secretary Rusk at the beginning of his term of office. The problem was an old one, and its solution had been deemed hopeless, but through the energy of the Secretary, the system of meat inspection was so enlarged and extended that European buyers became satisfied that there was no longer a chance of their being imposed upon by the importation of unsound meat from America, and the restrictions were removed, the foreign markets opened to the products of our stock farms, and under the new impetus thus given our exportation of beef and pork was vastly increased, to our great profit.

One of the first and worst acts Mr. Morton found it possible to accomplish was the curtailment of this meat inspection, and by this means he has been and is engaged in wresting from our live stock interest the protection thrown around it by General Rusk, and we are again laid open to the charge by foreign governments that we are nursing pleuro-pneumonia and other dread diseases, so that we have every reason to fear that we shall soon again be confronted by the fact that the ports of entry in France and Germany are closed against our beef and pork, which means a loss only to be estimated in millions.

The farmers of the United States will soon be called upon to indorse the acts of Secretary Morton at the ballot box. Indorsing Morton condemns Rusk.

AGRICULTURE, Department work under Republican Control, Resume of the work.

1. Contagious pleuro-pneumonia, which threatened the entire cattle industry of the country, completely eradicated.

2. Losses from Texas fever almost entirely prevented.

3. The treatment of cattle on board ship regulated, and cruelty and avoidable losses prevented.

4. The danger of introducing disease with imported animals removed.

5. The prohibition against the admission of our pork, which had been enforced for years by Germany, Denmark, Austria, France, Italy, and Spain, removed.

6. From one-half to 1 cent per pound added to the value of our pork in the markets of the United States and Great Britain, when bearing the United States Government inspection certificate.

7. The triumphant refutation of allegations of contagious diseases among American cattle shipped abroad, as the result of a system of inspection of American live cattle abroad and of individual identification.

8. The sugar industry placed upon a footing which promises ultimately to supply the entire domestic consumption with a home-grown product.

If by a reversal of our policy the home market is destroyed, where, on the face of the earth, will the farmer turn to dispose of his surplus products?

—Hon. J. C. Burrows, Michigan.

AGRICULTURE, DEPARTMENT WORK (Continued.)

9. Indian corn successfully introduced as a human food in the leading countries of Europe, with a likelihood of adding to the value of that crop, even in years of the greatest production.

10. The first steps taken toward the extension of our trade in Agricultural products throughout Latin-American countries.

11. Measures adopted to effectually check the growing imports of raw cotton from abroad.

12. The saving to farmers and horticulturalists annually of millions of dollars, by successfully combating the depredations of diseases and insects on vegetation.

13. The wide extension of the Weather Bureau service in the special interest of agriculture.

14. The publication of the three books, viz., Diseases of the Horse, Cattle, and Sheep, have alone been worth more to the agricultural interests than the entire cost of the Department for four years under Secretary Rusk.

By a comparison of the year 1892 with the year 1889, the last year of the first Cleveland Administration, we—

Increased our exports of bacon, hams, and lard by \$19,000,000.

Exported \$12,000,000 more of beef products.

Exported \$16,000,000 more live cattle.

Exported \$150,000,000 more of cereals; namely, wheat, \$115,000,000; flour, \$28,000,000, and corn, \$7,000,000.

Exported \$2,500,000 more seed.

Exported \$1,500,000 more fruits and nuts.

Exported \$2,000,000 more oil cake and meal.

Increased the foreign sale of all agricultural products by \$275,000,000.

What is the farmers' department of this Government doing under its present head? Instead of expanding and continuing the efforts inaugurated by Secretary Rusk to elevate the American farmer and promote his material interests, a system of false economy has taken the place of the intelligent and progressive policy maintained for the four years of President Harrison's Administration. Meat inspection, the keystone to the successful raising of the foreign prohibition of our meat products, has been curtailed, sugar experiments practically abandoned, preventive measures against the recurrence of pleuro-pneumonia withdrawn, and the work of the scientific divisions of the Department contracted.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SALE OF. (Prices abroad and at Home.)

The Democrats for a long period have been claiming that agricultural implements have been sold abroad or in foreign countries cheaper than they are sold to the customers in the United States. In support

It may be a question as to how far this Government or any government should go in legislating to furnish work for its citizens; but there should be no question that to close up the avenues of employment already created is vicious legislation.

—Senator James McMillan, Michigan.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SALE OF (Continued.)

of this allegation Senator Vest, of Missouri, offered in the Senate, August 20, 1890, the following:

"I did not choose to bring in anything in the way of extracts from newspapers, but calling for the original documents themselves, I procured with very considerable expense and trouble, considering the size of the pamphlet, a copy of the 'Suplemento' of the *American Mail and Export Journal*, sent to Buenos Ayres and distributed there and published in Spanish, of exactly the same date of the home edition, which I have in my hand. This is published in 'New York, April, 1890, whole No. 155,' and the foreign edition is published with this at the head of it, as the Spaniards write it: 'Abril de 1890, Suplemento No. 155.' The *American Mail and Export Journal*. Precio Corriente Ilustrado de Manufacturas y Productos Americanos. Para Exportacion."

"It gives the price-current and is illustrated with the identical photographs and the same numbers, of the Ann Arbor Agricultural Company, and not only the same numbers and the identical photographs, but the same patent marks upon the representations of the implements. Of course, they could not change the patent marks into Spanish, and with that exception they are identical in the two publications. Here, for instance—and any Senator can see for himself, if he wants the truth—is 'No. 30, instrumentos de agricultura, Ann Arbor Agricultural Company, \$4.' This is the export price of 'The Advance plow, No. 80,' and by the home edition it is shown that the same plow is sold to the American farmer at \$8—just double. * * *

"Mr. President, here in the foreign edition of the same date, this supplement to the same paper published in New York, is a note in Spanish, of which I happen to know very little: 'For information apply to Howard, Lockwood & Co., New York;' obviously the agent of the Ann Arbor Agricultural Company, and they are prepared to furnish at these prices. No. 34, for instance, is a plow. There is the photograph of it (exhibiting) sold in Buenos Ayres or anywhere in South America for \$9, and here (exhibiting) is a photograph of the identical plow, with the same marks, and identically the same in every way, sold in the United States for \$18—just double.

"So it is all through the entire list. Here is what is called the 'Clipper,' a celebrated agricultural implement manufactured at Ann Arbor, which is sold abroad for \$9.50, marked 'Clipper.' I have seen them in my State with the metallic mark upon them, and here is the identical duplicate of it, a 'Clipper' with the same mark upon it, which sells in the United States for \$18."

To this Senator Allison replied as follows:

"I have their letter in my Committee-room, in which they state that their price to the people in the Argentine Confederation is precisely the home price, with freight and commissions added. So there is at least

Olip protection from our tariff, and Americans, like Sampson, would be in the hands of the Philistines.

—Senator Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SALE OF (Continued.)

one establishment that manufactures agricultural implements which does not charge less to foreigners than it does to our own people, and I will say in that connection that this establishment has two thousand eight hundred reapers, made in my own State, which are now in use in the Argentine Republic."

And on August 22, Senator Stockbridge, of Michigan, answered Mr. Vest in the following statement:

"Mr. President, yesterday, and also the day before, I think, the Senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) introduced a New York advertising sheet, giving prices of various farming implements manufactured in my own State, and also produced a copy of the same publication published in Spanish in the New York edition. The photographs of the implements with the prices were given, and the same were given in the Spanish publication.

"The point to which the Senator called attention was that for the identical implement, the same number and size, the price in the Spanish publication was just one-half what it was in the New York publication. I was very much surprised at first at that, because I knew this Ann Arbor Manufacturing Company, and while they are good business men and doing a good business, I was surprised to learn that they were making fully 100 per cent. upon the manufactured articles sold in this country.

"I could not understand it. I, upon reflection, became entirely satisfied of what I find is the fact, that the New York publication is a general advertising paper for circulation in this country, advertising various manufactured articles and giving the retail prices. Now, when that document is sent to a wholesale dealer in this country he gets it with the price at which he expects to purchase that article, the price of the article at retail. I have had occasion to know about this from my own experience. A price-list is sent to him in this case, I have no doubt, giving 50 per cent. discount from the prices stated in the advertising sheet, which is intended to cover the freight and the profit of the dealer. He sells to his customer.

"The Spanish publication gives the identical article together with the net wholesale price to the wholesale dealer. The Michigan advertiser did not expect to reach the consumer in South America, but sent his circulars to the wholesale dealers in agricultural implements, and so gave them the net-wholesale price.

"I say I concluded that was the fact, but I did not like to make the statement without its being supported, and I took the pains to telegraph these parties to ascertain what were the facts in the case. I will read a copy of the telegram I sent:

'ANN ARBOR AGRICULTURAL COMPANY,
ANN ARBOR, Mich.

Can aliens make treaties easier than friends
can make laws? —A Lincoln.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SALE OF, (Continued.)

Does your discount from prices published in American Mail and Export *Journal* make prices to home wholesale dealers the same as the net prices published in Spanish journals? Answer paid for.

F. B. STOCKBRIDGE.'

"To that dispatch I received this reply:

'ANN ARBOR, Mich., August 22, 1890.

HON. F. B. STOCKBRIDGE, Washington:

Prices to wholesale dealers in this country are the same as to foreign wholesale dealers, with boxing and New York delivery added.
ANN ARBOR AGRICULTURAL COMPANY.'

"This advertisement of the Ann Arbor Agricultural Company was the only one which was specifically alluded to by the Senator. There are to my certain knowledge other manufacturing concerns in this country who export largely. I know from my own knowledge that the Studebaker Manufacturing Company, of South Bend, Ind., export wagons and carriages quite largely; and although no case was made against them for selling to foreigners at half price, I telegraphed to them asking them the question as to their prices. I have a copy of my dispatch to them, which perhaps I had better read:

'STUDEBAKER BROS., South Bend, Ind.

Are your prices the same to American and foreign customers?

F. B. STOCKBRIDGE.'

"To that dispatch I received the following reply:

'SOUTH BEND, Ind., August 21st, 1890.

HON. F. B. STOCKBRIDGE, Washington:

We have never made a distinction in price in favor of a foreign market; all reports to the contrary are absolutely untrue.

STUDEBAKER BROS. MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Per C. S.'

"I also knew of another Indiana concern, well known to the Senators from that State, who export their product very largely. I allude to the Oliver Chilled Plow Company. I telegraphed them also the following:

'OLIVER CHILLED PLOW COMPANY, SOUTH BEND, Ind.

Do you make lower prices to foreign than to American wholesale dealers?

F. B. STOCKBRIDGE.'

Their reply I will read:

'HON. F. B. STOCKBRIDGE, Washington:

We do not make lower prices to foreign than to American wholesale dealers. Are prepared to prove that all such reports are false
OLIVER CHILLED PLOW WORKS.'

With malice toward none, with charity for
all.
—Abraham Lincoln.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, SALE OF (Continued.)

The *Farm Implement News* of Chicago says: "It is well known that American implements are sold to foreign farmers at much higher prices than to American farmers. We have frequently called the attention of our readers to this fact; but in order to show more clearly the difference, we will quote the retail prices of 1890 on the following machinery and implements, giving highest figures for all sections east of the Missouri River:

"Twine binders, standard size, retail, United States, about \$145; England, \$225; France, \$240; in Italy and other countries at still higher prices.

"Mowers, standard size, retail, United States, about \$50; in England, \$70 to \$80; in France, \$80 to \$90.

"Sulky hay rakes, retail, United States, \$18 to \$25, according to size and quality; same rakes in France, \$40 to \$50; nearly as high in England.

"Hay presses, steam power, retail, United States, \$450; in England, \$750; in France, \$800.

"Hay presses, horse power, standard reversible style, retail, United States, \$285; in France, \$500; in Argentine Republic, about \$560.

"No. 40 Oliver plow, with wheel and jointer, retail, United States, \$14; in England, \$16 to \$18; in other foreign countries still higher. Other plows and other makes of plows are sold abroad at proportionate advances over home prices.

"Grain drills, nine-hoe, retail, United States, about \$60; in France and Italy, \$140.

"In this way we might go through the whole list of agricultural implements exported to foreign countries. In every case the implement brings higher prices abroad."

AGRICULTURE vs. OTHER OCCUPATIONS.

With whom does the agriculturist have a market for his products? The official statements of Government statisticians show that where 30 per cent. of the people are farmers and 70 per cent. of the people engaged in other occupations the farmer receives \$457 of an annual income, while in states where the reverse is true, 70 per cent. of the people farmers and 30 per cent. engaged in other occupations, the farmer only receives an annual income of \$160—a difference of \$297 annually to the farmer who lives in a community of diversified industries as against the farmer who lives in a community of agriculture. This illustration of a market needs no enlarged statement, for all who buy and sell are thoroughly informed of these results. Texas and Pennsylvania are fair examples of the operation of this principle.

The ascendancy of the Democratic party after thirty-two years of retirement, bearing upon its banner the motto "down with American industries," as in 1861 the motto upon its escutcheon was "down with the American Union," is the cause of our trouble. —Hon. Seth L. Milliken, Maine.

AGRICULTURE AND PROTECTION.

The cost of agricultural production in the State of New York is 44 per cent. higher than the cost of such production in Canada, and from 10 to 20 per cent. in excess of the duties laid on the agricultural products of Canada. The Dominion Government imposes highly protective duties on the agricultural products of the United States. That Government has also for years maintained a policy of aggression against American interests from the Banks of Newfoundland to Vancouver Island. This now justifies retaliatory measures. The State of New York is first in wealth, first in commerce, first in manufactures, and among the first in agriculture. The agriculture of New York is absolutely dependent upon the home markets of the State, and very largely upon the markets created by its manufactures.

ALABAMA.

Area, 50,722 square miles. Enabling act approved, March 2, 1819. First State Constitution formed, August 2, 1819, admitted as a State, December 14, 1819.

Legislature is composed of 33 Senators and 100 Representatives. Meets biennially, (Nov. 13, 1894.)

State elections, biennially, 1st. Monday in August, (1894.)

SENATOR JOHN T. MORGAN, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

SENATOR JAMES L. PUGH, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 151,757; Vote 1892, Dem., 12,514; Republican, 1,015; Peoples, 7, 156.

2nd. Population, 188,214; Vote 1892, Dem., 16,781; Rep., 863; Ind. Fusion, 10,994.

3rd. Population, 179,680; Vote 1892, Dem., 16,885; Rep., 252; Peoples, 9,928.

4th. Population, 161,184; Vote 1892, Dem., 16,159; Rep., 1,948; Pop., 8,534; Scattering 56.

5th. Population, 185,720; Vote 1892, Dem., 13,357; Rep., 2,205; Pop., 11,518.

6th. Population, 153,838; Vote 1892, Dem., 14,342; Rep., 2,054; Pop., 6,453.

7th. Population, 130,451; Vote 1892, Dem., 10,917; Rep., 98; Pop, 9,091.

8th. Population, 176,088; Vote 1892, Dem., 15,607; Rep., 11,808; Pop., 2,279; Scat., 96.

9th. Population, 181,085; Vote 1892, Dem., 20,848; Rep., 461; Pop., 8,954; Ind. Pop. 103.

ALLOYING.

Compounding two or more metals together in suitable or legal proportions for coinage. Gold and Silver are alloyed for standard

It is not within the letter nor spirit of American institutions that one narrow section of our broad domain may, for selfish interest, dominate and ruin all the rest.

—Senator Thomas C. Power, Montana.

ALLOYING. (Continued.)

coins and alloys are variously made of nickel, copper, tin and zinc for minor coins.

AMERICAN WORKMEN, (See Labor.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

In the Argentine Republic the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the peso; the value in United States coin is \$0.965; the coins are gold: Argentine (\$1.824) and $\frac{1}{2}$ Argentine; silver: peso and divisions. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ of silver.

ARKANSAS.

Area 52,198 square miles. First State Constitution formed, Jan. 30, 1836. Admitted as a State, June 15, 1836.

Legislature is composed of 31 Senators and 93 Representatives, and meets biennially, (Jan. 14, 1895.)

State elections, biennially, 1st. Monday in Sept. 1894.

SENATOR JAMES K. JONES (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

SENATOR JAMES H. BERRY, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 220,261; Vote 1892, Dem., 16,679; Rep., 9,541.

2nd. Population, 206,187; Vote 1892, Dem., 16,508; Pop., 7,272; Scat. 7.

3rd. Population, 190,805; Vote 1892, Dem., 17,493; Pop., 8,197.

4th. Population, 147,806; Vote 1892, Dem., 13,630; Pop., 5,910; Scat. 9.

5th. Population, 197,942; Vote 1892, Dem., 13,700; Pop., 267.

6th. Population, 160,181; Vote 1892, Dem., 16,594; Pop., 1,926; Scat. 415.

ASSAYING.

Chemical analysis of metals or ores. This term, as employed in reference to mints and coinage, refers particularly to the processes for determining the component parts and relative proportions of a mixed alloy of gold and silver, or of the various alloys used for the manufacture of minor coins.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

In Austria-Hungary the standard is gold; the monetary unit is the crown; the value in United States coin is \$0.203; the coins are gold: former system—4 florins (\$1.929), 8 florins (\$3.858), ducat (\$2.287) and 4 ducats (\$9.158); silver: 1 and 2 florins; present system gold: 20 crowns (\$4.052) and 10 crowns (\$2.026). The ratio between gold and limited tender silver is 1 of gold to 13.69 of silver.

The prosperity of every class of our citizens is intimately connected with the prosperity of every other class. A blow aimed at the manufacturing classes will fall heaviest upon the agricultural and laboring classes. My sympathies are with the great army of laborers.

—Senator Dolph, Oregon.

B

BALANCE IN THE U. S. TREASURY.

EACH YEAR 1791 TO 1894.

Year.	Balance in U. S. Treasury.	Year.	Balance in U. S. Treasury.	Year.	Balance in U. S. Treasury.
1791	.....	1826	\$5, 201, 650. 43	1861	\$32, 979, 530. 78
1792	\$973, 905. 75	1827	6, 358, 686. 18	1862	30, 963, 857. 83
1793	783, 444. 51	1828	6, 668, 286. 10	1863	46, 965, 304. 87
1794	753, 661. 69	1829	5, 972, 435. 81	1864	36, 523, 046. 13
1795	1, 151, 924. 17	1830	5, 755, 704. 79	1865	134, 433, 738. 44
1796	516, 442. 61	1831	6, 014, 539. 75	1866	33, 933, 657. 89
1797	888, 995. 42	1832	4, 502, 914. 45	1867	100, 817, 069. 73
1798	1, 021, 899. 04	1833	2, 011, 777. 55	1868	198, 076, 437. 09
1799	617, 451. 43	1834	11, 702, 905. 31	1869	158, 936, 082. 87
1800	2, 161, 867. 77	1835	8, 892, 858. 42	1870	183, 781, 965. 76
1801	2, 623, 311. 99	1836	26, 749, 808. 96	1871	177, 604, 116. 51
1802	3, 295, 391. 00	1837	46, 708, 436. 00	1872	138, 019, 122. 15
1803	5, 020, 697. 64	1838	37, 827, 252. 69	1873	194, 666, 001. 85
1804	4, 825, 811. 60	1839	36, 891, 196. 94	1874	159, 293, 673. 41
1805	4, 037, 005. 26	1840	33, 157, 503. 68	1875	178, 833, 339. 54
1806	3, 999, 388. 99	1841	29, 963, 163. 46	1876	172, 804, 061. 82
1807	4, 538, 123. 80	1842	28, 685, 111. 08	1877	149, 909, 377. 21
1808	9, 643, 850. 07	1843	30, 521, 979. 44	1878	214, 887, 645. 88
1809	9, 941, 809. 96	1844	39, 186, 284. 74	1879	236, 591, 453. 88
1810	3, 848, 056. 78	1845	36, 742, 829. 62	1880	386, 832, 588. 65
1811	2, 672, 276. 57	1846	36, 194, 274. 81	1881	231, 940, 064. 44
1812	3, 502, 305. 80	1847	38, 261, 959. 65	1882	280, 607, 668. 37
1813	3, 862, 217. 41	1848	33, 079, 276. 43	1883	275, 450, 903. 53
1814	5, 196, 542. 00	1849	29, 416, 612. 45	1884	374, 189, 081. 98
1815	1, 727, 848. 63	1850	32, 827, 082. 69	1885	424, 941, 403. 07
1816	13, 106, 592. 88	1851	35, 871, 753. 31	1886	521, 794, 026. 26
1817	22, 033, 519. 19	1852	40, 158, 353. 25	1887	526, 848, 755. 46
1818	14, 989, 465. 48	1853	43, 338, 860. 02	1888	512, 851, 434. 36
1819	1, 478, 526. 74	1854	50, 261, 901. 09	1889	659, 449, 069. 94
1820	2, 079, 992. 38	1855	48, 591, 073. 41	1890	673, 399, 118. 18
1821	1, 198, 461. 21	1856	47, 777, 672. 13	1891	691, 527, 403. 76
1822	1, 681, 592. 24	1857	49, 108, 229. 80	1892	728, 222, 332. 60
1823	4, 237, 427. 55	1858	46, 802, 855. 00	1893	778, 604, 339. 28
1824	9, 463, 922. 81	1859	35, 113, 334. 22	1894	774, 201, 776. 31
1825	1, 946, 597. 13	1860	33, 193, 248. 60		

The citizens of no State who rely upon the citizens of another State to purchase their products can support a measure that will rob them of the means with which they buy.
—Hon. Chas. Curtis, Kansas.

BALANCE OF TRADE. (See also Imports and Exports.)

Exports of domestic products are considered an indication of national prosperity, as showing what the people can spare from their own living, and what means they have with which to purchase foreign commodities. Exports pay debts, give activity to commerce, and save the payment of specie on our imports. People may think that it matters little what may be the state of imports and exports; but a little reflection will show that finally balances must be paid in the precious metals. Hence, it is desirable that the balance of trade should be in our favor, and not against us.

FEDERALISTS.

The Federalists were in power for twelve years from the organization of the Government, during which time the balance of trade was against us to the amount of \$129,918,766. (See the following table.)

Table showing balance of trade under Federalists 1790 to 1801.

President.	Year.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
Washington.....	1790	None.	\$2, 794, 844
	1791	.....	10, 187, 959
	1792	.....	10, 746, 902
	1793	.....	4, 990, 428
	1794	.....	1, 573, 767
	1795	.....	21, 766, 798
	1796	.....	14, 372, 067
	1797	.....	18, 529, 200
Adams.....	1798	.....	7, 024, 603
	1799	.....	403, 626
	1800	.....	20, 290, 968
	1801	.....	17, 247, 586
Total.....		.....	\$129, 918, 766

DEMOCRATS.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The Democrats came into power with the inauguration of Jefferson in 1801. The balance of trade changed against us, with the exception of ten years, to the close of Buchanan's administration, covering a period of fifty-two years. Mr. Cleveland succeeded in 1884, and we held the balance of trade for two years during his term, so that we have a total of \$171,947,891 excess of exports for the whole number of years, (fifty-six) in which the Democrats had control, while the excess of imports amounted to \$1,124,741,034. The following table will

Bradford kept quiet during the vicissitudes of the Wilson Bill for fear of prejudicing the issue. But now that it is finally accepted, rejoicings have broken forth.
The Pall Mall Gazette, London, Aug. 15, 1894.

DEMOCRATS, BALANCE OF TRADE. (Continued.)

show the years covered by Democratic Presidents, and the effect on foreign trade for each term.

Table showing balance of trade under Democrats 1802 to 1861, and 1886 to 1889.

President.	Year.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
Jefferson.....	1802	.....	\$2, 850, 176
	1803	.....	8, 866, 633
	1804	.....	7, 300, 996
	1805	.....	25, 033, 979
	1806	.....	27, 873, 037
	1807	.....	30, 156, 850
	1808	.....	34, 559, 040
	1809	.....	7, 196, 767
Madison.....	1810	.....	18, 642, 030
	1811	\$7, 916, 833	.....
	1812	.....	38, 502, 764
	1813	5, 850, 997	.....
	1814	.....	6, 037, 559
	1815	.....	60, 483, 521
	1816	.....	65, 182, 548
	1817	.....	11, 573, 431
Monroe.....	1818	.....	28, 468, 867
	1819	.....	16, 982, 479
	1820	.....	4, 753, 331
	1821	.....	24, 512
	1822	.....	18, 521, 594
	1823	.....	4, 155, 328
	1824	.....	3, 197, 932
	1825	549, 023	.....
Adams.....	1826	.....	202, 752
	1827	2, 977, 009	.....
	1828	.....	16, 998, 873
	1829	345, 736	.....
Jackson	1830	8, 949, 779	.....
	1831	.....	23, 589, 527
	1832	.....	13, 601, 159
	1833	.....	13, 519, 211
	1834	.....	6, 349, 485
	1835	.....	21, 548, 493
	1836	.....	52, 240, 450
	1837	.....	19, 028, 676
Van Buren.....	1838	9, 008, 282	.....
	1839	.....	44, 245, 283
	1840	25, 410, 226	.....
	1841	.....	11, 140, 073

**The Wilson Bill is a revenue bill without
revenue and a protective bill without protection.**
—Hon. Jno. F. Lacey, Iowa.

DEMOCRATS, BALANCE OF TRADE. (Continued.)

President.	Year.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
Polk	1846	.....	8, 330, 817
	1847	34, 317, 249	.....
	1848	.....	10, 448, 129
	1849	.....	855, 027
Pierce and Bucha- nan.....	1854	.....	60, 844, 234
	1855	.....	38, 899, 205
	1856	.....	29, 212, 887
	1857	.....	54, 604, 582
	1858	8, 672, 620	.....
	1859	.....	38, 431, 290
	1860	.....	20, 040, 062
Cleveland.....	1861	.....	69, 756, 709
	1886	44, 088, 694	.....
	1887	23, 863, 443	.....
	1888	.....	28, 002, 607
Total.....	1889	.....	2, 730, 277
		\$171, 949, 891	\$1, 005, 994, 182

WHIGS.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The first Whig President was elected in 1840, on a purely tariff issue. The excess of exports in our favor for the three years of the Harrison-Tyler administration are a marvel standing in the midst of all the years of Democratic tariff for revenue, showing a greater advantage to the United States than any term from Jefferson to Grant. The appended table will show the result of the two Whig administrations of 1840, and 1850 inclusive:

Table showing balance of trade under Whigs 1842 to 1852.

President.	Year.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
Harrison and Tyler	1842	\$3, 802, 924	.....
	1843	40, 392, 225	.....
	1844	3, 141, 226	.....
	1845	.....	\$7, 144, 211
Taylor and Fillmore	1850	.....	29, 183, 800
	1851	.....	21, 856, 170
	1852	.....	40, 456, 167
	1853	.....	60, 287, 983
Total.....		\$47, 336, 375	\$158, 678, 331

There is no union—no Government even—that
can force men for any great length of time to
carry on a losing business.

—Hon. Wm. F. Draper, Massachusetts.

BALANCE OF TRADE. (Continued.)

REPUBLICAN.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

The Republicans came into power in 1861 by the inauguration of President Lincoln. The balance of trade in 1862 gave us an excess of a little more than \$1,000,000, but the results of the civil war drove trade against us by reason of the Southern blockade of more than one-half of the Atlantic coast; while we were compelled to buy from foreign governments more than one-half of all the munitions of war, together with clothing, blankets, and other equipments necessary to maintain the Government in the support of the great army it constantly kept in the field. From 1866 to 1873 was the period of enlarged credit, and not only improved in the United States, but by which the Government attempted to rehabilitate and restore that which was lost by reason of the great rebellion. With the extension of railroads, the improvement of rivers and harbors, together with the thousands of private enterprises that were carried on, we sent to foreign governments the credit of State, Nation, and individual, instead of the absolute products of the field and shop, and by 1876 we had reached the period of enlarged improvement, sufficient to become again a competitor in the world's trade. So that from the close of the year 1875 to the close of the year 1885, we held the balance of trade in more than \$15,000,000,000, by which we recovered in thirteen years, under Republican control, more than we lost in seventy-six years under Democratic control. The following table will show what was accomplished by the Republicans during the time they administered the Government.

Table showing balance of trade under Republicans 1862 to 1885, and 1890 to 1893.

President.	Year.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
Lincoln	1862	\$1, 313, 824	.....
	1863	.....	\$39, 871, 368
	1864	.....	157, 609, 295
	1865	.....	72, 716, 277
Johnson.....	1866	.....	85, 952, 544
	1867	.....	101, 254, 955
	1868	.....	75, 483, 541
	1869	.....	131, 388, 682
Grant	1870	.....	43, 186, 640
	1871	.....	77, 403, 500
	1872	.....	182, 417, 491
	1873	.....	119, 656, 288
	1874	18, 876, 698	.....
	1875	.....	19, 562, 725
	1876	79, 643, 481	.....
	1877	151, 152, 094	.....

In 1864 the boys were marching through Georgia. In 1893 Georgia is marching through the boys.
—Hon. Jno. F. Lacey, Iowa.

REPUBLICANS, BALANCE OF TRADE. (Continued.)

President.	Year.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
Hayes	1878	257, 814, 234	.....
	1879	264, 661, 666	.....
	1880	167, 683, 912	.....
	1881	259, 712, 718	.....
Garfield and Ar- thur.....	1882	25, 902, 683	.....
	1883	100, 658, 488	.....
	1884	72, 815, 916	.....
	1885	164, 662, 426	.....
Harrison	1890	68, 518, 275	.....
	1891	39, 564, 614	.....
	1892	202, 875, 686	.....
	1893	.....	18, 737, 728
Total		\$1, 875, 856, 715	\$1, 124, 741, 034

BALANCE OF TRADE SUMMARY.

It is a notable fact that for ten years, from 1875 to 1885, the Republicans never had less than \$72,000,000 of a surplus in any one year, reaching the enormous sum of \$259,000,000 in 1881; while Grover Cleveland at the close of his second year, in 1887, found the balance of trade to be against us to the amount of \$28,000,000; while President Harrison as soon as inaugurated, with the balance of trade against us, brought this trade back to us, so that the third year of his administration gave us \$202,000,000 of an excess of exports over that of imports.

A study of these tables will show what the Republicans and the Whigs have been able to accomplish, as against the Democrats, in the holding of the balance of trade. The following resumé is given for convenience:

The Federalists lost annually for twelve years \$10,826,536, or in all \$129,918,432.

The Whigs controlled the Government for eight years, with imports amounting to \$158,878,331, and a total of exports of \$47,336,375, which gives an annual loss in the excess of imports over exports of \$13,942,744.

The Democrats had control for fifty-six years prior to Cleveland's present term, in which they show a gain of exports of \$171,949,891, against a loss in the imports of \$1,005,994,182, making the annual loss by the Democrats for the whole fifty-six years \$14,893,648.

The Republicans had control for twenty-eight years in which they show a gain in the excess of exports of \$1,875,856,715 against a loss in the imports of \$1,124,741,034, or an annual gain in the excess of exports of \$26,825,560.

Making a final showing in favor of the Republicans with \$26,000,000 of a gain against \$14,000,000 of a loss with the Democrats, or \$13,000,000 of a loss with the Whigs annually. In other words, the Republicans gained in twenty-eight years enough to overcome very largely the loss of all previous administrations.

Every highly cultivated Nation has made the protection of domestic industry the special care of Government. It has been found by the experience of more than twenty centuries that the protection of domestic manufactures by prohibitions, discriminating duties, and commercial regulations has been and is the true, natural, and wise policy of nations, or all history lies.

—Thaddeus Stevens.

BARLEY INDUSTRY IN THE NORTHWEST.

The production of barley in Wisconsin in 1890 was 12,524,757 bushels. As Canada sent us that year 11,000,000 bushels of barley, under the duty of 10 cents existing prior to October 1, the average price for the year on the Milwaukee Board of Trade was 48½ cents, making the value at Milwaukee of the crop of 1890 \$6,074,507. The next year the price of barley in the same market had advanced to an average of 62½ cents per bushel, owing to the tariff of 30 cents per bushel fixed by the McKinley bill. The crop of barley of the year 1891, if the acreage and yield had been the same, would have had a value of \$7,765,473, and the farmers of Wisconsin would have received for their crop of barley, by reason of the practical development, by the McKinley bill, of the Republican theory of "American markets for American farmers," more money by \$1,690,966 than they actually did receive under the tariff of 10 cents a bushel, which is 30 per cent. higher than the tariff proposed by this bill. Here is an example of protection to the American farmer by a tariff law which benefits the farmers of Wisconsin by increasing the proceeds of sale of the crop of one cereal only, and for one year only by nearly \$1,700,000.

Will some advocate of free trade please explain how this benefit to the producer was paid by the ultimate consumer, as the beer glass in 1891 was just as large as in 1890, and the beverage was sold at the same old price of 5 cents per glass?

BARLEY PRODUCE AND PRICE.

Report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department of the United States, the imports of barley from the Dominion of Canada for the past ten years were as follows:

Year ending June 30—	Bushels.	Value.
1884.....	8, 593, 902	\$5, 919, 965
1885.....	9, 984, 870	6, 520, 827
1886.....	10, 194, 107	7, 175, 397
1887.....	10, 351, 895	6, 170, 660
1888.....	10, 445, 751	7, 812, 814
1889.....	11, 365, 881	7, 721, 475
1890.....	11, 327, 052	5, 627, 377
1891.....	5, 076, 471	3, 221, 189
1892.....	3, 144, 918	1, 591, 505
1893.....	1, 969, 761	921, 301

The sudden falling off, beginning in the autumn of 1890, is ascribable to the fact that on October 6, 1890, the McKinley bill, which raised the duty from 10 cents per bushel to 30 cents per bushel, became operative as a law.

As God delivered Daniel from the greed of the lions of old, I pray that he may be able to deliver the laboring men and women of this country from the British lion and the would-be reformers.
—Hon. J. W. Moon, Michigan.

BASE BULLION.

Gold or silver bullion not fit for coinage by reason of the presence of base metals until refined.

BEET SUGAR. (See Sugar.)

BELGIUM.

In Belgium the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the franc; the value in United States coin is \$0.19.3; the coins are gold: 10 and 20 francs; silver: 5 francs. The ratio between gold and full legal tender is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver; limited tender 1 of gold to 14.38 of silver.

BIMETALLISM DEFINED.

The use of the two metals as money at relative values set by legislative enactment; the union of two metals in circulation as money at a fixed rate. Specifically, that system of coinage which recognizes both coins of silver and coins of gold as legal tender to any amount, or the concurrent use of coins of two metals as a circulating medium at a fixed relative value.

BINDING TWINE.

The new tariff bill strikes down the manufacture of binder twine in this country. Under the present law there is laid a duty of seven-tenths of a cent per pound. Theistle or Tampico fiber, manila, sisal grass, and sunn used in its manufacture and which are not grown to any extent in this country were by the act of 1890 put on the free list, while hemp, a product of the American farm, was made dutiable at \$25 per ton.

Hemp and binder twine under the provisions of this bill are placed on the free list.

The Nebraska Binder Twine Company was organized in 1890 for manufacturing binder twine from hemp. This new and growing industry has opened a market for another agricultural product in Nebraska. The hemp from 1,700 acres of land was consumed last season by this company. The amount of binder twine manufactured was: 1891, 476,000 pounds; 1892, 626,000 pounds; 1893, 558,000 pounds.

Under the present prospects or until the matter of the tariff on this product is settled the Nebraska Binder Twine Company will not manufacture another pound of twine. They can produce the raw material and manufacture the article as cheaply as it can be done in any part of the United States, and therefore, have no fear of American competition, but they can not compete with European pauper labor and their low rates of interest on capital invested.

But Kentucky is to be the great sufferer in order to get this sort of "free raw material." In 1890 Nebraska produced 54 tons of hemp which was increased 300 per cent. in 3 years. But in the same year Kentucky pro-

**Nothing brings more bondage than too much
liberty.**
—Ben Franklin.

BINDING TWINE. (Continued.)

duced 10, 794 tons, from 23, 468 acres planted. This industry is to be destroyed as an evidence, of Democratic love for the farmer!

Do these people have any idea of the vast interests they are affecting? The Census statistics show that the "Cordage and Twine" interests of the United States embraced 140 establishments, with a capital of \$22, 786, 019, employing 12, 506 men, paying \$4, 412, 640 in wages, consuming \$23, 372, 627 worth of material, and turning out products to the value of \$32, 376, 454.

BISMARCK ON AMERICAN PROTECTION.

The success of the United States in material development is the most illustrious of modern times. The American Nation has not only successfully borne and suppressed the most gigantic and expensive war of all history, but immediately afterward disbanded its army, found work for all its soldiers and marines, paid off most of its debt, gave labor and homes to all the unemployed of Europe as fast as they could arrive within the territory, and still by a system of taxation so indirect as not to be perceived, much less felt. Because it is my deliberate judgment that the prosperity of America is mainly due to its system of Protective laws, I urge that Germany has now reached that point where it is necessary to imitate the Tariff system of the United States.—Speech in the Reichstag, May 12, 1882.

BLAINE COMPARES BRITISH AND AMERICAN PROGRESS.

In 1860 the population of the United States was in round numbers, 31, 000,000. At the same time the population of the United Kingdom was in round numbers, 29,000,000. The wealth of the United States at that time was \$14,000,000,000; the wealth of the United Kingdom was \$29,000, 000,000. The United Kingdom had therefore nearly the same population, but more than double the wealth of the United States, with the machinery for manufacturing four-fold greater than that of the United States. At the end of twenty years (1880) it appeared that the United States had added nearly \$30,000,000,000 to all her wealth, while the United Kingdom had added nearly \$15,000,000,000, or about one-half.

During this period of twenty years, the United States had incurred the enormous loss of \$9,000,000,000 by internal war, while the United Kingdom was at peace, enjoyed exceptional prosperity, and made a far greater gain than in any other twenty years of her history—a gain which during four years was in a large part due to the calamity that had fallen upon the United States. The United Kingdom had added 6,000,000 to her population during the period of twenty years, while the addition to the United States exceeded 18,000,000.

By the compound ratio of population and wealth in each country, even without making allowance for the great loss incurred by the Civil War, it is plainly shown by the statistics here presented, that the degree of progress in the United States under Protection far exceeded that of the United Kingdom under Free-Trade for the period named. In 1860, the

Every nation has three great affairs which should be the subject of its ardent and constant solicitude—liberty first, its greatness next, and finally its national prosperity, which consists in drawing from its own soil and the genius of its inhabitants the greatest amount of prosperity.

M. Thiers.

BLAINE COMPARES BRITISH AND AMERICAN PROGRESS. (Continued.)

average wealth per capita, of the United Kingdom was \$1,000, while in the United States it was but \$450. In 1880 the United Kingdom had increased her per capita wealth to \$1,230, while the United States had increased her per capita wealth to \$870.

The United Kingdom had in twenty years increased her per capita wealth twenty-three per cent., while the United States had increased her per capita wealth more than ninety-three per cent. If allowance should be made for war losses, the ratio of gain in the United States would far exceed one hundred per cent. Upon these results what ground has Mr. Gladstone for his assertion?—Reply to Gladstone.

BOLIVIA.

In Bolivia the standard is silver; the monetary unit is the boliviano; the value in United States coin is \$0.61.3; the coins are silver; boliviano and divisions. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

BONDS. (See Public Debt, Indian Trusts, and Pacific Railroad.)

BONDS OF UNITED STATES.

Matthews' Resolution declaring them payable in silver, passed the Senate Feb. 18, 1878, Yeas 42; Nays 20, passed the House Jan. 29, 1878, Yeas 189; Nays 79.

Introduced in the Senate by Senator Stanley Matthews of Ohio.

Resolved, by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring therein), That all the bonds of the United States issued under the said acts of Congress hereinbefore recited are payable, principal and interest, at the option of the Government of the United States, in silver dollars of the coinage of the United States, containing 412½ grains each of standard silver; and that to restore to its coinage such silver coins as a legal tender in payment of said bonds, principal and interest, is not in violation of the public faith nor in derogation of the rights of the public creditor.

BOOTS AND SHOES, CHEAPER IN AMERICA THAN IN ENGLAND.

The London *Times* of February 8, 1892, quotes from the testimony given before the Labor Commission by Mr. J. Ingle, Secretary of the Leeds Boot Manufacturers' Association, the following statements: "During the past thirteen months, 36 firms in the shoe trade in Leeds have failed. He knew one place in Leeds where thousands of pounds' worth of machinery was not allowed to be worked owing to the trade unionists declining to work it at a profit to the employers. Ever since 1874 they had been importing from America men's strong boots suitable for workingmen, and selling them at 4 shillings 2 pence a pair, 8 pence less than they could sell an English-made boot of the same quality. We were 20 or 30 years behind the United States in shoemaking."

There is a multitude of men employed in all these industries who not only contribute to the wants of the farmer, but furnish him a market for his surplus products.

—Hon. Thos. J. Henderson, Illinois.

BOOTS AND SHOES. (Continued.)

BEST AND CHEAPEST IN AMERICA.

A special correspondent of the London Boot and Shoe *Record*, sent to America in 1891 to investigate the American boot and shoe trade, said: "I have before me a pair of gentleman's whole-golosh laced boots (shoes), which would retail to the public in America at two dollars—say eight shillings a pair. They are machine sewn, and, though light, they are but little inferior in value to what is known in the trade as a half-guinea (\$2.56) boot.

BOOTS AND SHOES, THE INDUSTRY IN 1890.

Custom work and repairing in 1890, was.....	\$20, 803
Capital invested, " "	14, 230, 081
People Employed, " "	35, 046
Wages paid, " "	16, 559, 242
Material used, " "	10, 322, 557
Value of product and repairs, " "	34, 531, 340

THE FACTORY SYSTEMS IN 1890.

Number of Factories.....	\$2, 082
Capital Employed.....	95, 282, 311
People Employed.....	139, 333
Wages paid.....	66, 375, 075
Material used.....	118, 785, 831
Value of Product.....	220, 649, 358

Why should the American shoemaker or operative in the great factory system that produces not only the best but the cheapest boot and shoe in the world, who is enjoying the benefit of the American wage rate, with the American home and the American market—why should he be reduced to the English condition? Can any better reason be given than that of the Hon. John C. Black of Illinois, in the House of Representatives when he said:

"If you want to stop immigration, reduce the condition of the American laborer until it is so degraded that foreigners will not come to our shores."

This is about the only argument that Democrats have ever offered against American thrift and enterprise.

BRAZIL.

In Brazil the standard is gold; the monetary unit is the milreis; the value in United States coin is \$0.54.6; the coins are gold; 5, 10 and 20 milreis; silver: $\frac{1}{2}$, 1 and 2 milreis. The ratio between gold and silver is 1 of gold to 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ of silver.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS—NORTH AMERICA. (Except New Foundland.)

In the British Possessions, North America (except New Foundland),

The political economy we must practice is that which promotes the care, comfort, and culture of men.

—Hon. Marriott Brosius, Pennsylvania.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS. (Continued.)

the standard is gold; the monetary unit is the dollar; the value \$1.00
The ratio of gold to limited tender silver is 1 of gold to 14.95 silver.

BRUSSELS CONFERENCE. (See Monetary Conference.)

BULLION, UNPARTED.

Gold containing silver, or silver containing gold, which has not been subjected to the parting operation.

BUSINESS OUTLOOK, 1894.

An Administration that has borrowed tariff principles to save industrial courage can afford to borrow cash to save Treasury credit.

Fortunately, the people have a good supply of both. Silver and debt are more in fashion at Washington than either gold reserves or financial brains. Ability to create emergencies will never be rated as high as capacity to provide remedies. National credit is an official trust.

SIGNBOARDS.

The banks of issue in Europe are reported holding \$1,309,000,000 of gold, against \$1,216,000,000 a year ago, showing a gain of about \$93,000,000, which about equals our loss.

Our exports of gold since the fifty-million bond issue exceeds \$80,000,000.

England's increase was nearly forty-five and one-half million dollars, and France's about twenty-five millions.

The United States Treasury's free gold coin and bullion is about \$55,000,000, against \$109,109,223 August 1, 1893; the Treasury's silver coin and bullion \$508,948,556, against \$494,942,945.

August 1, 1893; Silver certificates, Certificates of deposit, and Treasury notes, \$549,967,921, against \$480,657,852, August 1, 1893; showing a loss of \$54,000,000, gold, and an increase of legal liabilities to pay gold on demand of over \$60,000,000.

The so-called tariff reform appears practically in control of four of the eight conferees from the Senate and House, all but one of whom report as residents of a territory containing very few manufacturing enterprises, importing almost all of its consumptive necessities, and representing only about one-tenth of America's population and one-twentieth of its wealth, and having but few subject to income tax.

The assessed valuation of all property in these seven States in 1890 was but 85 per cent. of that of the State of New York, which continues the leading manufacturing State in the United States.

Twenty-one months' control of the Government by the Cleveland-Tammany-Altgeld-Debs-Sugar-and-Whiskey compound, remind us of the Buchanan-Missouri compromise ante-war days, and the losses far exceed those of the cruel war period.

But if we adopt the policy of the Democratic party and enter upon free-trade, then, beyond all question, our entire revenue becomes a tax paid by the people without rebate or diminution.

—Hon. Henry M. Baker, New Hampshire

BUSINESS OUTLOOK, 1894. (Continued.)

The business depression and destruction, in the name of tariff reform and State rights, appears to be past or passing, and the apparent supremacy of ideas in conflict with public interest and morality seems to have about run its course.

The political atmosphere of Europe may be disturbed in a way that will help our recovery. Europe continues drawing our gold, cotton and grain, as they did prior to our Civil War, and our Treasury, lately overstocked with gold, is now nearly depleted, while Europe never had such a large gold supply or such cheap food and clothing.

If there is a monarchical understanding in which anti-Americans are aids, their purpose being to eventually cripple a too rapidly growing Republic, it may prove a boomerang. Twenty-seven States elect Governors and United States Senators this fall, and the American spirit may defend itself.

(From Clapp and Co., Weekly Market Letter, August 1, 1894.)

BUTTER. (See Cheese, also Dairy Farming.)

BUY WHERE YOU CAN BUY CHEAPEST, NOT THE BEST ECONOMY.

On a Western farm in.....Township,County.....State during a busy time, when the harvest was ready, one of the boys had just returned home from school. The father proposed to the son that he go into the wheat-field and assist in cutting the wheat. The price to be paid was \$4.00 per day—just double the ordinary harvest-day's wages. The boy accepted the offer and continued to work until the harvest was put away. The father, sometime afterward, when hauling his wheat to market, asked the book-keeper in the large mill where he was delivering his wheat, to do a little figuring for him, so that he might be able to determine the profit on his crop. In giving the items of labor he said, "13 days at \$4.00 per day for John." The clerk looked at the farmer in surprise and said, "Why, you did not pay that much per day to your hands in the field?" "Yes, I did," was the reply. "Well" said the clerk, "I know that I could have hired plenty of help at less than two dollars per day; why, there were strangers passing the mill looking for work, almost every day." The farmer, after a moment of serious thought, said: "Well, I did pay that boy of mine more than I need to have paid to some stranger or foreigner, but, you see, my boy John, wants to go back to school again next winter, and he is a good boy. He always pays me well for what I do for him, and you see, after all, it is not a big price. That thirteen days work just comes to \$52.00 cash. I give the boy the money in his own hands, and I know where it is; he just gave it to his mother to keep for him. So you see that money is in our own house; it is where we could get it in case of tight times. Now, if I had hired some of those fellows who come along to-day and are gone in a few days, even though I had only paid

Such a thing as consistency in the Democratic party is not looked for or expected.

—Hon. Elijah A. Morse, Massachusetts.

BUY WHERE YOU CAN BUY CHEAPEST, &c. (Continued.)

\$2.00 a day, I would be out some money, for the stranger would have taken away \$26.00 for the thirteen days that I never would see again. Also, John, my boy, would not have \$52.00. So, when he is to get ready for school this winter, I would have to raise just \$52.00 which he now owns himself, and that ain't all; I have a payment to make on that old swamp property which I bought last year, and if I should be a little short, John can loan me \$50.00 without interest until I get the potato crop off.

So, you see, Mr. Clerk, you may be a great deal smarter than I be in figuring, but I tell you that I believe in takin' care of things at home, if you do pay a little more to them who you may expect some return from. I never could see no use in sending the money away to buy things cheap. I'm for home market—home industry."

All the benefits of the most polished and refined civilization come to us only through the intelligent, persistent toil of the American working-man under the protecting shield of a Republican tariff.
—Hon. A. A. Taylor, Tennessee.

C

CALIFORNIA.

Area, 157,801 square miles.

Proclamation issued by Gen. Riley, appointing the first day of August for the election of delegates to a Convention, June 3, 1849—Convention met at Monterey to form a Government, September 1, 1849—Convention formed a Constitution and adjourned, October 13, 1849—Constitution adopted, and Governor and Members of the Legislature elected, November 13, 1849—Legislature assembled at San Jose, December 15, 1849—the Governor inaugurated at San Jose, December 20, 1849—by Act of Congress admitted as a State, September 9, 1850.

Legislature composed of 40 Senators and 80 Representatives. Meets biennially, (Jan. 7, 1895.)

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday, in Nov. (1894.)

SENATOR GEORGE C. PERKINS, (REP.) term expires with Election of Successor.

SENATOR STEPHEN M. WHITE, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 163,037; Vote 1892, Dem., 19,306; Rep., 13,123.

2nd. Population, 155,998; Vote 1892, Dem., 20,741; Rep., 6,781.

3rd. Population, 162,750; Vote 1892, Dem., 13,130; Rep., 13,162.

4th. Population, 147,642; Vote 1892, Dem., 14,997; Rep., 13,226.

5th. Population, 228,717; Vote 1892, Dem., 13,694; Rep., 14,660.

6th. Population, 165,018; Vote 1892, Dem., 20,676; Rep., 14,271..

CAPITAL AND LABOR. (See also, Labor and Capital.)

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

A few years ago the London *Times* had an exhaustive article on this subject, and as to the cost of production in the 100 the *Times* classified it thus: In England 56 per cent. goes to labor, 21 per cent. to capital, and 23 per cent. to government. In France 41 per cent. goes to labor, 36 per cent. to capital, and 23 per cent. to government. In the United States 72 per cent. goes to labor, 23 per cent to capital, and 5 per cent. to government.

CAPITAL, LABOR AND MATERIAL. THE SHARE OF EACH UNDER PROTECTION.

Our industrial system is not an accident, it is operated by an industrial law in which there are three elements capital, labor and material. Their proportions run very nearly as follows: Capital, 20 per cent.; labor 24 per cent. and material, 60 per cent. Taking the statistics of manufactures in the United States since 1870, this proportion is found to run through all general statistics of manufacture. It teaches one great les-

If the prices of our home products are lowered
by act of Congress, they must be produced cheaper
if they are to be made here at all.

—Hon. Wm. F. Draper, Massachusetts.

CAPITAL, LABOR AND MATERIAL. (Continued.)

son—that there is a law of economic distribution under the operation of our protective system, which is maintained by preventing foreign competition from reducing or increasing the prices at which any article is sold. Our tariff laws have been so adjusted that the foreign competitor was not able to pay the tariff, and then change the course of the market by the price at which he might sell his goods.

By examining the report of the Census Bureau on manufactures, it will be found that each and every item reported conforms to this law. The variation is not greater than 5 per cent. usually. Where such variations occur, it goes to labor rather than to capital. The following tables exemplify the result of the Eleventh Census, as reported (the figures are taken from Extra Census Bulletin No. 67, March 15, 1894):

EXAMPLE 1.

Agricultural implements (pages 6 and 7).

	Amount.	Per cent.
Product, total.....	\$81, 271, 651	100
Material and miscellaneous cost.....	42, 732, 813	53
Wages, cost.....	21, 811, 761	27
Balance to capital.....	16, 727, 077	20

In this example, wages have an advantage over material and miscellaneous cost of 7 per cent., capital holding its just share of 20 per cent.; otherwise, the foregoing rule is true and the statistics in the manufacture of agricultural implements is borne out by this table.

EXAMPLE 2.

Boots and shoes.

	Amount.	Per cent.
Product, total.....	\$220, 649, 358	100
Material and miscellaneous cost.....	128, 003, 350	58
Wages, cost.....	66, 375, 076	30
Balance to capital.....	26, 270, 932	12

Here material and miscellaneous cost fall below their proportionate share, 2 per cent., while labor is increased one-half above its proportionate share, reaching 30 per cent., capital losing 8 per cent.

In the affairs of the political world man is not
the unit. Under Providence, in political economy,
Nations and States are the supreme units.
—Senator Watson C. Squire, Washington.

CAPITAL, LABOR AND MATERIAL. (Continued.)

EXAMPLE 3.

Bread and other bakery products.

	Amount.	Per cent.
Product, total.....	\$128, 421, 535	100
Material and miscellaneous cost.....	78, 896, 301	61
Wages, cost.....	28, 789, 047	23
Balance to capital.....	20, 736, 187	16

In this example we find that the material cost is 1 per cent. above its proportionate share, being 61 per cent. instead of 60 per cent. ; wages 23 per cent. instead of 20 per cent. , being 3 per cent. above its share, capital losing to wages and material 4 per cent.

EXAMPLE 4.

Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing.

	Amount.	Per cent.
Product, total.....	\$126, 219, 151	100
Material and miscellaneous cost.....	58, 408, 060	47
Wages, cost.....	48, 551, 103	38
Balance to capital.....	19, 259, 588	15

In this table material and cost lose 13 per cent. , capital loses 5 per cent. and wages gain 18 per cent.

EXAMPLE 5.

Iron and steel.

	Amount.	Per cent.
Product, total.....	\$430, 954, 348	100
Material and miscellaneous cost.....	312, 696, 596	72
Wages, cost.....	84, 668, 508	20
Balance to capital.....	33, 592, 246	8

In the fifth example, iron and steel, which stands for the general manufacture of this product, we find that material and miscellaneous cost reaches 72 per cent., or a gain of 12 per cent. over the general rule of material cost in other manufactures. Capital loses 12 per cent. and wages remain stationary at 20 per cent.

The lower the standard of wages, the lower
the standard of citizenship.

—Senator Geo. F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

CAPITAL, LABOR AND MATERIAL. (Continued.)

EXAMPLE 6.

Summary.

Industry.	Material.	Wages.	Capital
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Agricultural implements.....	53	27	20
Boots and shoes.....	58	30	12
Bread, etc.....	61	23	16
Clothing, men's, etc.....	47	38	15
Iron and steel.....	72	20	8
Average.....	58 1-5	27 3-5	14 1-5

In these five examples we have as a result but slight variations from the absolute share, running through all manufacturing, showing a loss of 2 per cent. to material and miscellaneous cost, while wages gain an increase of 5 per cent., capital losing 6 per cent. Here we have a further and distinctive proof from absolute statistical information that labor has had since the census of 1890 an increase above its share in the industrial system of the United States, in the wages paid over all other interests, as shown by the foregoing tables.

In order to prove that the foregoing is not a garbled or isolated statement, the totals in the statistics of all manufactures for the United States, in this same report before quoted, are shown to be as follows:

EXAMPLE 7.

Total manufactures for the United States for 1890.

	Amount.	Per cent.
Product, total.....	\$9, 370, 107, 624	100
Material and miscellaneous cost.....	5, 789, 812, 411	62
Wages, cost.....	2, 282, 823, 265	24
Balance to capital.....	1, 297, 471, 948	14

In this total, material and miscellaneous cost is 2 per cent. above the general average. Wages are 4 per cent. above and capital is 6 per cent. below, the loss falling upon capital's share.

These examples are the living proofs of the necessity of equal and fair protection in any national law.

When I talk about wages, I use the word in its broadest sense as the price and value of service, whether of brain or muscle.

—Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Maine.

CARPETS.

The census reports for 1890 show the following:

Factories.....	174
Capital	\$38, 208, 842
Employés.....	29, 121
Wages.....	11, 633, 116
Material.....	28, 644, 905
Value of Product.....	47, 770, 802

We bought from foreign countries under the McKinley tariff in 1893, \$1,575,313, on which we collected \$985,638 as duty.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

In Central American States:—Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, the standard is silver; the monetary unit is the peso; the value in United States coin is \$0.61.3; their coins are silver; peso and divisions. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

CHEAP BUYING NOT OUR MISSION.

If the rule is that it is the function of statesmanship to make it possible to sell where you can sell dearest and buy where you can buy cheapest, at what point of time has legislation the right to interfere and say that the producer shall not hire his labor at as low a price as others are hiring it. We condemn without qualification the doctrine. We do not believe that it is the true mission of statesmanship in America to buy where we can buy cheapest and sell where we can sell dearest. We do not believe in that doctrine, because conditions that surround the laboring classes in this country are widely different from the conditions that surround the laboring men of other nations; and we should be false to the position we have taken if we did not draw a line of distinction between the men of their countries and the men of this country. The laboring men of America, whether farmers, miners, mechanics, or operators, are not to be judged by any standard of comparison brought across the water.

CHEAP GOODS AND CHEAP MEN.

The President of the United States, in his annual message to Congress, talks very glibly about the reduced price of goods compensating for any reduction of wages which might be brought about by his tariff policy. And this is, to a great extent, the stock in trade of the free-trade theorists.

Oh, yes! cheap goods and cheap products of the workshop and the farm are the things to make men happy and contented with their lot in life. We deny it utterly. Adults, with no one depending upon them, may be

It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of Europe, feed our own, or else in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall all be paupers ourselves.

—Andrew Jackson.

CHEAP GOODS AND CHEAP MEN. (Continued.)

satisfied with a bare living. But the wage-worker, the toiler in summer's lassitude and winter's frosts and snows, wants more than a living. He wants something for old age—something for his children. Besides being fed and clothed they want books to read, and pens, and ink, and paper, and pencil. They want an education with which to fight life's battle.

Go talk to the toilers in the iron hills and coal mountains in Pennsylvania and Virginia, or the bituminous coal deposits of the great West, about the advantages of cheap food, and cheap clothing, and cheap commodities of every description, and they will tell you very quickly that what they want is steady employment and good wages, and they will take care of the food and clothing part of this whole business.

We are opposed to cheap goods and cheap agricultural products. Cheap goods and cheap products mean cheap labor—starvation wages for toiling slaves, without hope and without ambition for the future. Huts and hovels, and nakedness, and pauperism, and crime follow sadly after the procession of cheap labor.

CHEAP GOODS DONT MAKE PEOPLE HAPPY.

The greatest advantage of protection, however, is to be seen in the condition of labor under its mantle. Wages are not only higher than in England, Ireland, Italy, Hungary, Poland, and other free-trade or semi-free-trade countries, but the condition of the laborer is infinitely more bearable and hopeful. He may live comfortably and respected, and he may educate his children and expect them to become worthy, useful, and leading citizens. They are eligible to all places under the Government, capable of any business enterprise, and may hold any social position. This state of things exists only where protection is general, and it is that only in the United States. Goods are cheap in Italy, in Hungary, and in Poland, but labor is cheaper, and the laborer cannot buy. The laboring man emigrates from free-trade countries to protective ones, not from protective countries to free-trade ones.

CHEAP LABOR.

Cheap labor is a national curse. Nay, more, it is barbarism itself. Ill-paid labor means a degraded standard of life. Therefore, well-paid labor and its attendant consequences are to be desired and are not to be feared.

CHEAP LIVING.

The cost of living is reduced to a common factor. The price fixes the condition. Barbarism is the condition.

Obligations as they are, property as it is, currency as it is, and all the relations of civilized countries as they are. With these conditions remaining, both gold and silver must be used.
 —Senator Wm. B. Allison, Iowa.

CHEAP LIVING, UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND COMPARED.

FOOD STUFFS.

From a late report issued by Secretary Gresham-1894.

"The articles, however, which make up the great cost of living of every household are those which are at once consumed in their use, namely, the food stuffs, coal, oil, gas, etc. Many of these articles are fixed quantities and of comparatively fixed values, whereas others vary according to the season, e. g., butter, eggs, etc., as to the quantity or selection used. In such cases I have obtained the average maximum and minimum cost.

"The following is a comparative list, perhaps not complete, but sufficiently so to show the difference between most of the chief articles of daily consumption, and to give a fair comparative table: -

PRICE LIST OF ARTICLES OF DAILY CONSUMPTION.

	England. cents.	United States. cents.
Oatmeal, per pound.....	5	5
Bread, per loaf.....	9	10
Flour, per 25 pound bag.....	85	65
Baking powder, (Royal,) per half pound.....	30	25
Beef, per pound.....	10 to 22	8 to 20
Mutton, per pound.....	10 to 20	6 to 16
Sausage, per pound.....	16 to 18	15
Pork, per pound.....	16	12
Ham, per pound.....	16	16
Bacon, per pound.....	14	16
Fish, per pound.....	6 to 24	10 to 25
Butter, per pound.....	25 to 45	22 to 45
Eggs, per score.....	35 to 80	20 to 80
Milk, per quart.....	6	6 to 8
Tea, per pound.....	40 to 80	30 to 1.00
Coffee, per pound.....	25 to 60	25 to 45
Cocoa, per pound.....	40	25
Lard, per pound.....	16 to 18	13
Soap, per pound.....	5 to 10	5 to 25

"All the above prices I have procured from the most reliable sources—from houses carrying large stocks and catering particularly to the wants and purses of the masses."

CHEAP LIVING IN ENGLAND COMPENSATES FOR LOW WAGES.

The reckless assertion has sometimes been made that the cheaper cost of living in Great Britain fully compensates for the lower rate of free-

This record of shame, Mr. Speaker, will only be surpassed when this repeal of every federal statute that guards the ballot box shall be achieved.
—Hon. Robert G. Cousins, Iowa.

CHEAP LIVING IN ENGLAND, &c. (Continued.)

trade wages. In the thirty-five years ending in 1887, 4,222,000 immigrants from the British Kingdom came into the United States, and their action brands the assertion as a colossal in veracity. The meaning of this is further accentuated by the fact that the total number of foreignborn residents in the United Kingdom at the last census was less than the half of 1 per cent. of the population. The British low-grade wages and living breed discontent at home, and attract no Americans, but expelled last year 281,487 of their own subjects, of whom 72 per cent. came to the United States, and all are swift witnesses against free-trade fabrications.

The wages of laboring men, beyond all dispute, are far greater in the United States than in any other country in the world, and the cost of subsistence here is only increased by its higher grade and more generous amount. Undoubtedly it is more difficult for our sixty-two millions of people to find profitable employment in 1888 than it was for thirty-five or thirty-six millions in 1861, and the difficulty would be greatly augmented should free trade or the policy of non-protection ever become dominant in tariff legislation.

CHEESE, BUTTER AND CONDENSED MILK, FACTORY PRODUCT, 1890.

Factories.....	4, 712
Capital.....	\$16, 624, 163
Employés.....	14, 921
Wages.....	\$5, 390, 705
Materials.....	51, 364, 574
Products.....	62, 686, 043

Annual wages paid per capita, \$361.27.

CHEMICALS, 1890.

Establishments.....	563
Capital.....	\$55, 032, 452
Employés.....	16, 952
Wages.....	\$9, 691, 843
Material.....	33, 694, 927
Products.....	59, 352, 548

Annual wages paid per capita, \$571.72. Imports 1893, \$15,769,436; Duty received, \$4,799,213; Duty under old law, 31.61 per cent.; Duty under new law, 24.44 per cent.

CHILE.

In Chile the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the peso; the value in United States coin is \$0.91.2; the coins are gold; escudo(\$1.82.4), doubloon (\$4.56.1) and condor (\$9.12.3); silver: peso and divisions. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

Democratic policy every time it has been tried
has brought mildew and blight, hunger and want
and universal disaster, shame and misery.
—Hon. A. A. Taylor, Tennessee.

CHINA.

In China the standard is silver; the monetary unit is the tael (customs); the value in United States coin is, shanghai \$0.90.6, haikwan \$1.01. No gold in use as money.

CHINESE LABOR is excluded from the United States upon the same principle that a protective tariff is enacted.

What would be the necessity of excluding the Chinese from our shores if the fruits of their labor in China are permitted to come in competition with the fruits of American labor? What is to prevent Chinese shoemakers (and they are skilled artisans) from flooding our markets with hand-sewed shoes costing a few cents a pair and annihilating their manufacture in Newark and elsewhere; where the wholesale price is \$5.50 per pair? The answer is, nothing but a high protective duty.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

The following table is prepared from the names and figures given in Senate Executive Document No. 105, 2d. Session 53rd. Congress.

The following is a copy of Secretary Hoke Smith's letter of transmittal:

MAY 31, 1894.—Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

“DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, May 28, 1894.

“SIR: I have the honor to transmit the lists of appointments, promotions, reductions, dismissals, and resignations by request, occurring in this Department between March 4, 1893, and April 19, 1894, which have been prepared in compliance with the following resolution of the Senate, adopted on the date last mentioned:

‘Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Interior be directed to transmit to the Senate, in separate lists, the names of all clerks and employes appointed, promoted, reduced, dismissed, and who have resigned by request since the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and ninety-three, and the State to which each such clerk or employé is accredited; also that such of them as served in the Army or Navy of the United States at any time during the war of the rebellion shall be designated by some distinguishing mark in each list.’

“The ‘clerks and employes’ covered by the accompanying lists are those in or directly connected with the Bureaus of the Department, and not those whose appointment is vested in the President.

“‘Such of them as served in the Army or Navy of the United States at any time during the war of the rebellion’ are designated by a star before the name.

Very respectfully,

HOKE SMITH,
Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.”

No man can buy another man's labor until he
can sell his own. Samuel J. Randall.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. (Continued.)

EX-SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF THE UNION ARMY AND NAVY.

Of the appointments in the Interior Department, as shown by this document, 809 were made; of which number only 44, or 5 per cent, were ex-soldiers or sailors of the Union Army; while 859 dismissals are reported, 184, or 21 per cent, of which were soldiers or sailors. Or more than four times as many ex-soldiers and sailors were dismissed as were appointed.

Table showing the number of appointments, promotions, reductions, dismissals, and resignations by request, occurring in the Interior Department between March 4, 1893, and April 19, 1894:

State.	Appointments. Reinstatements. Promotions.	Total Salaries.	Reductions. Dismissals. Resignations.	Total Salaries.	Gain.		Loss.	
					Total No.	Total Salaries.	Total No.	Total Salaries.
Alabama	44	\$26,580	8	\$7,300	36	\$19,280		
Alaska	1	900			1	900		
Arizona								
Arkansas	24	15,810	6	3,460	18	12,350		
California	23	19,260	14	12,040	9	7,220		
Colorado	6	3,040	8	8,700			2	\$5,560
Connecticut	21	12,080	32	27,210			11	15,130
Delaware	6	4,080	4	3,820	2	260		
Dist. of Col.	139	56,560	193	118,660			54	62,100
Florida	10	6,980	7	5,900	3	1,080		
Georgia	153	137,660	11	5,560	142	132,100		
Idaho	5	2,320	3	2,120	2	200		
Illinois	84	54,140	76	56,790	8			2,650
Indiana	83	51,760	56	37,060	27	14,700		
Indian Ter	3	2,200	3	1,320		880		
Iowa	23	14,280	37	30,530			14	16,250
Kansas	19	9,086	45	54,240			26	24,154
Kentucky	59	32,120	11	6,620	48	25,500		
Louisiana	23	12,820	6	3,840	17	8,980		
Maine	15	8,100	19	14,160			4	6,060
Maryland	59	30,660	63	42,030			4	11,370
Massachusetts ..	33	20,185	32	19,200	1	985		
Michigan	25	12,580	29	24,150			4	11,670
Minnesota	20	13,600	17	14,020	3			420
Mississippi	45	22,220	16	9,900	29	12,320		
Missouri	59	34,740	42	36,340	29			12,320

None of the benefits promised by Democrats
have followed their victory.
—Hon. Philip S. Post, Illinois.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. (Continued.)

State.	App'tments. Rein- sta'tments. Promot'ns.	Total Sala- ries.	Reductions. Dismiss- als. Resignations.	Total Sala- ries.	Gain.		Loss.	
					Total No.	Total Sala- ries.	Total No.	Total Sala- ries.
Montana	1	\$120	3	\$3, 440	.....	.....	2.	\$3, 320
Nebraska	11	3, 800	19	15, 150	.....	.....	8.	11, 390
Nevada	3	1, 120	1	720	2	400	.....	.....
N. Hampshire.....	7	4, 180	6	4, 900	1	.....	.....	720
New Jersey.....	32	15, 740	20	11, 660	12	4, 080	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	3	1, 900	1	290	2	700	.....	.....
New York	133	77, 220	153	114, 631	.....	.....	20	37, 411
North Carolina.....	92	42, 170	19	11, 740	73	30, 430	.....	.....
North Dakota.....	5	2, 045	6	6, 260	.....	.....	1	4, 215
Ohio	86	43, 290	112	82, 700	.....	.....	26	39, 419
Oklahoma	3	2, 100	1	2, 000	2	100	.....	.....
Oregon	4	2, 100	6	6, 020	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pennsylvania.....	109	52, 059	116	92, 110	.....	.....	7	40, 051
Rhode Island.....	6	2, 120	4	3, 840	.....	.....	.....	1, 720
South Carolina.....	45	24, 300	12	7, 380	33	16, 920	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	4	4, 190	3	2, 300	1	1, 890	.....	.....
Tennessee	54	27, 880	12	7, 462	42	20, 418	.....	.....
Texas	47	27, 460	9	4, 460	38	23, 000	.....	.....
Utah	1	1, 000	.....	.....	1	1, 000	.....	.....
Vermont	9	4, 680	22	16, 430	.....	.....	13	11, 750
Virginia.....	118	60, 640	66	43, 780	52	16, 860	.....	.....
Washington.....	9	5, 200	2	2, 700	7	2, 500	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	48	23, 700	25	15, 560	23	11, 140	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	52	43, 330	27	19, 140	25	24, 190	.....	.....
Wyoming	1	100	4	2, 300	.....	.....	3	2, 200

The table shows the number appointed, reinstated, and promoted, together with the number of reductions, dismissals, and resignations by request, with the total of salaries involved.—Example: Georgia has a total of 153 appointed, etc., to whom were paid annually \$137,660. There are reported eleven dismissals, etc., to whom were paid \$5,560, showing Georgia's civil service record for the year to be a gain of 142 appointments, with salaries aggregating \$132,100. With Georgia we compare Kansas, almost equal in population. Kansas received during this same period 19 appointments, etc., with total salaries of \$9,085; being a fraction over 1 per cent., or one appointant for Kansas and 100 for Georgia. But, of the dismissals, etc., 45 were from Kansas, with salaries amounting to \$34,000, or while one was dismissed from Georgia, four were dismissed from

When you rob the laboring men of their employment, you rob the farmers of their customers.
—Hon. Chas. Curtis, Kansas.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. (Continued.)

Kansas. The totals showing that Georgia has in one year 142 appointments more and Kansas 26 less than each had when Cleveland was inaugurated. Georgia draws from the public Treasury \$132,100 more, and Kansas \$24,154 less—a new deal in which Georgia has the advantage by \$156,254.

This is Democratic Civil Service Reform! Compare the Southern and Northern States. Compare the Democratic and Republican States.

CIVIL SERVICE

Reform methods as published in the *Washington News*, a radical Democratic newspaper, August 10th, 1894.

“PAY UP OR STEP OUT

**Colored Employes in the Departments Have
Been Warned to that Effect.**

Stand and Deliver Way of Raising Campaign Funds.

**Letters Soliciting Contributions Sent by Democratic Congressional
Committee.**

* * * * *

A letter dated June 30, setting forth the necessity for united action among those who favor the present Administration and constitute the colored contingent of the Democratic party. While no direct appeal for money is made, a printed copy of the letter written by President Cleveland to Gen. Chauncey F. Black, dated April, 18, is inclosed, the concluding paragraph of which is as follows: ‘I cheerfully inclose a contribution to the funds necessary to carry on the good work of your organization, with a hearty wish for its continued success and usefulness.’ This was construed to be a very strong hint, but not an actual solicitation.

On July 25, the following letter was sent to every colored employé in the Government service in this city:

I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor and revenue.

—Andrew Jackson.

CIVIL SERVICE. (Continued.)

'My dear sir: We sent you a letter some days ago, from which we have had no reply. The Congressional Committee needs the immediate assistance of all its friends. You will, therefore, call and see us at the above address until 5:30 p. m., at the committee rooms, Wormley's Hotel, from 7 to 8 p. m., or at the headquarters of the National Negro Democratic League, No. 338 Indiana avenue, from 8 to 10 p. m.

'Chas. J. Faulkner, U. S. Senate, Chairman Congressional Committee.

'Lawrence Gardner, Secretary Congressional Committee.

'R. G. Still, Chief.'

The letter is hand-written, and the names of Senator Faulkner, and Secretary Gardner appear on the left hand side, just above the signature of Mr. Still. The letter head is that of the Afro-American Bureau of Organization, containing as the advisory board C. H. J. Taylor, Kansas; M. L. Koonce, Alabama; H. C. C. Astwood, New York; T. W. Swann, Pennsylvania; W. E. Gross, New York; Clifford Plummer, Massachusetts; John Brown, New Jersey, and J. T. C. Newson, Texas. Some of these letters only to-day reached their destination.

As may be easily surmised, the signatures in ink of Senator Faulkner and Lawrence Gardner created consternation among those holding office.

But in some of the Departments a more complete reign of terror was established. As an illustration, it is stated on conclusive authority that in the Navy Department, M. L. Koonce, whose name appears as a member of the Advisory Board, made a personal canvas of the colored employes. Mr. Koonce is messenger to Chief Clerk Micon, Secretary Herbert's son-in-law, who has the appointment and dismissal of minor employes, and his utterances were given great consideration. He told those of his own race connected with the Department that they must make a satisfactory contribution of funds at once or their positions would be immediately forfeited. He urged his personal friends to fortify themselves against removal by producing the required assessment, and warned his acquaintances that further disregard of Mr. Still's letter would be fatal to continuance in office."

REPORTS CURRENT CONCERNING COLLECTIONS.

There is not a Department of the Government in Washington, but what every officer, clerk and employe is made to pay tribute to the party in power, by making contributions to the National Campaign Fund. One office, where about 350 persons are employed, is reported as raising \$9,000. Monthly subscriptions of 5 per cent. of the salary to be paid for five months.

CIVIL SERVICE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

In the Department of Agriculture, Secretary Morton, self-named the "Sage of Arbor Lodge," and the pretended originator of the sentimental "Arbor Day," holds in contemptible scorn, and by high-handed as well

As the barometer indicates the condition of the atmosphere, so do the revenues of a country indicate prosperity. —Hon. John H. Gear, Iowa.

CIVIL SERVICE. (Continued.)

as underhand methods, persistently violates the civil service law, which is termed in his own inelegantly humorous vocabulary the "law of snivel service." So curiously ignorant was he as to the provisions of this most well known piece of legislation, binding all executive officers, and covering the cases of more than nine-tenths of his clerical employes, that after executing what he boastfully regarded as a master-stroke of policy, in detaching more than a dozen Republican clerks for duty at the office of the Civil Service Commission, he was amazed far beyond his normal point of profanity, upon being informed that these same clerks were still to be paid from his Department's appropriation. He supposed that he had unloaded all these men upon the pay-rolls of the Commission, and that they would drop out of the Government service a little later, on the passage of the Agricultural bill for the present fiscal year. With two unimportant exceptions, all of these detailed clerks remain in the service, and bid fair to assist in welcoming Mr. Morton's successor in the Department of Agriculture on the 4th day of March, 1897; and throughout the Department, as at the rooms of the Commission, the "Sage" is a laughing-stock for his silly notion.

"The best laid schemes o' mice and men
Gang aft a-gley."

One of the most flagrant instances of this executive officer's defiance of a law he has sworn to obey and maintain, is found in the case of the Skinner family, three women and a man, sisters and brother, nieces and nephew of the Secretary's wife. The young women are employed, in contempt of the law, as clerks. No one of them has ever passed a civil service examination, as required by the statute. Their brother was made foreman of the Department printing office, at \$1,200, taking the place of a \$1,000 man, after a special (non-competitive) examination by the Civil Service Commission. Mr. Skinner's application for this examination was formally sworn to, as prescribed by law. In it he committed perjury by claiming citizenship in a State of the Union. He is a British subject, a legal resident of the Dominion of Canada. These facts were brought to the attention of the Commission, and upon them due complaint was made. Mr. Morton was notified thereof, and drove hot-foot to the Commission's office, where he profanely demanded to know what difference residence made. Being informed that perjury always involved a difference, he gulped a little, swallowed much, and returned to his domain, whence he wrote to advise the Commission that Mr. Skinner had, much to his surprise, tendered his resignation, and desiring to know whether he ought, under the rules, to accept the same. He was informed that not only was it strictly proper for him to perform this function, but it would be just as well for him to do it in the manner sometimes known as p. d. q. The letter-books of the Commission are public property, open to in-

CIVIL SERVICE. (Continued.)

spection, and they relate the foregoing facts. Nevertheless, Mr. George D. Skinner, Canadian, nephew, is to-day (September 1, 1894) the foreman of the printing office in the United States Department of Agriculture, at Washington. He and his sisters, who board at the same house, were dissatisfied with the difference between the prices of living in Washington, Canada, Michigan, etc., and made protest. Immediately thereupon their landlady was placed on the rolls of the Department as a scrub-woman at \$30 a month, which enabled her to somewhat reduce the rate of pay for the food and lodging of the Secretary's folks, and incidentally to ride the high-horse in the ranks of her companions in the charwomen's force, but the latter is hardly a civil service matter.

A very respectable young gentleman of Sweden, in fact, a real baron, was presented to Mr. Morton by Representative Harter, of Ohio, as a highly proper private secretary, at \$2000. He had been gladly drawing \$1200 as a clerk in the office of the Adjutant General, a sub-division of the War Department, where he was known as an unnaturalized chap who had crept under the blanket somehow and "caught on." In the wilds of his adopted State, Mr. Morton accepted this political child "sight unseen," and only recognized his own lack of sagacity after the occurrence of many most awkward and blundersome botherations brought about by his fledgling, some of which compromised not only himself but his master, the President.

Mr. Morton brought with him Monsieur E. Aime Barbaux, a young Frenchman (unnaturalized), who had carelessly cared for cows at Arbor Lodge, the Sage's farm near Nebraska City. All Government books of account are subject to inspection. The records kept by the appointment clerk of the Department of Agriculture will show that this Nebraska Frenchman is charged to the District of Columbia, upon the soil of which he never set foot until he came to it for his present job. At first he was put, on messenger's pay, in the stable, but soon he appeared in the Department express and post office, with increased pay, and now he draws the salary of a clerk, and does clerical work, though he has never passed, and can never pass the examination required by law.

In most of the divisions of the Department the civil service law is grossly disregarded. Messengers are assigned to clerical duty, performing that higher class of service during most of the working hours, and thus affording some slight pretense of economy in shamelessly violating the Statutes of the United States.

Much that might be said and firmly proved is here withheld for the protection of a few who otherwise might suffer from the blizzard of the wrath of Julius; but if any statement here made shall be denied, those who vote for good or evil can have names and dates and all the circumstances, which are here at hand.

The Democratic party while power is retained by them, force the people into economic conditions. They do not want and refuse to listen to the cry of ruined business and the appeal of honest men for work.

—Hon. Henry M. Baker, New Hampshire.

CLEVELAND AND HARRISON. THE WORK OF THEIR ADMINISTRATIONS COMPARED BY THE VOLUME OF TRADE WITH THE WORLD.

From 1877 until the close of the fiscal year of 1888, the balance of trade remained with the United States as against other countries. In the first year of Mr. Cleveland's term we had \$164,000,000 advantage, but the sum began to diminish rapidly under his management of public affairs, so that at the close of his second year it had dropped to \$44,000,000, and finally at the close of his four years there was found to be a balance against us of more than \$28,000,000.

It is a difficult problem for any observing man to give a reasonable excuse for the fact that our trade with foreign nations should change from a surplus in our favor of \$164,000,000 to a balance against us of \$28,000,000 in four years, but there are reasons for it, purely political, we think, in this case, as has been shown by the spirit of the Democratic party from its earliest history. Mr. Cleveland's free trade message of 1887 did more to cripple our business and shorten our trade than any other one act of his first administration. The Emperor Napoleon said that if a Nation was made of adamant, free trade would grind it to powder. Threatened free trade has uniformly destroyed our commerce with outlying Nations, so that the balance has always been against us in such times.

The inauguration of Benjamin Harrison in 1889, with a balance for the year closing three months afterward (June 30), shows a small balance of \$2,700,000 against us, but with the assurance of a continuous protective system the tide turned early in our favor, and by the close of the following year, June 30, 1890, we had an excess in our favor of \$68,000,000, and at the end of his term the closing year, 1892, showed a profit on our side of the ledger of \$202,000,000, or a total for his whole term of \$310,000,000, taking the Nation at the time when the trade was against us. President Cleveland, inaugurated March 4, 1893, when there was flowing to our shores a large balance of trade, the year previous showing an average of \$17,000,000 per month, we find that at the close of the fiscal year 1893, four months after his inauguration for his second term, there is a balance against us of nearly \$18,000,000, and the eleven months of the present fiscal year of 1894 to May 30, shows a balance of \$210,000,000 against us, or a total for the twenty-three months of Mr. Cleveland's present term of \$229,000,000. If we add to this the sum of Mr. Cleveland's first two years in his former term, we have a total loss, as against the present twenty-three months, of \$456,000,000 in foreign trade alone. The public may question the correctness of the statement, but tariff tinkering has had more to do with these results than any other one thing. The following tables are appended in order to show that the figures above given have not been garbled, but are taken from the official records.

I am for my countrymen first.
 —Hon. Elijah A. Morse, Massachusetts.

CLEVELAND AND HARRISON. (Continued.)

FOREIGN TRADE 1885-8. CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
1885	\$742, 189, 755	\$577, 527, 329	\$164, 662, 426	.....
1886	679, 524, 830	635, 436, 136	44, 088, 694	.....
1887	716, 183, 211	692, 319, 768	23, 863, 443	.....
1888	695, 954, 507	723, 957, 114	.....	\$28, 002, 607
Total	\$2, 833, 852, 303	\$2, 629, 240, 347	\$232, 614, 563	\$28, 002, 607

FOREIGN TRADE 1889-92. HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION.

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
1889	\$742, 401, 375	\$745, 131, 652	.....	\$2, 730, 277
1890	857, 528, 684	789, 310, 409	\$68, 518, 275	.....
1891	884, 480, 810	844, 916, 196	39, 564, 614	.....
1892	1, 030, 278, 148	827, 402, 462	202, 875, 686	.....
Total	\$3, 514, 989, 017	\$3, 206, 760, 719	\$310, 958, 575	\$2, 730, 277

FOREIGN TRADE 1893-4. CLEVELAND'S ADMINISTRATION. (2ND. TERM).

Year.	Exports.	Imports.	Excess of Exports.	Excess of Imports.
1893	\$847, 665, 194	\$866, 400, 922	.....	\$18, 735, 728
	813, 699, 849	603, 212, 094	.....	210, 487, 755
Total	\$1, 661,365, 043	\$1, 469, 613, 016	.....	\$229, 223, 483

CLOTHING, MEN'S, 1890.

Establishments.....	18, 658
Capital.....	\$182, 552, 938
Employés.....	243, 857
Wages.....	111, 389, 672
Materials.....	179, 425, 661
Products.....	378, 022, 815

Annual wages paid per capita, \$456.78

Democratic rule has been synonymous with low prices for farm products, and hard times for American laborers and producers.

—Hon. Philip S. Post, Illinois.

CLOTHING, UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND COMPARED.

From a late Consular Report, issued by the Democratic Secretary of State, 1894.

We have heard so much of the great difference in cost in favor of the British workmen that the figures below will be extremely refreshing.

CLOTHING.

"As to matters of clothing, it is much more difficult to compare with any satisfactory degree of certainty, but when one takes into consideration the quality of the material, the fit and general finish, one finds very little difference in the cost of the same article in the different countries. It will be remembered that the articles I have compared are of the cheaper grade, and such as are used by the laboring classes:

PRICES OF CLOTHING IN ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES IN 1892.

Men's Clothing-	England.	United States.
Cotton shirts, (linen bosom).....	\$1.25	\$0.75
Flannel shirts.....	1.50	1.25
Woolen undershirts.....	1.00	.75
Woolen drawers.....	1.00	.75
Hose.....	.25	.30
Boots.....	2.00	1.50
Shoes.....	1.50	1.25
Women's Clothing-		
Woolen undervests.....	\$0.65	\$0.50
Woolen drawers.....	.90	.75
Hose.....	.25	.30
Shoes, (low).....	1.12	1.00
Stuff dresses.....	10.00	12.50
Cotton dresses.....	4.25	5.00
Hats.....	1.00	1.25
Bonnets.....	2.00	3.50
Shawls.....	2.00	2.60

"There is little difference in the aggregate cost of children's clothing. While the boots, cotton and woolen underclothes, and collars and cuffs are slightly cheaper in America. In outside clothing, hose and hats, the little difference would be in favor of England."

CLOTHING, WOMEN'S, DRESSMAKING, 1890.

Establishments.....	19,587
Capital.....	\$12, 883, 079
Employés.....	67, 598
Wages.....	22, 873, 636
Materials.....	23, 393, 829
Products.....	57, 071, 732

Annual wages paid per capita, \$330.98.

The estimation of values is something beyond reach of legislation.

—Hon. Jos. H. Walker, Massachusetts.

CLOTHING, WOMEN'S, FACTORY PRODUCT 1890.

Establishments.....	1, 224
Capital.....	\$21, 259, 528
Employés.....	42, 008
Wages.....	18, 812, 787
Materials.....	34, 277, 219
Products.....	68, 164, 016

Annual wages paid per capita, \$447.83.

COAL.

To put coal on the free list will work unnecessary evil to a class of labor now poorly paid. A mighty manufacturing fabric has been built up in the United States, the basis of which is coal and iron; from an invested capital in 1850 of not much more than \$500,000,000 to an invested capital of probably \$5,000,000,000; from less than a million employed to probably six millions. For over forty years our coal production and our iron ore production have kept pace with this progress. In 1850 the total product of coal was but seven and a quarter million tons; in 1892, 180,000,000 tons, within 2,000,000 tons of the output of Great Britain the same year. In less than a generation the production of iron ore has gone from 3,000,000 to 16,000,000 tons. With such a showing as this why experiment?

The United States to-day produces more than one-third of the world's supply of coal.

The present is a critical time in the history of coal mining and transportation. Instead of \$2 and \$2.25 per day, the wages of the British miner range from 60 cents to \$1 per day. The railroad employés of all sorts average in England less than half the rate they are paid here. Labor receives much less in Canada than in the United States, and there is no law to prevent the employment of Chinamen and coolie labor in the Nova Scotia mines. This is a question that concerns railroad employés. Thousands are idle who are awaiting a resumption of mining business, the new tariff of 40 cents per ton, is on trial, while the House bill, putting Coal on the free list, is pending in the Senate.

Civilization itself is a synonym of protection, having its foundation and growth in inducing men to add other pursuits to the primal pursuits of agriculture and herding.

—Hon. Jos. H. Walker, Massachusetts.

COAL, DUTY ON, FROM 1789 TO 1894.

The changes from time to time in the duty on bituminous coal is shown in the following compilation of the tariff laws, to wit:

Year.	Rate.	Duty per ton.
1789.....	2 cents per bushel, equals.....	\$0. 56
1790-1792.....	3 cents per bushel, equals.....	. 84
1792-1794.....	4½ cents per bushel, equals.....	1. 26
1794-1812.....	5 cents per bushel, equals.....	1. 40
1812-1816.....	10 cents per bushel, equals.....	2. 80
1816-1824.....	5 cents per bushel, equals.....	1. 40
1824-1842.....	6 cents per bushel, equals.....	1. 68
1842-1846.....	.....	1. 75
1846-1857.....	30 per cent. ad valorem, equals.....	\$0. 65 to . 75
1857-1861.....	24 per cent. ad valorem, equals.....	. 55 to . 65
1861-1862.....	.....	1. 00
1862-1864.....	.....	1. 10
1864-1872.....	.....	1. 25
1872-1893.....	.....	. 75
1894.....	.....	. 40

COAL, PRODUCT, VALUE, PRICE AND NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRY.

States.	Total product.	Total value.	Average price per ton.	Total number of employes.
	<i>Short tons.</i>			
Alabama.....	5, 529, 312	\$5, 788, 898	\$1. 05	10, 075
Arkansas.....	535, 558	666, 230	1. 24	1, 128
California.....	85, 178	209, 711	2. 46	187
Colorado.....	3, 510, 830	5, 685, 112	1. 62	5, 747
Georgia.....	216, 498	212, 761	. 99	467
Illinois.....	17, 862, 276	16, 243, 645	. 91	34, 585
Indiana.....	3, 345, 174	3, 620, 582	1. 08	6, 436
Indian Territory.....	1, 192, 721	2, 043, 479	1. 71	3, 257
Iowa.....	3, 918, 491	5, 175, 060	1. 32	8, 170
Kansas.....	3, 007, 276	3, 955, 595	1. 31½	6, 559
Kentucky.....	3, 025, 313	2, 771, 238	. 92	6, 724
Maryland.....	3, 419, 062	3, 053, 580	. 89	3, 886
Michigan.....	77, 990	121, 314	1. 56	230
Missouri.....	2, 733, 949	3, 369, 659	1. 23	5, 893
Montana.....	564, 648	1, 330, 847	2. 36	1, 158
Nebraska.....	1, 500	4, 500	3. 00	.....
New Mexico.....	661, 330	1, 074, 601	1. 62	1, 063
North Carolina.....	6, 679	9, 599	1. 44	90
North Dakota.....	40, 725	39, 250	. 96	54
Ohio.....	13, 562, 927	12, 722, 745	. 94	22, 576

A political party may fool part of the people
all the time, and all the people part of the time,
but no political party can fool all the people all the
time.
—Abraham Lincoln.

COAL, &c. (Continued.)

States.	Total product.	Total value.	Average price per ton.	Total number of em- ployés.
	<i>Short tons.</i>			
Oregon	34, 661	148, 546	4. 29	90
Pennsylvania bituminous...	46, 694, 576	39, 017, 164	. 84	66, 655
Rhode Island				
Tennessee.....	2, 092, 064	2, 355, 441	1. 13	4, 926
Texas	245, 690	569, 333	2. 32	872
Utah	361, 013	562, 625	1. 56	646
Virginia.....	675, 205	578, 429	. 86	836
Washington.....	1, 213, 427	2, 763, 547	2. 28	2, 564
West Virginia.....	9, 738, 755	7, 852, 114	. 80	14, 867
Wyoming.....	2, 503, 939	3, 168, 776	1. 27	3, 133
Total.....	126, 856, 566	\$125, 124, 381	. 99	212, 893
Pennsylvania anthracite.....	52, 472, 504	82, 432, 000	1. 57	129, 050
Grand total.....	179, 329, 071	\$207, 266, 381	\$1. 16	341, 943

COAL, 1893.

Our imports in 1893, were valued at \$3,701,642, on which we collected a duty of \$339,625.

New law reduces the duty from an average ad valorem rate of 23.80 to 13.80 on all grades.

COFFEE, PRICES INCREASED BY REMOVING THE TARIFF.

During the five years of 1868-'72 there was an import duty of 5 and 3 cents a pound on coffee. There were imported 1,231,432,087 pounds at a cost of \$126,294,643. On this the Government collected a revenue of \$53, 018,331. At the clamorous demand of the Democratic party this "robber tariff," which taxed the poor man's breakfast table, was repealed, and coffee put on the free list. During the next five years, 1873-'77, there were imported 1,675,007,330 pounds of coffee, at a cost of \$273,993,877, from which the Government derived no revenue. The average price of coffee for the five years of tariff tax was 10 cents and 1 mill per pound; the average price for the five years of free trade was 16 cents and 5 mills. Repealing the tariff on coffee cost the Government in five years \$53,018,331 in loss of revenue, and cost the people \$107,206,229 in increased price of coffee. And such is the price of Democratic statesmanship! But, you ask, How could this be? When we repealed our tariff, Brazil levied an export tax and transferred the \$53,000,000 to her coffers, and the importers formed a "syndicate" and transferred the \$107,000,000 to their pockets. No wonder New York importers want free-trade.

[See Evans, Export Duties, 1867 to 1883, p. 127.]

The system of indirect taxes is our ancestral policy, hallowed by the usages of the fathers and the acceptance of subsequent generations in this land. —Senator Watson C. Squire, Washington.

COIN.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS OF—RELATING TO.

Art. 1, Sec. 8. The Congress shall have power * * * to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

Art. 1, Sec. 10. No State shall * * * coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts.

After the Declaration of Independence and before the Articles of Confederation each of the thirteen original States had the right to coin money. The Articles of Confederation gave to Congress "the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their own authority or by the respective States." Under this provision the States retained the right to coin money concurrently with the Government of the Confederation, but only according to the standard of fineness, weight and value prescribed by the central Government.

The right to emit or issue paper money, known as "bills of credit," had been exercised by the several States before the adoption of the Articles of Confederation, and by these authority was given to the United States to issue such bills.

The object of delegating to the United States the sole and exclusive right to regulate the alloy and value of coin was to insure uniformity as to weight, fineness and value throughout the several States.

Before the passage of a money system the Confederation of States gave way to the present compact under the Constitution. Thus the coinage of money and the regulation of what should be used in the payment of debts were placed under the exclusive control of the National Government. The States may make gold and silver coin a legal tender, but it must be in conformity with, and subordinate to, the laws of the United States.

It was doubtful whether Congress had the right to make coins composed of any other metals than gold or silver a legal tender, but in 1864 base metal coins were made a limited tender.

COINS OF THE UNITED STATES, AUTHORITY FOR COINING AND CHANGES IN WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

COINS, GOLD.

(Legal Tender in all payments.)

DOUBLE EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1849.

Weight, 516 grains; fineness, .900.

Total amount coined to June 30, 1893, \$1,145,463,340.

Protection declares that men cannot rightfully segregate themselves from their fellows in civilized society.

—Hon. Jos. H. Walker, Massachusetts.

COINS. (Continued.)

EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 270 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 258 grains.
Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 0.899,225.
Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
Total amount coined to June 30, 1893, \$217,694,120.

HALF EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 135 grains; fineness, 0.916 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 129 grains.
Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 0.899,225.
Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 0.900.
Total amount coined to June 30, 1893, \$199,533,635.

QUARTER EAGLE.

Authorized to be coined, act April 2, 1792.
Weight, 67.5 grains; fineness, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$.
Weight changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 64.5 grains.
Fineness changed, act of June 28, 1834, to 0.899,225.
Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
Total amount coined to June 30, 1893, \$28,595,567.50.

THREE-DOLLAR PIECE

Authorized to be coined, act of February 21, 1853.
Weight, 77.4 grains; fineness, .900.
Total amount coined to September 26, 1890, \$1,619,376.
Coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890.

ONE DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act March 3, 1849.
Weight, 25.8 grains; fineness, .900.
Total amount coined to September 26, 1890, \$19,499,337.
Coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890.

COINS, SILVER.

(Legal Tender in all payments except stipulated otherwise by contract.)

DOLLAR.

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792
Weight, 416 grains; fineness, .892.4.
Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 412 $\frac{1}{2}$ grains.
Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.
Total amount coined to February 12, 1873, \$8,031,238.
Coinage reauthorized, act of February 28, 1873.
Amount coined from March 1, 1878, to June 30, 1893, \$419,332,450.
Total amount coined to June 30, 1893, \$427,363,688.

I do not believe in that solitary protection sentiment that proposes simply to benefit a locality.
—Hon. John H. Gear, Iowa.

COINS. (Continued.)

TRADE DOLLAR (Was a legal tender.) (No longer coined.)

Authorized to be coined, act of February 12, 1873.
Weight, 420 grains; fineness, .900.
Coinage limited to export demand, joint resolution July, 22, 1876.
Coinage prohibited, act of March 3, 1887.
Total amount coined, \$35,965,924.

HALF DOLLAR. (Legal tender in sums not exceeding ten dollars.)

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 208 grains; fineness, .892.4.
Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 206½ grains.
Fineness changed, act of February 18, 1837, to .900.
Weight changed, act February 21, 1853, to 192 grains.
Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 12½ grams, or 192.9 grains.
Total amount coined to June 30, 1893, \$124,648,004.

COLUMBIAN HALF DOLLAR. (Not a legal tender.)

Authorized to be coined, act of August 5, 1892.
Weight, 192.9 grains; fineness, .900.
Total amount coined, \$2,501,052.50.

QUARTER DOLLAR. (Legal tender in sums not exceeding ten dollars.)

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 104 grains; fineness, .892.4.
Weight, changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 103½ grains.
Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 96 grains.
Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 6¼ grains, or 96.45 grains.
Total amount coined to June 30, 1893, \$44,891,443.25.

COLUMBIAN QUARTER DOLLAR. (Not a legal tender.)

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1893.
Weight 96.45 grains; fineness, .900.
Total amount coined, \$10,005.75.

TWENTY-CENT PIECE.

Authorized to be coined, act of March 3, 1875.
Weight, 5 grams, or 77.16 grains; fineness, .900.
Coinage prohibited, act of May 2, 1878.
Total amount coined, \$271,000.

DIME. (Legal tender in sums not exceeding ten dollars.)

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.
Weight, 41.6 grains; fineness, .892.4.
Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, 41½ grains.
Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.
Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 38.4 grains.
Weight changed, act of February 12, 1873, to 2½ grains, or 38.58 grains.
Total amount coined to June 30, 1893, \$28,115,898.90.

I doubt even if we are wiser, that at any time in our past history there has been more of selfishness, of avarice and greed, than there is today in the country. —Hon. Thos. J. Henderson, Illinois.

COINS. (Continued.)

HALF DIME. (Legal tender in sums not exceeding ten dollars.)

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 20.8 grains; fineness, .892.4.

Weight changed, act of January 18, 1837, to 20½ grains.

Fineness changed, act of January 18, 1837, to .900.

Weight changed, act of February 21, 1853, to 19.2 grains.

Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.

Total amount coined, \$4,880,219.40.

THREE-CENT PIECE.

Authorized to be coined, act of Mar. 3, 1851.

Weight 12½ grains; fineness, .750.

Weight changed, act of Mar. 3, 1853, to 11.52 grains.

Fineness changed, act of Mar. 3, 1853, to .900.

Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.

Total amount coined, \$1,282,087.20.

COINS, MINOR.

(Legal Tender in sums not exceeding 25 cents in any one payment.)

FIVE-CENT (NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of May 16, 1866.

Weight, 77.16 grains, composed of 75 per cent. copper and 25 per cent. nickel.

Total amount coined to June 30, 1893, \$12, 971, 127.40.

THREE-CENT (NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of Mar. 3, 1865.

Weight 30 grains, composed of 75 per cent. copper and 25 per cent. nickel.

Total amount coined to September 26, 1890, \$941, 849.48.

Coinage discontinued, act of September 26, 1890.

TWO-CENT (BRONZE).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 22, 1864.

Weight, 96 grains, composed of 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. tin and zinc.

Coinage discontinued, act of February 12, 1873.

Total amount coined, \$912, 020.

CENT (COPPER).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 264 grains.

Weight changed, act of Jan. 14, 1793, to 208 grains.

Weight changed by proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with act of March 3, 1795, to 168 grains.

Coinage discontinued, act of Feb. 21, 1857.

Total amount coined, \$1, 562,887. 44.

COINS. (Continued.)

CENT (NICKEL).

Authorized to be coined, act of February 21, 1857.

Weight, 72 grains, composed of 88 per cent. copper and 12 per cent nickel.

Coinage discontinued, act of April 22, 1864.

Total amount coined, \$2, 007, 720.

CENT (BRONZE).

Coinage authorized, act of April 22, 1864.

Weight, 48 grains, composed of 95 per cent. copper and 5 per cent. tin and zinc.

Total amount coined to June 30, 1893, \$7, 096, 167.64.

HALF CENT (COPPER).

Authorized to be coined, act of April 2, 1792.

Weight, 132 grains.

Weight changed, act of January 14, 1793, to 104 grains.

Weight changed by proclamation of the President, January 26, 1796, in conformity with the act of March 3, 1795, to 84 grains.

Coinage discontinued, act of February 21, 1857.

Total amount coined, \$39,926.11.

COINS OF STANDARD VALUE.

In modern times a Government first establishes a money of account or ideal unit, and then fixes by law the quantity of gold or silver which shall, in the form of a coin with unlimited legal-tender power, represent that ideal unit. Such coins, with their multiples and divisions are termed standard coins, or coins of standard value.

Where a Government fixes a certain weight of gold and a certain weight of silver, to represent respectively the ideal unit in full legal-tender coins, a ratio, or relative valuation of the two metals in the coinage, or a double standard, is thereby established, and the coins of both metals are standard coins.

COINS, SUBSIDIARY COINS DEFINED.

In the United States, silver coins of less denomination than the dollar, which have a nominal value, exceeding their intrinsic or bullion value, and limited as legal tender to sums not exceeding five dollars.

COINS, WEIGHT AND FINENESS WITH THE AMOUNT OF ALLOY.

In both gold and silver coins we now use 900 parts of pure metal to 100 parts of alloy. This is what the inscription 900 fine means.

In our first gold coinage we adopted the proportion of alloy used by our mother country, England, which as they express it, is 11-12 fine, or as we would express it now, as 916 $\frac{2}{3}$ fine. English standard silver was then, as now, 925 fine. The United States adopted the odd standard of 892 89-208 fine for our silver. In 1837 we adopted for both gold and silver,

Ireland to-day enjoys almost absolute English free-trade. Do you ever hear of a Democratic free-trader going to Ireland looking for a job?

J. F. Scanlan.

COINS. (Continued.)

the more elegant and exact decimal, French system of alloy 900 fine. In 1834, we adopted this system for gold very nearly, but accurately in 1837. As most all newly found gold contains some silver, and as it was formerly more troublesome and expensive to drive it all out, the alloy for the gold coins was allowed to contain one-half of its weight in silver and the remainder in copper. Since 1873 only one-tenth of the alloy is allowable of silver. The value of the alloy in coin is so slight as to be practically disregarded.

The total weight of the old standard gold dollar was 27 grains—composed of 24.75 grains of pure gold and 2.25 grains of alloy. The present weight of the standard dollar is 25.8 grains, of which 23.22 is pure gold, 2.58 grains alloy. The former weight of the silver dollar was 416 grains, of the then standard silver, of which $371\frac{1}{2}$ grains were pure silver and $44\frac{1}{2}$ grains of alloy or copper. The copper in our dollar since 1837 is, as we have observed before, $3\frac{1}{2}$ grains less, leaving $371\frac{1}{2}$ grains of pure silver. A cent's worth of copper will furnish enough alloy for about fifteen silver dollars, or about two hundred and fifty gold dollars. This alloy is not put in to add to the weight or value but only to harden the metal and preserve the coin from excessive wear. In 1853 finding that we could not retain in use our small silver coins—(our fifty, twenty-five, ten and five cent pieces) the Government gave an opportunity to the people to bring all the old ones that remained in the country to the mint and issued new ones with about six per cent. less silver in them. Since then they have been named subsidiary coins, and were a legal tender for sums not greater than five dollars. Since 1879 they have been a legal tender up to ten dollars. They were no longer money, but became token coins. The changes we have mentioned are all that have been made in the *weight of metal* or *fineness* in our coins since the organization of the mint.

COINAGE, IN UNITED STATES.

Under the Confederation each State, being independent, had its own coinage laws. But the Constitution conferred on the United States the exclusive power "To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin." The original mint act provided for "dollars or units;—each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain $371\frac{1}{2}$ grains of pure silver." Half dollars, quarters, and dimes were also provided for, of proportionate weight and value; and also gold coins, eagles, and half and quarter eagles, of defined value and weight. By subsequent acts of Congress the amount of pure metal in each of these coins has been changed, except the unit, a standard silver dollar,—that has always remained the same. The weight of this standard was determined by taking the average of a large number of pieces, and not by adopting the Spanish legal weight. In consequence the Mexican standard dollar, which succeeded the Spanish, is worth more, weighing $377\frac{1}{2}$ grains of pure silver. By the revised coinage act of February 13.

COINAGE. (Continued.)

1873, the silver dollar was dropped from the list of coins, and a "trade dollar", weighing "four hundred and twenty grains troy", standard silver, was substituted. It was also provided "That the gold coins of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight-tenth grains, shall be the unit of value", etc. By an act of July 22, 1876, the trade dollar was deprived of its legal tender character, and the coinage limited to the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. February 28, 1878, "An act to authorize the coinage of the standard silver dollar, and to restore its legal tender character", was passed over the President's veto. It did not authorize coinage free to all, but only of bullion purchased for the Government at the market price. This is the Bland-Allison bill. This was amended by the so-called "Sherman bill", of similar import, but increasing the amount of silver to be purchased and coined. This was repealed by the present Congress November 2, 1893. And now, while the standard silver dollar is a legal tender for all debts, public and private, there is no law authorizing its coinage, either on public or private account. A special feature of the Bland and Sherman acts was that they authorized the deposit of the silver coin in sums of ten dollars or more in the Treasury, and the issue of certificates instead; and declared a purpose of maintaining "a parity" of gold and silver at the legal ratio of sixteen to one.

On the coinage question there is no distinctive party issue, but wide differences of individual opinion on both sides. The repeal of the Sherman act, without any substitute provision for coinage, was an administration measure, forced on the Democratic party against its will and pledges by the imperious will of President Cleveland.

COINAGE, GOLD DEPOSITS, 1893.

The amount of gold deposited during the year at the mints and assay offices of the United States, including gold contained in silver deposits and purchases, was 2,732,644,925 standard ounces of the value of \$50,839,905.53, as compared with \$66,476,975.98 during the preceding fiscal year, a decrease of \$15,637,070.45.

Of the gold thus deposited, 2,496,678,983 standard ounces, of the value of \$46,449,841.50, were original deposits, and 235,965,942 standard ounces, of the value of \$4,390,064.03, redeposits, of which \$21,894.21 were fine bars redeposited for small, and \$4,368,169.82 unparted bars transferred from the minor assay offices to the mint at Philadelphia for refining and coinage; \$33,286,167.94 were classified as of domestic production, as against \$31,961,546.11 of the same class of gold deposited during the previous fiscal year, an increase of \$1,324,621.83.

Of the gold bullion classed as domestic, \$19,690,057.19 were fine bars bearing the stamp of private refineries, and \$13,596,110.75 represented unrefined domestic bullion.

In our children great races are to be blended
who will contribute every quality of which great
states are builded.

—Senator Geo. F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

COINAGE. (Continued.)

Foreign gold bullion of the value of \$2,247,730.78, and foreign gold coin of the value of \$6,293,296.33 were received and melted by the mints and assay offices during the year.

Worn and uncurrent domestic gold coin (of the nominal value of \$806,870) was received for recoinage, and after melting, the coining value of the same was found to be \$792,470.43. Old material consisting of jewelry, plate, etc., of the value of \$3,830,176.02, was also received.

COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER, 1893.

The value of the gold deposited at the mints and assay offices during the year was \$50,839,905.53. Of this sum \$46,449,841.50 were composed of original deposits and \$4,390,064.03 were redeposits. Of the amount deposited \$33,286,167.94 was classed as of domestic production, \$8,541,027.11 foreign gold coin and bullion, \$3,830,176.02 old material, and worn and uncurrent domestic gold coins \$792,470.43

The deposits and purchases of silver during the year aggregated 65,822,135.19 fine ounces, the coining value of the same in silver dollars being \$85,103,366.67. Of this sum \$73,666,045.23 was of domestic production and \$2,901,180.96 foreign bullion and coin; and of worn and uncurrent silver coin, \$6,913,179.96; old plate, etc., \$753,426.46, and redeposits, \$869,534.06.

The amount of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, during the year was 54,008,162.59 fine ounces, costing \$45,531,374.53, and the average price, \$0.8430. The total amount of silver purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, from August 13, 1890, to November 2, 1893, inclusive, was 168,674,590.46 fine ounces, costing \$155,930,940.84, the average price per ounce being \$0.9244.

Of the silver purchased under this act, consumed in the coinage during the year, there were 4,133,029.56 fine ounces, costing \$3,784,417.64, and the number of silver dollars coined was \$5,343,715. The seigniorage on this coinage was \$1,559,297.36.

The coinage during the year consisted of 97,280,875 pieces, valued as follows:

Gold.....	\$30, 038, 140. 00
Silver dollars.....	5, 343, 715. 00
Subsidiary silver.....	7, 217, 220. 90
Minor coins.....	1, 086, 102. 80
Total.....	\$43, 685, 178. 80

The total amount used in the coinage of silver dollars under the act of July 14, 1890, has been 27,911,259.48 fine ounces, costing \$29,110,186.61.

The total number of silver dollars coined was 36,087,285. The total seigniorage was \$6,977,098.39, leaving a balance on hand at the mints of 140,699,760 fine ounces, costing \$126,758,218.

I do not represent, standing upon this floor,
a part or the whole of the State of Nebraska. I am
a Senator of the United States.
—Senator Chas. F. Manderson, Nebraska.

COINAGE, SEIGNIORAGE ON SILVER, 1893.

The balance of profits on the coinage of silver on hand at the mints at the commencement of the fiscal year, July 1, 1892, was \$70,964.25. The seigniorage on the coinage of silver dollars during the year amounted to \$1,559,297.36. and on subsidiary coinage \$65.05, a total of \$1,559,362.41. From the seigniorage there were paid during the year for expenses of distributing silver coin, \$24,382.12, and for reimbursements of silver wasted by the operative officers and for bullion sold in sweeps, \$8,075.05, leaving the net profits on the coinage of silver for the year, \$1,526,905.24. Of this sum \$1,396,109.87 was deposited in the Treasury during the year. The balance of profits on the coinage of silver on hand at the mints June 30, 1893, was \$201,759.62.

Including the balance on hand at the mints July 1, 1878, the net profits on account of the coinage of silver from that date to November 1, 1893, paid into the Treasury of the United States, aggregates \$74,262,970.99.

The total seigniorage on the coinage of silver under the act of July 14, 1890, from August 13, 1890, to November 1, 1893, was \$6,977,098.39. Of this amount \$78,447.12 was paid for expenses of distributing silver coins, and \$60,849.92 to reimburse the bullion fund for wastage of the operative officers of the mints and for bullion sold in sweepings, and the balance paid into the Treasury.

COINAGE OF SEIGNIORAGE. (See Silver and Seigniorage.)

COINAGE OF SILVER IN THE UNITED STATES FROM 1789 TO 1893. STANDARD SILVER DOLLARS.

From the establishment of the Mint up to 1805 there were coined 1,439,517 of the Units, or standard dollars. At the ratio of 15 to 1, these were worth more as bullion than as coin, and consequently they were shipped abroad. On May 1, 1806, an order was issued by President Jefferson, through Secretary Madison, suspending their coinage; and for 29 years none were made. In 1835, 1,000 were coined. In 1837, and afterwards, a small number each year. These were at the new ratio of 16 to 1 made by a change in the weight of gold coins. From 1793 to 1873 the total number of dollars coined was 7,921,238. Since that date the number has been, 419,332,450. The total value of silver, of all kinds of coin, from 1793 to 1873, was \$155,471,901.50. And the total from 1873 to July 1, 1893 \$522,449,425.70. It will be seen that since the "demonetization" of the silver dollar, and its restoration, we have coined as many dollars every four months as "the fathers" did in eighty years.

COINAGE, SILVER, PRICE OF, IN 1893.

The price of silver July 1, 1892, was 88 cents, the highest price attained during the fiscal year. The closing price on June 30, 1893, was 65 cents, a difference of 23 cents per ounce. The average price for the year was 84½ cents.

Late in June, India closing her mints to the coinage of silver, the price declined rapidly from 83½d. to 30½d., which was equal to a decline of 8½d., or about 17 cents.

An English statistician some years ago said of us: "Every day that the sun rises upon the American people it sees an addition of \$2,500,000 to the accumulated wealth of the United States."

—Hon. Thomas Updegraff, Iowa.

COINAGE, SILVER PURCHASED BY THE GOVERNMENT SINCE 1873.

The total amount of silver purchased by the Government from March 1, 1873, has been as follows:

	Fine ounces.	Cost.
Under the act of 1873.....	\$5, 434, 282	\$7, 152, 564
Under the act of 1875.....	31, 603, 906	37, 571, 148
Under the act of 1878.....	291, 272, 018	308, 279, 260
Under the act of 1890.....	168, 674, 682	155, 931, 002
Under the act of 1887.....	*6, 018, 921	7, 689, 036
Total.....	\$503, 003, 809	\$516, 623, 010

*Trade dollars.

COINAGE, SUBSIDIARY SILVER, IN 1893.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, the coinage of subsidiary silver aggregated 28,047,461 pieces, of the nominal value of \$7,217,220.90: consisting of \$3,266,630 in half dollars; \$2,848,618 in quarter dollars and \$1,101,972.90 in dimes. Of this coinage \$607.75 were manufactured from purchased bullion, and \$7,216,613.15 from worn and uncurrent silver coin transferred from the Treasury for recoinage.

Worn and uncurrent silver coin of the nominal value of \$7,618,198.25 was transferred from the Treasury to the mints for recoinage. These coins, upon melting, were found to contain 5,940,544.90 ounces of standard silver, the coining thereof in subsidiary silver coins being \$7,381,289.58, showing a loss of \$236,908.67, which sum was reimbursed the Treasury from the appropriation for loss on recoinage of worn and undercurrent silver coin.

COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1890, 1891, 1892.

Calendar years.	Gold.	Silver.
1890.....	\$149, 244, 965	\$152, 293, 144
1891.....	119, 534, 122	138, 294, 367
1892.....	167, 917, 837	143, 066, 239

The above figures represent, as nearly as the mint has been able to ascertain, the total value of the gold and silver coinages executed in the world during the years therein named.

COINING VALUE OR MINT PRICE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The rate per standard ounce at which the mint converts bullion into unlimited legal-tender coins.

-COINAGE OF NATIONS.

Countries.	1891.		1892.		1893	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
United States.....	\$39,222,008	\$27,518,857	\$34,787,223	\$12,641,078	\$56,997,020	\$8,802,797
Mexico.....	290,505	24,493,071	275,203	26,782,721	493,167	28,005,396
Great Britain.....	32,720,623	5,141,594	67,682,503	3,790,673	45,094,210	5,290,728
Australasia.....	26,389,044		20,784,263		32,059,354	
India.....	117,411	\$2,670,498		52,258,747		40,118,622
France.....	1,362,450		871,225		9,632,068	
Germany.....	14,086,808	1,129,252	8,963,874	1,287,864	26,280,188	2,093,713
Russia.....	2,110,981	2,090,902	555,909	2,920,484	2,315,498	2,499,874
Austria-Hungary.....	2,885,361	3,356,394	14,038,714	5,315,069	\$55,992,881	\$18,073,120
Italy.....	126,708		130,105	22,997	159,080	
Spain.....		12,242,000	9,381,082	8,917,880		3,290,593
Japan.....	1,083,725	8,523,904	1,319,525	12,307,082	1,308,070	12,300,708
Portugal.....	169,560	7,277,040		3,075,840		1,412,840
Netherlands.....		267,000	245	1,567,800		562,800
Norway.....		124,000		120,600		
Sweden.....		22,000		78,998		26,171
Denmark.....		121,750		242,207		147,400
Switzerland.....	386,000	144,750	386,000	183,250	386,000	
Turkey.....	1,342,000	422,400	140,072	883,464	736,989	874,028
Egypt.....		322,468		649,555		537,114
Persia.....					158,000	255,000
Hongkong.....		1,500,000		1,100,000		1,500,000
China.....		2,854,137		3,500,000		4,243,800
Indo-China.....				67,900		989,908
Tunis.....	2,093,400	675,500	3,231,905	471,131	134,004	947
Canada.....		200,000		298,000		100,000
Costa Rica.....				128,091		155,000
Brazil.....	128,279	499,941				
Bolivia.....		1,084,500		1,435,543		1,500,229
Peru.....		3,109,799		2,614,948		
Colombia.....				2,278,272		24,580
Ecuador.....				60,000		
Venezuela.....						183,000
Chile.....						481,406
Uruguay.....						1,000,110
Guatemala.....						100,000
British West Indies.....		23,000				
German East Africa.....		31,125		364,814		45,348
South African Republic.....	75,000		24,697	49,519		
Straits Settlements.....		826,000				194,000
Monaco.....	386,000					
Morocco.....		240,000		858,808		557,760
Santo Domingo.....		183,350				
Eritrea (Italian colony).....		189,135				
Bulgaria.....				2,509,198		
Ceylon.....				226,850		478,760
Zanzibar.....		60,000				
Siam.....				6,800,324		
Total.....	119,534,122	188,294,367	172,473,124	155,229,795	221,862,530	125,945,420

* Rupee calculated at coining rate, \$6.4787.

† Silver ruble calculated at coining rate, \$6.7718.

‡ Silver florin calculated at coining rate, \$6.423.

§ Silver forin calculated at coining rate, \$6.4056, under the coinage act of August 3, 1892.

**The American people have lived a long time
since the 4th day of March, 1893.**

—Hon. John F. Lacey, Iowa.

COINAGE OF SILVER, ONLY COUNTRIES WHERE NOW FREE.

The only countries whose mints are open to the free and unlimited coinage of silver, are Japan, Mexico, United States of Colombia, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador and Peru. Silver coinage in all other countries being on government account only.

COLOMBIA.

In Colombia the standard is silver; the monetary unit is the peso; the value in United States money is \$0.613; the coins are gold: condor (\$9.647) and double condor; silver: peso. The ratio between gold and silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

COLORADO.

Area 104,500 square miles.

Enabling act passed March 21, 1864—Constitution formed August 12, 1864—Act to admit as a State passed Congress; vetoed by the President May 15, 1866—Another act to admit passed Congress January, 1867; vetoed by the President January 28, 1867—enabling act passed March 3, 1875—State Constitution formed March 14, 1876—by proclamation of the President, admitted as a State August 1, 1876.

Legislature composed of 40 Senators and 80 Representatives. Meets biennially, (Jan. 8, 1895.)

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after 1st Monday in November, (1894.)

SENATOR HENRY M. TELLER (REP.) term expires March 3, 1897.

SENATOR EDWARD O. WOLCOTT (REP.) term expires March 3, 1895.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 204,650; vote 1892, Dem., 20,004; Rep., 17,609.

2d. Population, 207,539; vote 1892, Dem., 31,589; Rep., 19,572.

COMMERCE. (See Transportation.)

CONFEDERATE CONSTITUTION, TARIFF CLAUSE OF.

"The Congress shall have power:

"To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, for revenue necessary to pay the debts, provide for the common defense, and carry on the Government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the Treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States."

A just man is incapable of putting a burden upon others that he himself would not willingly bear.

—R. G. Ingersoll.

CONGRESS, APPOIIONMENT UNDER TENTH CENSUS.

[325 Members.]

Alabama.....	8	Louisiana.....	6	North Carolina.....	9
Arkansas.....	5	Maine.....	4	Ohio.....	21
California.....	6	Maryland.....	6	Oregon.....	1
Colorado.....	1	Massachusetts.....	12	Pennsylvania.....	28
Connecticut.....	4	Michigan.....	11	Rhode Island.....	2
Delaware.....	1	Minnesota.....	5	South Carolina.....	7
Florida.....	2	Mississippi.....	7	Tennessee.....	10
Georgia.....	10	Missouri.....	14	Texas.....	11
Illinois.....	20	Nebraska.....	3	Vermont.....	2
Indiana.....	13	Nevada.....	1	Virginia.....	10
Iowa.....	11	New Hampshire.....	2	West Virginia.....	4
Kansas.....	7	New Jersey.....	7	Wisconsin.....	9
Kentucky.....	11	New York.....	34		

RATIO OF REPRESENTATION.

Constitution, 1789, ratio 30,000, whole number of Representatives.....	65
First Census, 1793, ratio 33,000, whole number of Representatives.....	105
Second Census, 1803, ratio 33,000, whole number of Representatives.....	141
Third Census, 1813, ratio 35,000, whole number of Representatives.....	181
Fourth Census, 1823, ratio 40,000, whole number of Representatives.....	213
Fifth Census, 1833, ratio 47,700, whole number of Representatives.....	240
Sixth Census, 1843, ratio 70,680, whole number of Representatives.....	223
Seventh Census, 1853, ratio 93,423, whole number of Representatives.....	233
Eighth Census, 1863, ratio 127,381, whole number of Representatives...	243
Ninth Census, 1873, ratio 131,425, whole number of Representatives.....	293
Tenth Census, 1883, ratio 151,911, whole number of Representatives.....	325
Eleventh Census, 1893, ratio 173,901, whole number of Representatives...	356

Population at each census:

1790.....	3, 929, 214	1830.....	12, 866, 020	1870.....	38, 558, 371
1800.....	5, 308, 483	1840.....	17, 069, 453	1880.....	50, 155, 783
1810.....	7, 239, 881	1850.....	23, 191, 876	1890.....	62, 622, 250
1820.....	9, 633, 822	1860.....	31, 443, 321		

CONNECTICUT.

Area 4.674 square miles.

Included in the charters of Massachusetts—separate government formed at Hartford January 14, 1639—colony planted at New Haven in 1636 purchased their lands from the Indians, and formed a government June 4, 1636—colony of Connecticut purchased the rights of the patentees in 1644 for £7,000—colonies of Connecticut and New Haven united by a charter granted by Charles II, April 23, 1662—ratified the Constitution of the United States, January 9, 1788; first State Constitution formed September 15, 1818.

Legislature is composed of 21 Senators, 248 Representatives. Meets biennially, (Jan. 9, 1895.)

State elections, annually, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., (1894.)

SENATOR JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

SENATOR ORVILLE H. PLATT, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

CONNECTICUT. (Continued.)
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

- 1st. Population, 172,661; vote 1892, Dem., 19,029; Rep., 18,506.
2d. Population, 248,582; vote 1892, Dem., 27,624; Rep., 24,772.
3d. Population, 121,792; vote 1892, Dem., 11,277; Rep., 11,928.
4th. Population, 203,623; vote 1892, Dem., 24,035; Rep., 21,825.

CONSUMPTION, A TAX ON. GREAT BRITAIN, PUBLIC NET REVENUE FOR 1891-1892,

The English government imposes duty on no articles produced within the kingdom except spirituous liquors, and upon these it levies an excise tax equal to the duty tax, so that the home product and the imported article stand on the same footing in the market. The only articles on which duties are levied are chicory, cocoa, coffee, dried fruits, plate, spirits, tea, tobacco, and wine. Everything else comes in free. For the year ending March 31, 1891, the English revenue was as follows:

Customs.....	\$95, 948, 047
Excise.....	123, 414, 440
Stamps (excluding fee, etc., stamps).....	67, 182, 082
Land Tax.....	5, 061, 160
House duty.....	6, 861, 765
Property and Income Tax.....	65, 551, 755
Post Office.....	50, 611, 600
Telegraph Service.....	12, 068, 920
Crown Lands (net).....	2, 092, 595
Stamps in lieu of Fees.....	4, 061, 892
Interest on Advances.....	1, 072, 557
Interest on Suez Shares.....	967, 601
Allowance from the Bank of England.....	832, 025
Miscellaneous.....	4, 198, 397

\$439, 909, 102

Add Local Taxation..... **85, 107, 914**

Total National income **\$475, 017, 016**

Total United States income..... **\$461, 716, 561. 90**

It must be remembered that in making tobacco a factor in its customs income Great Britain prohibits its cultivation for commercial purposes in the kingdom, utterly ignoring all pretence of "free trade."

It must also be remembered that on the Democratic plan of computing the tariff percentages, namely, on the volume of taxable imports, the British tariff is higher than the McKinley tariff or any other American tariff ever was, amounting to sixty-seven per cent. That is, it collects sixty-seven cents on every dollar's worth of dutiable imports.

Our children's children will see our country as we see her now, a land without a slave, a church without a scourge, the home of freedom where intelligence is without price and conscience without a master. —Hon. Marriott Brosius, Pennsylvania.

CONSUMPTION. (Continued.)

It must also be remembered that the total taxation per capita in Great Britain is about twice as great as in the United States. Thus: Great Britain—income \$475,017,016; population 38,100,000; per capita \$12.50. United States—income \$461,716,561; population 67,400,000; per capita \$6.85. The population is given from the last report of the Treasury Department.

In addition to England's \$475,000,000 of revenue tax collected from the people, England, Scotland and Ireland have each a local tax account, which for the year ending March 31, 1893, is as follows:

ENGLAND.

Additional Beer Duty (Customs)	\$1, 708
Additional Spirit Duty "	777, 515
Additional Beer Duty (Excise)	1, 584, 208
Additional Spirit Duty "	2, 969, 267
Licenses (including Penalties)	15, 062, 879
Moiety of Probate Duty	9, 348, 298

\$29, 783, 877

SCOTLAND.

Additional Beer Duty (Customs)	\$208
Additional Spirit Duty "	106, 907
Additional Beer Duty (Excise)	126, 086
Additional Spirit Duty "	416, 192
Licenses (including Penalties)	1, 626, 866
Moiety of Probate Duty	1, 305, 341

\$3, 612, 962

IRELAND.

Additional Beer Duty (Customs)	\$189
Additional Spirit Duty "	87, 470
Additional Beer Duty (Excise)	187, 681
Additional Spirit Duty "	366, 403
Licenses (including Penalties)	
Moiety of Probate Duty	1, 070, 659

\$1, 712, 408

TOTALS.

Additional Beer Duty (Customs)	\$2, 116
Additional Spirit Duty "	971, 893
Additional Beer Duty (Excise)	1, 927, 967
Additional Spirit Duty "	3, 771, 973
Licenses (including Penalties)	16, 709, 745
Moiety of Probate Duty	11, 724, 308

\$35, 107, 914

The benefits of protection go first and last
to the men who earn their bread in the sweat of
their faces.

—James G. Blaine.

CONSUMPTION. (Continued.)

Articles upon which duty is collected, showing the amount for the
year ending March 31, 1893.

Beer, &c.....	\$ 65, 167
Chicory.....	297, 339
Cocoa.....	520, 185
Coffee.....	843, 982
Currants.....	487, 954
Figs, Plums, and Prunes.....	264, 104
Raisins.....	932, 270
Spirits:	
Rum.....	10, 112, 888
Brandy.....	6, 492, 986
Geneva.....	744, 078
Other sorts.....	2, 559, 146
Tea.....	16, 576, 393
Tobacco, &c.,.....	49, 270, 562
Wine.....	6, 181, 661
All other.....	15, 903

ENGLAND'S EXPENDITURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING MARCH 31, 1893.

Interest on Funded Debt.....	\$ 78, 121, 121
Terminable Annuities.....	30, 904, 226
Unfunded.....	3, 211, 043
Cost of Management.....	901, 241
New Sinking Fund.....	8, 524, 867
Interest on Loans, &c.,.....	973, 300

\$122, 635, 800

The permanent debt of Great Britain March 31, 1893, was as follows:

3½ Per cent.....	\$ 1, 096, 592
2½ Per cent Consols.....	2, 556, 179, 556
2½ per cent 1905.....	22, 618, 513
2½ Per cent.....	157, 358, 301
Exchequer Bonds 2½ Per cent.....	20, 356, 569
Bank of England Debt.....	53, 604, 984
Bank of Ireland do.....	12, 802, 637
Book Debt 2½ Per cent.....	53, 264, 500

\$2, 868, 926, 743

The income tax of England, as collected from the following classes for
the year ending March 31, 1893:

A. (Lands, Tenements, &c.,).....	\$20, 041, 444
B. (Occupation of Land, &c.,).....	1, 074, 854
C. (Annuities, Dividends, &c.,).....	4, 673, 134
D. (Trades, Professions, &c.,).....	35, 150, 622
E. (Public Offices, &c.,).....	4, 463, 641

Total..... \$65, 408, 604

Upon wages and the consequent distribution of consumable wealth is based all our hopes of the future and all the possible increase of our civilization.
—Hon. Thos. B. Reed, Maine.

CONSUMPTION PER CAPITA IN THE UNITED STATES, OF WHEAT, CORN, SUGAR, COFFEE AND TEA.

Years.	Wheat.	Corn.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Tea.
	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Bush.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
1867.....	3. 92	23. 52	24. 1	5. 01	1. 09
1868.....	5. 36	20. 44	30. 9	6. 52	. 96
1869.....	5. 21	23. 79	35	6. 45	1. 08
1870.....	5. 41	22. 62	33	6	1. 10
1871.....	4. 69	27. 40	36. 2	7. 91	1. 14
1872.....	4. 79	21. 09	40. 4	7. 28	1. 46
1873.....	4. 81	22. 86	39. 8	6. 87	1. 53
1874.....	4. 46	20. 95	41. 5	6. 59	1. 27
1875.....	5. 38	18. 66	43. 6	7. 08	1. 44
1876.....	4. 89	28. 14	35. 2	7. 33	1. 35
1877.....	5. 01	26. 13	38. 9	6. 94	1. 23
1878.....	5. 72	26. 37	34. 3	6. 24	1. 33
1879.....	5. 58	26. 61	40. 7	7. 42	1. 21
1880.....	5. 35	28. 88	42. 9	8. 78	1. 39
1881.....	6. 09	31. 64	44. 2	8. 25	1. 54
1882.....	4. 98	21. 92	48. 4	8. 30	1. 47
1883.....	6. 64	29. 24	51. 1	8. 91	1. 30
1884.....	5. 64	27. 40	53. 4	9. 26	1. 09
1885.....	6. 77	81. 04	51. 8	9. 60	1. 18
1886.....	4. 57	32. 60	56. 9	9. 36	1. 37
1887.....	5. 17	27. 68	52. 7	8. 53	1. 49
1888.....	5. 62	23. 86	56. 7	6. 81	1. 40
1889.....	5. 34	31. 28	51. 8	9. 16	1. 29
1890.....	6. 09	32. 09	52. 8	7. 83	1. 33
1891.....	4. 58	22. 79	66. 1	7. 99	1. 29
1892.....	5. 91	30. 33	63. 5	9. 63	1. 37
1893.....	4. 85	23. 66	63. 4	8. 25	1. 32

COOPERAGE, 1890.

Establishments.....	2, 652
Capital.....	\$17, 806, 554
Employés.....	24, 652
Wages.....	\$11, 665, 366
Materials.....	20, 636, 911
Products.....	38, 617, 956

Annual wages paid per capita, \$473.20; Duty under old law, 30 per cent.; Duty under new law, 20 per cent.

CORDAGE AND TWINE, 1890.

Establishments.....	140
Capital.....	\$22, 786, 019
Employés.....	12, 506
Wages.....	\$4, 412, 640
Materials.....	23, 372, 637
Products.....	32, 376, 454

Annual wages paid per capita, \$352.35.

Our citizens would be glad to derive the benefits from the greater development of the industries which would be productive of a home market.
 —Hon. Chas. Curtis, Kansas.

COTTON GOODS, 1890.

Establishments.....	905
Capital.....	\$354, 020, 843
Employés.....	221, 685
Wages.....	\$60, 499, 272
Materials.....	154, 912, 979
Products.....	267, 961, 724

Annual wages paid per capita, \$318.60.

Imports 1893, \$33,343,553; Duty received, \$19,031,638; Duty under old law, 52.55 per cent.; Duty under new law, 43.54.

CUBA.

In Cuba the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the peso; the value in United States coin is \$0.926; the coins are of gold: doubloon (\$5.01.7); silver: peso. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

CUFFS AND COLLARS. (See Shirts.)

CURRENCY, GOLD IMPORTS 1893.

FOREIGN GOLD COINS

Of the value of \$11,962,738 were imported into the United States in 1893. Of this amount \$5,398,240 came from France; \$4,748,440 from Australasia; \$890,018 from Cuba; \$478,811 from Germany; \$300,012 from Mexico; \$84,624 from Japan, and the remainder from various countries, principally from the West Indies and Central American States.

UNITED STATES GOLD COINS

Returned was of the value of \$6,074,899. Of this amount \$4,356,700 came from Quebec and Ontario; \$537,518 from the West Indies; \$487,568 from Great Britain; \$229,590 from Venezuela; \$129,360 from China; \$115,152 from Mexico; \$107,672 from Colombia, and the remainder from the Central American States and other countries.

FOREIGN GOLD BULLION

Of the value of \$3,136,744 was imported; of which amount \$1,923,565 came from Mexico; \$325,972 from Colombia; \$292,835 from British Columbia; \$156,458 from Nicaragua; \$111,566 from Australasia, and \$111,351 from Honduras.

FOREIGN GOLD ORES

Of the invoiced value of \$894,999 were imported for reduction, all of which came from Mexico.

We are one Nation and one people. Let us
have one currency, and one standard of value for
the whole country.

—Hon. Thos. J. Henderson, Illinois.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

The following table shows that the total imports of gold into the United States for the fiscal year 1893, were \$22,069,380:

Foreign bullion.....	\$3, 136, 744
Foreign coin.....	11, 962, 738
Foreign ores.....	894, 999
Total foreign gold.....	15, 994, 481
United States coin.....	6, 074, 899
Total gold imports.....	22, 069, 380

CURRENCY, GOLD EXPORTS 1893.

GOLD COINS.

The export of United States, was \$101,844,087. Of this amount \$37,895,500 were shipped to Germany; \$32,240,300 to France; \$21,204,700 to England; \$5,308,193 to Quebec and Ontario; \$1,818,579 to Venezuela; \$1,055,351 to Haiti; \$1,000,000 the Netherlands, and the remainder to Mexico, the West Indies, Central and South America.

UNITED STATES COINS.

The shipments for the year amounted to nearly \$60,000,000 over those of last year.

DOMESTIC GOLD BULLION.

The export was \$224,066, of which \$131,835 were exported to Quebec and Ontario, and the remainder to England.

FOREIGN GOLD COINS

Of the value of \$6,612,691 were re-exported. Of this amount \$6,401,464 went to Cuba; \$129,950 to England, and the remainder to other countries.

DOMESTIC GOLD ORES.

The invoiced value exported was \$225,524. Of this amount \$145,980 were shipped to England and \$79,518 to Germany. Foreign gold ores of the invoiced value of \$16,607 were re-exported to England. Gold contained in silver-copper matte, of the value of \$43,680 was exported from the port of Baltimore.

The total gold exports for the year were \$108,966,655. The items of the same will be found in the following table:

United States bars.....	\$131, 835
Other domestic bullion.....	92, 231
Domestic coin.....	101, 844, 087
Gold contained in copper matte.....	43, 680
Domestic ores.....	225, 524
Total domestic.....	102, 337, 357
Foreign coin re-exported.....	\$6, 612, 691
Foreign ores re-exported.....	16, 607
Total foreign.....	6, 629, 298
Total gold exports.....	108, 966, 655

We are not afraid of the world's competition so long as we avail ourselves of our National defense and our National resources.

—Senator Geo. F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

The movement of gold for the fiscal year, 1893, shows an excess of exports over imports of \$86,897,275, while the excess for the fiscal year, 1892, was \$142,654, an increased loss of \$86,744,621.

CURRENCY, GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD.

DOUBLE STANDARD.

Stock of gold and silver in the principal countries of the world having the double standard.

Countries.	Monetary system.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	Gold and silver...	\$654, 000, 000	\$575, 000, 000
France	do	800, 000, 000	700, 000, 000
Belgium	do	65, 000, 000	55, 000, 000
Italy	do	93, 600, 000	50, 000, 000
Switzerland.....	do	15, 000, 000	15, 000, 000
Greece.....	do	2, 000, 000	4, 000, 000
Spain.....	do	40, 000, 000	158, 000, 000
Netherlands	do	25, 000, 000	65, 000, 000
Turkey	do	50, 000, 000	45, 000, 000
Japan.....	do	90, 000, 000	50, 000, 000
Total.....		1, 834, 600, 000	1, 717, 000, 000

SINGLE GOLD STANDARD.

Stock of gold and silver in the principal countries of the world having the single gold standard.

Countries.	Monetary system.	Gold.	Silver.
United Kingdom.....	Gold	\$550, 000, 000	\$100, 000, 000
Germany.....	do	600, 000, 000	211, 000, 000
Portugal.....	do	40, 000, 000	10, 000, 000
Austria-Hungary.....	do	40, 000, 000	90, 000, 000
Scandinavian Union...	do	32, 000, 000	10, 000, 000
Australia.....	do	100, 000, 000	7, 000, 000
Egypt	do	100, 000, 000	15, 000, 000
Canada	do	16, 000, 000	5, 000, 000
Cuba, Haiti, etc.....	do	20, 000, 000	2, 000, 000
Total.....		1, 498, 000, 000	450, 000, 000

If history and philosophy have made certain any truth in political economy, it is this: No country can permanently prosper in the race for material wealth by exchanging the products of its soil for manufactured goods.

—Hon. Thomas Updegraff, Iowa.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

SINGLE SILVER STANDARD.

Stock of gold and silver in the principal countries of the world having the single silver standard.

Countries.	Monetary system.	Gold.	Silver.
Russia.....	Silver.....	\$250, 000, 000	\$60, 000, 000
Mexico.....	do.....	5, 000, 000	50, 000, 000
Central America.....	do.....	.....	500, 000
South America.....	do.....	45, 000, 000	25, 000, 000
India.....	do.....	.....	900, 000, 000
China.....	do.....	.....	700, 000, 000
The Straits.....	do.....	.....	100, 000, 000
Total.....	.....	300, 000, 000	1, 835, 500, 000

Total in the world, \$3,632,600,000 gold; \$4,002,500,000 silver.

BUREAU OF THE MINT, *August 16, 1893.*

CURRENCY, SILVER IMPORTS, 1893.

FOREIGN SILVER BULLION

Of the commercial value of \$4,978,400 was imported during the year, the entire amount coming from Mexico, Central and South American States.

FOREIGN SILVER COINS

Of the value of \$17,615,663 were imported. Of this amount \$16,128,532 came from Mexico, and the remainder from the West Indies and Central and South America.

SILVER IN FOREIGN ORES

Of the invoiced value of \$11,100,747 were imported from Mexico into the United States for reduction. These silver-lead ores contained 59,426,588 pounds of lead valued at \$1,182,911, and 422,322 pounds of copper valued at \$22,706.

UNITED STATES SILVER COINS

(Subsidiary pieces) of the value of \$599,189 were imported, of which \$551,383 came from the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario.

DOMESTIC SILVER BULLION

Containing 27,857,294 ounces valued at \$23,-464,746 were exported. Of this amount bars of the value of \$19,882,541 were shipped to England, \$1,859,200 to Japan, \$627,450 to Hongkong, \$520,-000 to British India and East India, \$457,900 to France, and the remainder to China, Quebec, and Ontario.

Under the protection policy, the United States has become the foremost manufacturing Nation in the world, while its agriculture has been extended and diversified by the incentive of the most profitable markets known to men.

—Senator Matthew S. Quay, Penn.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

COPPER MATTE.

There were 54,364,829 pounds exported during the year containing 1,263,217 ounces of fine silver of the commercial value of \$1,066,155.

The following table shows the total imports of silver for the fiscal year 1893:

Foreign bullion (commercial value).....	\$4, 978, 400
Silver in foreign ores (commercial value).....	11, 100, 747
Foreign silver coin.....	17, 615, 668
Total foreign.....	33, 694, 810
United States silver coin.....	599, 189
Total silver imports.....	34, 298, 999

CURRENCY, SILVER, EXPORTS 1893.

UNITED STATES SUBSIDIARY SILVER

Coins of the value of \$94,508 were exported during the year, two-thirds of which went to Quebec, Ontario, and British Columbia.

FOREIGN SILVER COINS,

Principally Mexican dollars, re-exported during the same period were valued at \$17,178,065, of which \$7,809,151 were shipped to Hongkong, \$5,340,981 to England, \$2,291,780 to Japan, \$655,000 to British India and East Indies, \$477,961 to West Indies, \$344,682 to Mexico, and the remainder to various countries.

FOREIGN ORES CONTAINING

Silver of the value of \$144,338 were re-exported. Of this amount \$80,613 went to Belgium and \$63,725 to England.

The following table shows the total export of silver for the fiscal year to have been \$11,947,812.

United States bars.....	\$67,655
Other domestic bullion.....	23,397,091
Silver contained in copper matte.....	1,066,155
United States subsidiary silver coin.....	94,508
Total domestic.....	24,625,409
Foreign silver coin re-exported	\$17,178,065
Silver in foreign ores re-exported	144,338
Total foreign.....	17,322,403
Total silver exports.....	41,947,812

Comparing the tables of imports and exports of silver during the fiscal year 1893, it will be seen that the exports exceeded the imports by \$7,653,813, an increase over the fiscal year 1892, in the net exports, of \$2,617,985.

All the wisdom of the years that have gone
and of the coming years, tells us that the broader
the right of suffrage the stronger the Government.
—Hon. Stephen A. Northway, Ohio.

CURRENCY, SILVER, COURSE OF, FROM 1848 TO 1893, INCLUSIVE, AND OF THE CAUSES OF ITS DEPRECIATION SINCE 1872.

FROM THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT, 1893.

"During the calendar year 1848 the average price of silver in the London market was 59½d. per ounce for silver 0.925 fine (British standard), equivalent in United States money to \$1.3098 per ounce 1,000 fine.

"The price from this time gradually advanced until 1859, when it reached an average for the year of 62 1-16d.

"The advance in the price between 1850 and 1859 was due to the very large increase in the production of gold in California and Australia, which added to the world's supply of that metal without any material increase in the supply of silver. The advance in the price was also greatly stimulated by the large loans made in silver to India for public improvements and for expenses incidental to the suppression of the Sepoy mutiny of 1857.

"Between 1860 and 1866 a decline took place, the yearly average price ranging from 61 11-16d. to 61½d. The latter figure was maintained until after the close of the civil war in the United States, by reason of the limited supply of, and the increased demand for, silver. Cotton was at this time cultivated very extensively in India because of the small quantity of it obtainable from the United States, and large amounts of silver were required for shipment to that country to pay for it.

"The variation in the average yearly price, from 1867 to 1872, was only 4-16d. The average price of silver in 1873 was 59½d., equal to \$1.29883. Since that time the yearly average decline has been steady, with only four exceptions. The average price for the month of October, 1893, was 33.608d., equal to \$0.73672, a decline, in a period of a little over twenty years, of \$0.56211. per ounce.

"The causes of this great decline, stated briefly, are as follows:

"First. Germany, in 1871 and 1873, enacted laws demonetizing silver making gold the sole standard of value, and calling in all silver coins previously issued and circulated in the several states of the German Empire.

"To procure the gold necessary for the purposes of coinage, Germany sold, between 1873 and 1879, large amounts of silver from her store of melted silver coins, including the amount received from France in payment of the indemnity imposed upon her at the close of the Franco-Prussian war.

"The effect of this legislation was to create a demand for gold in Germany and to increase the supply of silver bullion, or melted coins, in other countries, and to cause a depreciation in the price of the white metal.

"Second. In 1872, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark entered into a monetary treaty demonetizing silver, which was formally ratified by Sweden

Every direct tax or tax on income or property except imports should be scrupulously avoided by the United States leaving to the States the entire field of direct taxation.

—Senator John Sherman, Ohio.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

and Denmark in 1873 and by Norway in 1875. By this treaty they adopted the single gold standard and made silver a subsidiary metal, to be coined on Government account only, for change purposes.

Third. Holland, which had been on a silver basis since 1847, practically followed the example of Germany in 1875, for although in that year it nominally adopted the double standard at the ratio of 1 to 15 5-11, it, as a matter of fact, prohibited the coinage of silver, thus becoming, like Germany, gold monometallic.

"Fourth. The price having fallen to a point at which it becomes profitable for brokers to purchase silver in Germany and ship it to the states comprising the Latin Union for conversion into 5-franc pieces, the parties to that monetary treaty decided, in 1874, to limit the amount of 5-franc pieces to be coined by each. This, however, did not have the effect to steady the price, and in 1878 the mints of the Latin Union were closed to the coinage of full legal-tender silver coins, and have remained so ever since.

"Fifth. In September, 1876, Russia suspended the coinage of silver, except as to such an amount as might be required for trade purposes with China.

"Notwithstanding the fact that the silver standard legally prevailed in Austria-Hungary until 1892, the free coinage of silver has been suspended in that country since 1879. In 1892 it formally adopted the single gold standard.

"By the act of 1873 the coinage of full legal-tender silver was tacitly prohibited in the United States and gold made the sole standard of value, but as we were then on a paper basis, the price of silver can not be said to have been appreciably affected by that act, especially as it provided for the receipt of silver from individuals for coinage into trade dollars, and the further fact that large purchases of silver were made for the subsidiary silver coinage under the acts of 1873 and 1875, to replace the fractional paper currency which had been used for change purposes since 1862.

"The act of February 28, 1878, authorized the coinage of silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains, as provided for by the act of January 18, 1837, and which were a full legal tender. Under the act of 1837 the coinage was free to individuals, but the act of 1878 provided for the coinage of full legal-tender silver dollars on Government account only. It also provided for the purchase for this coinage of not less than \$2,000,000, nor more than \$4,000,000 worth of bullion each month, at the market price. But notwithstanding the magnitude of the purchase of silver required to be made under the act of 1878 the decline in price continued.

"Further legislation by the United States, still more favorable to silver, was enacted by the act of July 14, 1890, which provided for the purchase of 54,000,000 ounces annually, the estimated production of our domestic

I say that under these circumstances, and in view of these facts, we are justified in finding some fault with the way in which this old soldier is treated after his pension has been allowed.

—Hon. James A. Tawney, Minnesota.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

mines. The effect of this act was to cause a temporary advance in the price of silver, but the high price could not be maintained owing to the largely increased output by the silver-producing countries of the world, and the price commenced to decline in September, 1890, and continued to do so.

"Sixth. On the 26th of June, 1893, the Legislative Council of India passed a bill closing her mints to silver coinage for individuals, and her action has been followed in the United States by the repeal of the purchasing clause of the act of July 14, 1890.

"The present price of silver in the London market is 32½d. for silver .925 fine, equivalent in United States money to \$0.707 10 for silver 1,000 fine.

"Seventh. The great increase in the production of the metal. In 1873 the world's production of silver was estimated to be \$81,800,000, and in 1892 at \$196,605,000—an increase in the annual supply, in twenty years, of over 140 per cent.

"Considering the enormously increased production of silver and the decreasing demand for it for coinage purposes, it would be a matter of surprise if the price had not very greatly declined.

"The increase of the production has had more to do with the depreciation of silver than has its demonetization by some countries and the suspension of its coinage by others.

CURRENCY, SILVER, COURSE OF IN 1893.

"The year 1893 was a memorable one in the history of silver and silver legislation, rendered so by the passage of the act of the Governor-General of India in Council of June 26, which closed the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver, and by the repeal, in November, of the purchasing clause of the act of Congress of July 14, 1890, which provided for the purchase by the Government of the United States of 4,500,000 fine ounces of silver per month. These measures deprived silver, so far as legislation could accomplish that end, of its two largest and most remunerative markets, and left Mexico the only country of any importance in which the coinage of the white metal continues free.

"The highest price reached during the year for an ounce of British standard silver (.925 fine) was in January, when it amounted to 38 9-16 pence, equivalent to \$0.84724 per fine ounce, and the lowest 30½ pence for British standard, or \$0.66426 per ounce for fine silver. The highest average London price for any one month in the year was 38.356 pence in February, and the lowest 32.015 pence, the average price in December. The highest monthly average price of fine bar silver in New York was \$0.84380 in February, and the lowest \$0.70250 in December.

"The difference between the highest and lowest monthly average price was greater than in any year since 1890, amounting to 16.7 per cent.

In violating these rights you put the soldier of the country upon a level below the commonest criminal. You say to the criminal in the dock, "You shall not be convicted until you have been tried." You say to the soldier, "We will convict you before you have had a trial."

—Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

"The average London price for the whole year, of bar silver .925 fine was 35.596 pence, and the average price during the year of fine bar silver in New York was \$0.78219, a decline as compared with the average price in 1892 of over 10.5 per cent.

"Owing to a steady although declining demand of silver for India, no great variation in the price of bar silver occurred until May, when the dearness of money in that country enabled the Indian council to sell large amounts of telegraphic transfers, and the demand for silver being consequently smaller, the price fell from 38 9-16 pence (\$0.84724 per fine ounce) to 37 11-16 pence (\$0.83090 per fine ounce), from which price there was a recovery in June to 38½ pence for bar silver, British standard, or \$0.84672 for fine bar silver. The closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver caused a panic both in London and New York and silver fell to 36 pence in London and to \$0.78405 in New York on the 26th. Between that date and the 30th it dropped in London, to 35 pence on the 27th, to 34 pence on the 28th, to 31½ pence on the 29th, and to 30½ pence on the 30th; and in New York to \$0.76227 on the 27th, to \$0.73959 on the 28th, to \$0.68604 on the 29th, and to \$0.66426 on the 30th, per ounce of fine bar silver.

"On the 1st of July British standard silver was quoted in London at 33½ pence and fine silver in New York at \$0.72960. After this there was a gradual advance, owing to the fact that for the first time China became an important buyer of bar silver and continued to take large sums until late in the year. The advance was uninterrupted until about the middle of September, when the price in London for bars ready for immediate shipment was 34½ pence and the price of fine bars in New York \$0.75449 per ounce. The price on the last day of 1893 was 31.175 pence in London and \$0.69471 in New York.

"The suspension of the free coinage of silver in India does not seem to have lessened the imports of silver into India in 1893. The net imports of ounces of silver into that country are shown in the following table for the Indian fiscal years (ending March 31) 1887-'88 to 1893-'94.

Years.	Net imports.	Years.	Net imports.
	<i>Ounces.</i>		<i>Ounces.</i>
1887-'88.....	32, 782, 599	1891-'92.....	32, 348, 438
1888-'89.....	32, 436, 029	1892-'93.....	45, 523, 512
1889-'90.....	38, 643, 774	1893-'94.....	54, 328, 853
1890-'91.....	51, 529, 085		

With the closing of mills and factories throughout our land, beginning most abruptly after the result of the election of 1892 was known, multitudes of laboring people were forced into idleness.

—Senator H. C. Hansbrough, North Dakota.

CURRENCY, THIS CHAPTER CONTAINS ALL ARTICLES RELATING TO PAPER MONEY USED AS CURRENCY.

CURRENCY, NATIONAL VERSUS STATE.

At the close of the Revolutionary war the public debt amounted to about \$80,000,000. The script had become worthless. The confederation had no power to levy taxes, and its financial credit had disappeared. The money of the several States was in utter confusion, both as to kinds and value. To bring order and credit out of this financial chaos was the problem which confronted Hamilton when he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury by Washington under the new Constitutional Government. And this was accomplished by a series of financial measures, which have given to his name imperishable renown.

1. Assumption of the revolutionary debts of the confederation and the States, with promise to pay them in full.
2. Passage of a tariff law to provide for the support of the Government, the payment of these debts, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures.
3. A Mint act, to give unity to the denominations and value of money.
4. The establishment of the Bank of the United States, to provide a fiscal agent, and a sound and uniform paper currency.

CURRENCY, THE UNITED STATES BANKS.

The act to authorize this bank was passed by Congress, and approved February 25, 1791.

“The measure originated with the Secretary of the Treasury, and was violently opposed by Jefferson and the Anti-federal party.”

The controversy thus begun has continued to wage ever since. The bank was reorganized in 1817, with a charter for twenty years, which, therefore, expired in 1837; and the successful war of President Jackson and the Democratic party against its re-charter was one of the notable events of his administration. The party issue from thence on has been clear and unmistakable. The Whig party was in favor of a national currency, to be supplied through a national bank and branches, and throughout its existence strove to secure such an institution, but in vain. The Democratic party having defeated all such attempts, was fully committed to the system of State banks, declaring in its national platform of 1840, “That Congress has no power to charter a United States Bank; and we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our Republican institutions and the liberties of the people.” As the total amount of the gold coinage up to 1837 was only \$23,140,340; and of the silver coinage \$48,815,879.90, it is quite apparent that some sort of a paper currency was essential to business.

I thank heaven that men are sent here whom you can trust; that we have behind us this great constituency that will always either sustain us in what is right or condemn us in what is wrong.

—Senator Anthony Higgins, Delaware.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

STATE PAPER.

The country gradually recovered from its commercial disasters, but did not profit by its experience. A Democratic Congress repealed the tariff of 1842, and enacted the Walker tariff of 1846. Banks were again multiplied, and flooded the country with their paper as variegated as Joseph's coat of many colors. At the beginning of the war there were 1396 banks existing in 29 States and Territories, which were thus described by a Senator:

"Their systems of banking are as diverse as anything can possibly be. We have a complex system of bank-notes. The ordinary bank-note reporters and detectors contain an infinite variety of descriptions to tell the value of a bank note, and whether it is counterfeit. The loss by counterfeiting, and the loss by bad notes of various kinds in this country, is estimated by gentlemen who are engaged in the business as nearly equal to the interest on the whole circulation. The people, therefore, are not only compelled to use this money, and substantially give to the banks a profit of the interest on the whole circulation, but in addition to that they fully lose \$9,000,000 in the form of defaced notes, counterfeit notes, etc. Every year more or less of these banks break. There is no stability about them. They have no common bond of organization; any important event that disturbs the money market of the world makes a greater flutter among them than a shot among a bevy of partridges. The uncertain rate of exchange between the different States grows out of the multitude and diversity of the banks. The bank paper of States adjoining each other has varied in value as much as one year's interest of money."

As long as the Democratic party was in power this currency was local, issued under authority of the States, in accordance with their fundamental principle of State Sovereignty. In 1876 ex-Secretary Hugh McCollough gave this dispassionate but graphic picture of this system:

"In anticipation of the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank many banking institutions were chartered by the States, some of which—known at the time as pet banks—became the depositories of the public moneys. It soon became apparent, however, that these banks were likely to become unsafe Government depositories, and all connection of the Government with the banks was terminated by the Sub-Treasury Act, under which the public revenues were collected in coin and deposited in the Treasury. From the time of the expiration of the charter of the United States Bank up to 1861 the State banks furnished the country with its paper circulation, and, to a great extent, controlled its business. It is not necessary to dwell upon the defects of the State-bank system, or the character of a considerable part of the notes which the people were compelled to receive and treat as money. There were

There is no country in the world where individual enterprise has such wide and varied range, and wherein the inventive genius of man has such encouragement.

—William McKinley,

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

scarcely two States in the Union whose systems were alike. In some States, banks were chartered with proper restrictions upon their discounts and their circulation; in others, without any such restrictions. In some there was individual liability; in others, no liability at all, not even in cases of gross mismanagement. In some States the circulation of the banks was secured, partially, at least, by mortgages and bonds; in others, there was no security except the capital, which was frequently a myth. In some States banking was a monopoly; in others, it enjoyed the largest liberty. The consequence was that we had a bank-note circulation frequently worthless, and, when solvent, lacking that uniform value which was needed in business transactions between the citizens of the different States. It is enough to say that the circulation of the State banks was entirely unfitted for a country like ours; that by it the people were subjected to enormous losses, not only in the way of exchanges, but in the inability of a great many of the banks to redeem their notes."

CURRENCY IN 1861.

This was the condition of the currency when the Republicans came into power in 1861 and found the country with an empty Treasury and a broken credit, and in the arms of a formidable rebellion. It was immediately found impossible to carry on the operations of the war with this diversified and unreliable currency. The first call of the Treasury exhausted the specie, and the banks promptly suspended payments. A national currency had to be created or the Nation must perish. Legal tender Treasury notes (greenbacks) were issued to take the place of the disappearing specie; a system of national banks was devised, with circulating notes secured by a deposit of Government bonds; the rubbish was cleared away by a ten per cent. tax on the circulating notes of State banks; and revenue was provided by means of a protective tariff. Terrible was the Democratic outcry over these measures. "Arbitrary," "tyrannical," "unconstitutional," "dangerous to the liberties of the people," were the mildest of their denunciations. But the event justified their wisdom. These banks were independent of each other, and therefore not "within the control of a concentrated money power" they were under Government inspection, and required to accept each other's notes in the payment of debts due to them; and their notes were perfectly secure in the hands of the people, whether corporate affairs were well or badly managed. The business of the country was relieved of the enormous tax for "exchange" to which it had been subjected; and the people were relieved of the still greater burden of loss from broken banks and depreciated notes. With the return of peace came the disbandment of the grand army of volunteers, the payment of the war debt, the recovery of the public credit, a return to specie payments, and an accumulation of

There are few manufacturers; the workman are many. Upon their broad shoulders rests the stability of the State. In their hands is the ballot. It is they who, in the last analysis, shall make the laws and rule the Republic for good or ill.
 —Hon. John Daisell, Pennsylvania.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

the precious metals a suggestion of which half a generation ago would have been esteemed as fabulous as the story of Aladdin's lamp.

After the war the Democratic party, dazed at the constant failures of its own evil prophecies, the rapid recovery of the country from the tremendous strain, and the popularity of the national currency, completely lost its head, plunged into the vagaries of Greenbackism, and demanded the indefinite issue of Treasury notes. But this was not its settled conviction, could in no wise be reconciled to its principles, and has measurably passed away. It has never forgiven the capitalists of the country for furnishing the "sinews of war," nor relaxed its hostility to anything in the shape of a national bank. In its last national platform, all false pretences are laid aside, and it recommends "that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed." And here the currency issue is joined. The Republican party insists that all circulating notes of banks shall be issued by national authority, under national inspection, and upon a pledge of national securities. The Democratic party insists that State banks shall be allowed to issue circulating notes on such conditions as the States see proper to impose. National versus State paper currency is an issue to be again fought out. If the people prefer Wild Cat and Red Dog to Greenbacks and National notes, they will have the opportunity to say so.

CURRENCY OUTSTANDING, JANUARY, 1872.

Treasury notes.....	\$357, 500, 000
National Bank notes.....	328, 465, 431

Making a total of.....	685, 965, 431
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At the close of twenty years (1893) the currency outstanding stood as follows:

Treasury notes.....	347, 681, 016
Gold and silver certificates.....	437, 863, 698
New treasury notes of 1890.....	147, 190, 227
National bank notes.....	188, 016, 228

Total.....	1, 120, 251, 164
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This shows an increase in twenty years of.....	434, 285, 733
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The shrinkage in the national bank circulation in the twenty years amounted to.....	140, 000, 000
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This is accounted for by the issuance of the different forms of paper currency above stated.

In order to show the whole volume of money, we have in addition to the foregoing (1893) of gold	657, 505, 890
Silver.....	621, 171, 968
Making the aggregate of money of all kinds in use a little over.....	2, 400, 000, 000

Born on American soil, reared amongst the citizens of the fairest, freest, and most prosperous land on earth, I shall vote to keep it such by building up American homes and American industries on American soil.

—Hon. George W. Smith, Illinois.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

The volume of money in the country outside of the United States Treasury has increased \$112,404,947 during the years 1892-1893.

MONEY OUTSIDE OF THE TREASURY.

	Nov. 1, 1892.	Nov. 1, 1893.	Decrease.	Increase.
Gold coin.....	\$411,252,197	\$498,121,679	.....	\$86,869,482
Standard silver dollars....	61,672,455	58,725,818	\$2,946,637	.....
Subsidiary silver	65,965,408	64,309,807	1,675,601	.....
Gold certificates.....	120,255,949	78,889,309	41,366,040	.....
Silver certificates.....	324,552,532	325,717,232	.....	1,164,700
Treasury notes, act July 14, 1890.....	114,567,423	150,818,582	.....	36,251,159
United States notes.....	332,080,234	321,892,028	10,188,206	.....
Currency certificates, act June 8, 1872.....	10,550,000	22,325,000	.....	11,775,000
National bank notes.....	165,224,137	197,745,227	.....	32,521,090
Totals.....	1,606,139,735	1,718,544,682	56,176,484	168,581,431
Total increase....	.....	.....	.....	112,404,947

NATIONAL BANKS.

CURRENCY.

STATEMENT SHOWING PROFITS UPON CIRCULATING NOTES BASED UPON A DEPOSIT OF \$100,000 BONDS, OCTOBER 31, 1893.

OCTOBER 31, 1893—4 PER CENTS.

\$100,000 fours at 111.1712 premium, interest.....	\$4, 000. 00
Circulation, 90 per cent. on par value.....	\$90, 000. 00
Loanable circulation at 6 per cent.....	5, 400. 00

* Gross receipts.....A. \$9,400.00

Deduct—

1 per cent. tax on circulation..... 900. 00

Annual cost of redemption..... 45. 00

Express charges..... 3. 00

Cost of plates for circulation..... 7. 50

Agents' fees..... 7. 00

Sinking fund reinvested quarterly to liquidate

premium..... 533. 25

—B. 1, 495. 75

Net receipts.....C. 7, 904. 25

\$111,171.20 loaned at 6 per cent.....D. 6, 670. 27

Profit on circulation.....E. 1, 233.98

* A. Gross earnings of bonds and circulating medium.

B. Expenses other than bank building, clerks, etc.

C. Receipts less expenses.

D. The amount money would earn, without risk or loss, by simply loaning it.

E. Profit on circulation issued upon \$100,000 of bonds.

If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the Government must cease.

—Abraham Lincoln.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

The above official report shows the maximum possible earnings of the bank. But in fact there are other provisions of law and exigencies of business which prevent such earnings.

The law requires that the bank shall at all times keep on hand, for redemption purposes, lawful money to the amount of twenty-five per cent. of its circulating notes. Here is equal to \$22,500 not loanable, and not earning anything, reducing earnings from loans to \$4,050, instead of \$5,400. Then there are the unavoidable incidents of time between payments to the bank and of unloaned balances from day to day. The short loans of the bank may be held to offset these incidents, as there is a slight compounding from the interest paid. Of the \$111,171.20 invested in bonds, not more than \$65,000 is really earning 6 per cent. interest. This materially reduces the net profits of the circulating notes.

CURRENCY, DEMOCRATIC POSITION.

Democratic Platform.

"Resolved, That Congress has no power to charter a United States Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our republican institutions, and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power and above the laws and the will of the people—Platform of 1840, Sec. 8. We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed—Platform of 1892.

Sec. 3412, REVISED STATUTES: "Every national banking association, State bank, or State banking association, shall pay a tax of ten per centum on the amount of notes of any person or of any State bank, or State banking association, used for circulation and paid out by them."

CURRENCY, UNITED STATES BANK.

It is a remarkable fact that every Democrat is a natural born constitutional lawyer, and knows by instinct just what Congress may do and what it may not. He does not have to know what decisions the Supreme Court has made, nor study the expositions of such great minds as Hamilton and Webster, nor even be able to read the instrument itself. Every cross-roads Democratic politician has an infallible rule, simple and effective—whatever the Democrats want is constitutional—whatever they are opposed to is unconstitutional.

Nevertheless, the first Congress of the United States, composed largely of men who made the Constitution, passed "An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," on Feb. 25, 1791; and under that act such a bank was organized and continued to transact business for twenty years. It furnished a sound and uniform currency in place of the worthless "Continental Script," and the variegated and discredited paper of State institutions; and it served a valuable purpose

Is protection a doctrine good enough to be applied for the relief of the South, but utterly wicked and to be discarded when it stands for the benefit of the people of the North?

—Senator Anthony Higgins, Delaware.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

in assisting the Government in the adjustment and payment of the revolutionary debt. Its charter expired in 1811, and was not renewed, although strongly recommended by Albert Gallatin. Its affairs were wound up in about eighteen months, its outstanding notes redeemed without the loss of a dollar to the bill-holders, and besides their annual dividends, the stockholders realized a premium of $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on their stock.

CURRENCY, THE SECOND UNITED STATES BANK.

During the war of 1812-5, the Government was much embarrassed for want of funds. The State Banks while willing to aid it proved wholly inadequate, and in 1814 were driven to a suspension of specie payments. "The finances of the Government were now in a terrible condition, and Alexander J. Dallas was called to the head of the Treasury Department. Never before had there been greater need of a master mind in that important office. Within less than a fortnight the new Secretary communicated to Congress a report of extraordinary ability, in which he strongly recommended the establishment of a national bank, as the remedy required again to bring the finances into order—*American Encyclopedia*, Article, BANK—"On April 10, 1816, the second bank was chartered by 'An Act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States.' This act was approved by 'the Father of the Constitution,' James Madison, whose name is invoked in the last Democratic National Platform. 'The bank went into operation Jan. 7, 1817, and through its agency the other banks throughout the country were enabled and induced to resume specie payments.' But subsequently there was mismanagement of its affairs, its officers were accused of intermeddling in political affairs, and it became the subject of fierce partizan controversy. It was against this bank that President Jackson waged relentless warfare, and vetoed a Bill for its recharter. Its charter expired in 1836, and this is the institution against which the platform of 1840, above quoted, was aimed. It was reorganized under a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, but public confidence was lost, and when its affairs were wound up, while its notes were all redeemed without loss, its entire capital stock was sunk."

CURRENCY, STATE BANK.

The veto of the bill to recharter the United States bank, July 10, 1832, was followed by a great multiplication of local banks under charters from the various States, the results of which are thus stated in Ridpath's History: "Owing to the abundance of money, speculations of all sorts grew rife. The credit system pervaded every department of business. The banks of the country were suddenly multiplied to seven hundred.

Theirs is the friendship of an enemy, who requires the force either of law or of circumstances to prompt him to do right.

—Hon. James A. Tawney, Minnesota.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

Vast issues of irredeemable paper money stimulated the speculative spirit and increased the opportunities for fraud. The bills of these unsound banks were receivable at the Land-offices, and settlers and speculators made a rush to secure the public lands while money was plentiful. Seeing that in receiving such an unsound currency in exchange for the national domain the Government was likely to be defrauded out of millions, President Jackson issued an order called 'The Specie Circular,' by which the land-agents were directed henceforth to receive nothing but coin in payment for the lands. The effects of this circular came upon the Nation in the first year of Van Buren's administration. The interests of the Government had been secured by Jackson's vigilance, but the business of the country was prostrated by the shock. The banks suspended specie payment, mercantile houses failed, and disaster swept through every avenue of trade. During the months of March and April 1837, the failures in New York and New Orleans amounted to about a hundred and fifty millions of dollars." Page 437. The "hard times" which followed this panic will be remembered by many yet living.

From January 1, 1837, to January 1, 1843, the bank circulation of the country fell from \$145,185,890 to \$58,563,608, a withdrawal of over eighty-six and one-half millions, while during the same period the number of banks decreased ninety-seven; banking capital nearly sixty-two millions; deposits, seventy-one and one-half millions; loans and discounts, two hundred seventy and one-half millions; and specie in the banks, nearly five millions. The condition of the currency was lamentable, particularly in the new States.

Ten millions of dollars of United States Treasury notes were issued as a means of immediate relief, the Treasury was made independent by keeping its own funds instead of depositing in banks, a Whig administration was elected, and a protective tariff was passed; but all efforts to establish a United States Bank were successfully resisted.

CURRENCY, THE PANIC OF 1857.

Before the rebellion came, Free-trade and State-currency had produced their invariable effects. In spite of the Mexican war, the Irish famine, European revolutions, and the Crimean war, creating extraordinary demands for our food products, the low tariff and excessive bank issues, stimulated speculations, the balance of trade ran heavily against us, and all the gold of California could not save us. The crash came on the heels of Buchanan's election, and its effects are thus described by him:

"It is this paper system of extravagant expansion, raising the nominal price of every article far beyond its real value, when compared with the cost of similar articles in countries whose circulation is wisely regulated, which has prevented us from competing in our own markets with foreign

We were not all Grants or Shermans or Thomases or Sheridans. It is enough if we did our duty.
—Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, Ohio.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

manufactures, has produced extravagant importations, and has counteracted the effect of the large incidental protection afforded to our domestic manufactures by the present revenue tariff. But for this, the branches of our manufactures composed of raw materials, the product of our own country—such as cotton, iron, and woolen fabrics—would not only have acquired almost exclusive possession of the home market, but would have created for themselves a foreign market throughout the world.”—MESSAGE DEC. 8, 1857.

“When Congress met in December last the business of the Country had just been crushed by one of those periodical revulsions which are the inevitable consequence of our unsound and extravagant system of bank credit and inflated currency. With all the elements of national wealth in abundance, our manufactures were suspended, our useful public and private enterprises were arrested, and thousands of laborers were deprived of employment and reduced to want.”—MESSAGE DEC. 6, 1858.

“It will appear from the report of the Secretary of the Treasury that it is extremely doubtful, to say the least, whether we shall be able to pass through the present and the next fiscal year without providing additional revenue.”—MESSAGES DEC. 19, 1859 and DEC. 3, 1860.

“It is now quite evident that the financial necessities of the Government will require a modification of the tariff during your present session for the purpose of increasing the revenue.”

It will be observed that while the President charges to the excessive and insecure State Bank issue the chief cause of the panic, he is compelled to admit that “the revenue tariff” of his party did not produce the requisite revenue, and that the only conservative feature of this tariff was its “incidental protection” to manufactures from “our own raw material.” But the chief point here is that no State Bank system can have its “circulation wisely regulated,” and properly secured. Competition between numerous States to secure the most bank capital, ignorance of the laws which determine commercial business, laxity of sentiment in regard to the obligations of debt, desire to favor influential private interests, striving after party advantage, and inevitable difference of opinion in different States, multiply and vitiate these bank systems. But with the Buchanan administration a speedy end was brought to this whole business.

CURRENCY, NATIONAL BANKS AND RESUMPTION.

“The Resumption act not only fixed the day of resumption, but authorized the Secretary, in order to prepare and provide therefor, to use any surplus revenues not otherwise appropriated, and to issue, sell, and dispose of, at not less than par in coin, any of the bonds of the United States described in the act of July 14, 1870. Under this act, the Secretary in 1877 sold at par fifteen millions of four-and-a-half and twenty-five millions of fours; and in April 1878, he sold fifty millions of four-and-a-

The measure of protection should extend only so far as to create competition and not to create home monopoly.

—Senator John Sherman, Ohh.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

half per cents at a premium of one-and-a-half per cent. The coin in the Treasury continually increased, so that on the day of redemption the Secretary held over one hundred and thirty five millions (\$135,332,639) of gold coin and bullion, and, in addition, over thirty-two millions (\$32,476,095) in silver coin and bullion, the gold coin alone being nearly equal to forty per cent. of the United States notes then outstanding.

'The banks in the cities of New York and Boston strengthened the hands of the Government by their action in October 1878, an account of which will be found in my report for that year. The assistant treasurer of the United States at New York became a member of the clearing-house, thus facilitating the business of the banks with the Government, and the banks agreed to receive United States notes, not only for their ordinary balances, but in payment of the interest upon the public debt and of other coin obligations of the Government. The banks of the country at the date of resumption held more than one-third of the outstanding Treasury notes; but they had so much confidence in the ability of the Secretary to maintain resumption that none were presented by them for redemption. The people also, who held more than three millions of the issues of the national banks, which issues were based upon the bonds of the Nation, preferred such notes to coin itself. There was, therefore, no demand for payment of the notes of the Government, and the gold coin in the Treasury, which amounted to one hundred and thirty-five millions on the day of resumption, increased more than thirty-six millions in the next ten months, the amount held on the first day of November 1879, exceeding one hundred and seventy-one millions.'

CURRENCY, WAR DEBT.

On July 1, 1864, the public debt had reached \$1,815,784,370.57. At that time, under the pressure of the enormous expenditures, and of open and violent opposition to further efforts to put down the rebellion, which found expression in the Democratic national platform of two months later, the public credit reached its ebb, \$1.00 in gold being worth \$2.58 in greenbacks. But in November Mr. Lincoln was re-elected, and in the spring following the rebellion collapsed. The great army was paid off, and disbanded, and on Aug. 31, 1865, the debt reached its maximum; being thus stated by Secretary McCulloch:

Funded debt.....	\$1,109,568,191.80
Matured debt.....	1,503,020.09
Temporary loans.....	107,148,713.16
Certificates of indebtedness	85, 093, 000.00
Five per cent. legal tenders.....	33,954,230.00
Compound-interest legal tenders	217,024,160.00
Seven-thirty notes (legal tenders).....	830,000,000.00
United States notes (legal tenders).....	433,160,569.00
Fractional currency	23,344,742.51
Suspended requisitions.....	2,111,000.00

Total \$2,845,907,826.56

Let us remember then that the more shoulders on which the Government rests the more secure it is in its perpetuity.
 —Hon. Stephen A. Northway, Ohio.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)
PUBLIC CREDIT.

Notwithstanding this enormous increase of debt—about a thousand millions in one year—political and military success so restored confidence in the Government that the public credit greatly appreciated; so that \$1.00 in gold was now worth but \$1.44 in greenbacks. With large revenues and reduced expenses the Government addressed itself to the work of improving the financial situation by reducing the debt, refunding its obligations at lower interest, and pushing on to specie payments, with the following gratifying results:

Year.	Am't Public Debt.	Annual Interest.	Value of Gold.
1865	\$2, 845, 907, 626. 56	\$150, 977, 697	\$144. 0
1866	2, 773, 236, 173. 69	146, 063, 196	151. 6
1867	2, 678, 126, 103. 87	138, 892, 451	139. 4
1868	2, 611, 687, 857. 19	128, 459, 598	142. 7
1869	2, 588, 452, 213. 94	125, 523, 998	136. 1
1870	2, 480, 672, 427. 81	118, 784, 960	116. 8
1871	2, 353, 211, 332. 32	111, 949, 330	112. 4
1872	2, 253, 251, 078. 78	103, 988, 463	114. 3
1873	2, 234, 482, 743. 20	98, 049, 804	115. 7
1874	2, 251, 690, 218. 43	98, 796, 094	110. 0
1875	2, 232, 284, 281. 95	96, 855, 600	114. 8
1876	2, 180, 394, 817. 15	95, 104, 269	112. 1
1877	2, 205, 301, 142. 10	93, 160, 643	105. 8
1878	2, 256, 205, 398. 20	94, 634, 472	100. 6
1879	2, 349, 567, 232. 04	83, 773, 778	100. 0

REDUCED TAXATION.

In 14 years after the close of the war one-sixth of the debt was paid, the interest account was reduced to about one-half, and Government notes without interest were brought to par with gold. And these results were produced in connection with very rapid reductions in the scale of taxation, both from customs and internal taxation, as is shown by the following:

The estimated reductions of tariff duties, as made at the time of the legislation, was:

Act July 14, 1870.....	\$26, 054, 748
Act May 1, 1872.....	15, 893, 847
Act June 6, 1872.....	15, 278, 915
Total tariff.....	\$57, 227, 510

The reductions of the internal revenue were:

Acts July 13, 1866, and March 2, 1867.....	\$103, 381, 199
Acts March 31, 1868, and February 3, 1868.....	54, 802, 578
Act July 14, 1870	55, 315, 321
Acts December 21, 1871, and June 6, 1872.....	30, 244, 480

Total internal revenue..... \$243, 743, 578

Grand total..... \$300, 971, 088

If history and philosophy have made certain any truth in political economy, it is this: No country can permanently prosper in the race for material wealth by exchanging the products of its soil for manufactured goods.

—Hon. Thomas Updegraff, Iowa.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

Did any country in the world, besides our own, ever pay its debts, and reduce its taxation as rapidly as we have done?

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION.

It was with these laws and facts before them that the Democratic party, with an impudence and mendacity which might shame Satan himself, incorporated into its national platform of 1876, these declarations:

"We denounce the failure, for all these eleven years of peace, to make good the promise of the legal-tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the pledged faith of the Nation.

"We denounce the financial imbecility and immorality of that party, which, during eleven years of peace, has made no advance toward resumption, no preparation for resumption, but instead has obstructed resumption, by wasting our resources and exhausting all our surplus income; and, while annually professing to intend a speedy return to specie payments, has annually enacted fresh hindrances thereto. As such hindrance we denounce the resumption clause of the act of 1875, and we here demand its repeal."

But the Democratic party was defeated; the resumption act was not repealed; the Nation took no backward step, and at the appointed time the greenback dollar stood on a par with the gold dollar.

In view of the experience of the present Democratic administration "financial imbecility" must be a happy suggestion to the Democratic mind.

CURRENCY, THE NATIONAL BANK SYSTEM, 1861.

At the beginning of the Civil War Mr. Lincoln's administration found itself in the presence of enormous expenditures with an empty treasury, and a depreciated credit. Revenue laws were promptly passed and loans provided for. But the total insufficiency of State banks as cooperative financial agents was at once demonstrated. They were willing to aid the Government, and promptly met the first call upon them; but this exhausted their means, and in December 1861, they suspended specie payments. Treasury notes were resorted to in order to furnish a commercial currency and the National bank system was devised to serve as a financial agent. This system of banks was urged by Secretary Chase for the two-fold object, of (1) assisting in placing Government loans, and (2) of furnishing a uniform and secure National currency.

CALAMITY OF WAR TO YIELD GOOD MONEY.

In his Report of Nov. 23, 1863, Hugh McCulloch, then Comptroller of the Currency, thus summarises the currency situation:

"The war in which the country is engaged, although a great calamity in itself, will not be an unmixed evil financially even, if one result of it is the establishment of a system of banking by which, without an interference with the rights of the States, and without detriment to their

A Nation which keeps its people employed is
in the end sure to show the largest gains, even of
wealth.

—Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Maine.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

solvent institutions, a banknote circulation shall be furnished to the people, as solvent as the Nation itself, and uniform in value, as a substitute for that now supplied by the States, which is neither uniform in value nor, as a general thing, properly secured. The amount of losses which the people have sustained by insolvent State banks, and by the high rate of exchanges, the result of depreciated currency can hardly be estimated. That some of the new States have prospered, notwithstanding the vicious and ruinous banking systems with which they have been scourged, is evidence of the greatness of their resources and the energy of their people. The idea has at last become quite general among the people that the whole system of State banking, as far as circulation is regarded, is unfitted for a commercial country like ours. The United States is a Nation as well as a union of States. Its vast railroad system extends from Maine to Kansas, and will soon be extended to the Pacific ocean. Its immense trade is not circumscribed by State lines, nor subject to State laws. Its internal commerce is national, and so should be its currency. At present some fifteen hundred State banks furnish the people with a bank-note circulation. This circulation is not confined to the States by which it is authorized, but is carried by trade or is forced by the banks all over the Union. People receive it and pay it out, scarcely knowing from whence it comes or in what manner it is secured. Banks have been organized in some States with a view to lending their circulation to the people of others. Probably not one quarter of the circulation of the New England banks is needed or used in New England, the balance being practically loaned to other States. The national currency system is intended to change this state of things, not by a war upon State banks, but by providing a means by which the circulation, which is intended for national use, shall be based upon national securities through associations organized under a national law. The United States notes, the issue of which was rendered necessary by the exigencies of the Government, and which is presumed will be withdrawn whenever this exigency ceases, have taught the people the superiority of a national circulation over that to which they have been accustomed. In many sections the produce of the country cannot be purchased with bank notes, and people find it difficult traveling from State to State without legal tenders. Everywhere the opinion is prevailing that the circulation of local banks has about had its day, and must yield to the demands of the people for a circulation of which the Government is the guarantor."

Secretary Chase's views are expressed in these extracts from his Report of Dec. 10, 1863:

"Another incidental good growing from the bitter root of debt, has been fully explained in observations heretofore submitted on the National Banking system. Except through such a system no sure way is seen to the complete and permanent establishment of a uniform currency; and a system of national banking, fair to all and secure for all.

In this deplorable condition of things, clouds
and darkness all around us, what do those who
rule our destinies propose by way of relief?

—Hon. John Dalzell, Pennsylvania.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

can only be safely and firmly established by making use of a portion of the national debt as security for the national currency.

"Under such legislation, the Secretary entertains little doubt of being able to obtain whatever funds will be needed, through loans, at reasonable rates of interest, for bonds or Treasury notes.

"For a warrant of this confidence, however, he must not omit to say that he relies much on the support to be given to the public credit by the National Banking system and by the nationalization of the currency. There is, as he thinks, no possibility of a permanently successful administration of the finances, under circumstances involving the creation of large debts, unless loans can be effected in a medium of general and equal credit throughout the country, and not liable to variation in quantity or in value except under the operation of national legislation and the general laws of trade.

"The Secretary has heretofore expressed the opinion that whatever may be the true degree in which the currency of the country is effected by a bank-note circulation, issued without national sanction and by corporations independent of national authority, and not receivable for national dues, it cannot be questioned that in some similar degree the negotiation of national loans must be prejudiced and their value to the national finances diminished. The opinion is confirmed by observation and experience.

"The simple assurance thus given, that, henceforth, the country is to have a national currency secured by a pledge of national bonds, and the belief that this currency will at no distant day take the place of the heterogeneous corporate currency which has hitherto filled the channels of circulation, at once inspired faith in the securities of the Government, and more than any other one cause enable the Secretary to provide for prompt payment of the soldiers, and the public creditors."

CURRENCY, NATIONAL BANKS AND REFUNDING.

The Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, Nov. 26, 1879, says:

"The wisdom of Secretary Chase, and the others who, in 1862, advocated the establishment of a National Banking system, was long since recognized by those who understood the principles which should govern a sound system of currency and banking; but, in the light of the extraordinary financial operations of the Government during the present year, the wisdom and the economy of the system, both for the Government and the people, are now more apparent than ever.

"The refunding of the national debt commenced in 1871, at which time the national banks held nearly four hundred millions of the five and six per cent. bonds; and from that date to the present time they have held more than one-fifth of the interest-bearing debt of the United States. A large portion of the bonds held by them in 1871 bore interest at the rate of 6 per cent. This class of bonds has been greatly reduced, and is now

Better run our home industries full blast all the year every year, and give away the surplus product in free-trade countries, than to be idle and buy foreign wares cheap or even accept them as a free gift. —Hon. M. N. Johnson, North Dakota.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

less than one-sixth of all the bonds pledged for circulation, while more than one-third of the amount consists of bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent.

"It is certain that if the National Banking system had not existed, and United States notes had alone been issued, the refunding operations here described and the consequent large reduction of interest upon the public debt would not have been possible."

CURRENCY, PRESENT STATE OF BANKING.

The Report of the Comptroller of the Currency, dated Dec. 4, 1893, shows: That at the close of the fiscal year, June 30, the total number of national banks in active operation was 3,796, with an authorized capital of \$683,598,120, represented by 7,450,000 shares, held by 300,000 shareholders, and with \$182,959,725 of circulating notes outstanding. Of the 4,930 banks organized since February 1863, 246 have been placed in the hands of receivers, or 5 per cent. of all. The net increase in the number of banks during the year was 8; and the net increase of circulating notes was \$36,886,972. The total circulation of national bank currency Oct. 3, including all in process of redemption, was \$209,311,993. The total amount of notes redeemed from the beginning of the system has been \$1,570,985, 166. Of insolvent banks whose affairs have been closed, \$50,943,147 have been paid to creditors, on \$81,963,207 of approved claims.

Of banks other than national there were in operation at the close of the year 5,024 incorporated banks, banking institutions, and savings banks, and 848 private banks. From many of these no reports were received, but enough to show that in amount of Capital, resources, and liabilities, (including deposits,) they exceeded the national banks. But none of these issue circulating notes. A table is given showing the growth of Savings banks from 1820 to the present, as follows:—Annual average deposit per capita of the population; 1820, 12 cents; 1830, 54 cents; 1840, 82 cents; 1850, \$1.87; 1860, \$4.75; 1870, \$14.25; 1880, \$16.33; 1890, \$24.35; 1893, \$26.63.

CURRENCY, LOSSES FROM BANK FAILURES.

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter was the standard authority before the war. In the issue of Jan. 2, 1858, is published a list of 758 broken and worthless banks. This authority estimated that from 1850 to 1860 the people lost \$75,000,000 from worthless bills alone; while other creditors or these banks scarcely realized anything, and their losses must have been many times that amount. In his report of Nov. 25, 1878, the Comptroller of the Currency says of these state institutions: "The losses upon Currency are estimated to have been five per cent. annually upon the amount issued, but no estimate has ever been made of the losses to creditors and stockholders." The losses from the failure of five State banks in Chicago in 1877-78 he says, was \$3,819,500, more than half as much as from the failure of 69 national banks in 16 years, which amounted to \$6,415,423. The failure of the one City of Glasgow Bank, entailed a loss of \$26,000,000. These facts illustrate the value of Government inspection.

We shall not eat the bread of idleness, and under the shadow of our eternal hills we breed only good citizens.

—Senator E. O. Wolcott, Colorado.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

PROFITS OF CIRCULATION. (SEE ALSO PAGE 87)

On a deposit of \$100,000 in two per cent. bonds, the interest would be \$2,000. Ninety per cent. of circulating notes, \$90,000, loaned at 6 per cent. would yield \$5,400. Total \$7,400. From which deduct Government tax and charges, \$682.50; leaving net receipts, \$6,717.50.

These bonds would cost \$96,000; and if this were loaned at 6 per cent the income would be \$5,760. This shows the profit on circulation to be \$677.50, or about $\frac{1}{3}$ of one per cent.

"On 4 per cent. bonds the profit would be \$1,233.98, or about $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. And on 6 per cent. bonds, \$2,794.65, or about $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. This is on the supposition that the entire \$90,000 of notes is constantly loaned, which however it never is, as a redemption fund is required, and intervals between loans are inevitable. And besides, salaries, rents, and other expenses must be paid from these receipts. Two other facts show that circulation alone is not profitable. (1) With an authorized capital of \$683,598, 120, the active banks have a circulation of but \$182,959,725, little more than one fourth of what it might be. (2) In Jan. 1890, the circulation was about double what it now is, \$342,387,336, on a Capital of \$461,557,515."

ADVANTAGES OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM.

The advantages of the national over the State bank system are, (1) uniformity of value in all parts of the country, (2) security to the bill holder through Government redemption, (3) reduction of the danger of counterfeiting to the minimum, (4) more constant and rigid inspection of their condition, (5) greater security to their creditors from loss by insolvency, (6) reduction of interest charges on loans, (7) saving of exchange between different parts of the country, (8) absorption of Government bonds to secure circulation, (9) facility in making Government loans in an emergency, and (10) strengthening of the sentiment of unity and national authority.

CONCLUSIONS.

1. Congress has constitutional power to charter national banks, and has been compelled to exercise it during or after every great war, in order to conduct its financial operations with success.

2. The present National Bank system is not liable to the charges made against the Second United States bank, as it can neither be made a monopoly, nor an instrument of partisan political power.

3. The repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues is not necessary in order to have State banks of deposit and discount, for these are now more numerous and do a larger business than the national banks.

4. The proposal to repeal the 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues has the one purpose, to re-establish State bank money in place of national bank money.

5. The animus of this demand is hostility to the doctrine of national sovereignty, and a reassertion of the Confederate doctrine of State sovereignty; and is but a part of Senator Beck's publicly declared purpose of the Democratic party, "to wipe out every vestige of war legislation."

Where are the industries which the election of Cleveland were to open up? Go to the cities and you'll find them by the score, but free soup houses is what they are called.

—Hon. George W. Smith, Illinois.

CURRENCY, STATE PROVISIONS, CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE.

In very many of the States there are constitutional and legislative provisions which prohibit the States from issuing circulating notes of any kind. In such States it is plain to be seen that some other provision than that proposed for State banking corporations to issue circulating medium must be provided.

In other States the banking laws and constitutional provisions are such that it becomes a matter of future legislation what shall be done, therefore, it would be a matter of grave doubt what action such States might take; but these States provide for the incorporation of banks of discount and deposit, they do not provide for banks of issue, except one. Another condition is that in some of the States the Constitution provides that notes if issued by such banking association shall be a first lien on the assets; this provision may be in conflict with our present national banking law.

Liability of stockholders is defined by the Constitution of many States so that no national banking law could be effective without a great change should be made in the present system. It will be seen by the following, cited from the Constitutions of the several States named, what an anomalous condition exists with reference to the banking institutions, and the great difficulties that are to be overcome by the establishment of a national State currency. We hold that it must be a national currency and not a national State currency by reason of these constitutional provisions.

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS.

CANNOT ISSUE.

No corporation can be authorized to issue or put in circulation any notes or other paper to circulate as money.

Arkansas (Constitution 1874, 12, 10).

California (Constitution 1879, 12, 5).

Oregon (Constitution 1857, 11, 1).

Nevada (Constitution 1864, 8, 6).

Texas (Constitution 1876, 16, 16).

Washington (Constitution 1889, 12, 11).

NO LAW FOR.

In the following States no general banking law or act granting bank charters (except in some cases for deposit and discount) shall go into effect unless submitted to a popular vote at next general election succeeding its passage and approved by majority of votes cast upon the question:

Illinois (Constitution 1870, 11, 5).

Missouri (Constitution 1875, 12, 26).

Iowa (Constitution 1857, 8, 5).

The American workmen will not be deceived. They will bow to no theories.

—Hon. John Daisell, Pennsylvania.

CURRENCY. (Continued.)

Kansas (Constitution 1859, 13, 2).

Michigan (Constitution 1850, 15, 2, and amendment 1882).

Wisconsin (Constitution 1848, 11, 45).

Of these six States only one (Wisconsin) has a law authorizing the issue of bank notes or the incorporation of banks with the right of issue. All these States, however, have provided for the incorporation of banks of discount and deposit.

FIRST LIEN ON ASSETS.

In the following States, notes, if issued, shall be a first lien on assets:

New York (Constitution, 8, 8).

Indiana (Constitution, 11, 8).

Michigan (Constitution, 15, 5).

Iowa (Constitution, 8, 10).

Minnesota (Constitution, 9, 13).

Kansas (Constitution, 13, 4).

Alabama (Constitution, 14, 17).

DOUBLE LIABILITY.

In the following States the Constitutions provide for double liability of stockholders:

New York (Constitution, 8, 7).

Indiana (Constitution, 11, 6).

Illinois (Constitution, 11, 6).

Iowa (Constitution, 8, 9).

Nebraska (Constitution, 11, 7).

West Virginia (Constitution, 11, 6).

Minnesota (Constitution, 9, 13).

North Dakota (Constitution, 7, 145).

South Dakota (Constitution, 18).

Washington (Constitution, 12, 11).

South Carolina (Constitution, 12, 8).

Maryland (Constitution, 3, 39).

In Minnesota the wording of the provision is that stockholders "shall be individually liable in an amount equal to double the amount of stock owned by them."

In South Carolina and Maryland: "The stockholders shall be liable to the amount of their respective share or shares of stock." (Does this mean double liability?)

In Michigan, officers and stockholders of associations issuing circulating notes "shall be individually liable for all debts contracted during the term of their being officers or stockholders of such corporation or association equally and ratably to the extent of their respective shares of stock."

Free importations means more importations,
less work, greater competition among laborers
here, and wages reduced to the level of the wages
of the world.

—Hon. L. M. Strong, Ohio.

D

DEBT OF UNITED STATES, 1894.

Date July 1.		Total interest- bearing debt.	Annual inter- est charge.
		<i>Dollars.</i>	<i>Dollars.</i>
1869		2, 162, 060, 522. 39	125, 523, 998. 34
1870		2, 046, 455, 722. 39	118, 784, 900. 34
1871		1, 934, 696, 750. 00	111, 949, 330. 50
1872		1, 814, 794, 100. 00	103, 988, 463. 00
1873		1, 710, 483, 950. 00	98, 049, 804. 00
1874		1, 738, 930, 750. 00	98, 796, 004. 50
1875		1, 722, 676, 300. 00	96, 855, 690. 50
1876		1, 710, 685, 450. 00	95, 104, 289. 00
1877	Republicans.....	1, 711, 888, 500. 00	93, 160, 643. 50
1878		1, 794, 735, 650. 00	94, 654, 472. 50
1879		1, 797, 643, 700. 00	83, 773, 778. 50
1880		1, 723, 993, 100. 00	79, 633, 981. 00
1881		1, 639, 567, 750. 00	75, 018, 695. 50
1882		1, 463, 810, 400. 00	57, 300, 110. 75
1883		1, 338, 229, 150. 00	51, 436, 709. 50
1884		1, 226, 563, 850. 00	47, 926, 432. 50
1885		1, 106, 150, 950. 00	47, 014, 133. 00
1886		1, 146, 014, 100. 00	45, 510, 038. 00
1887	Cleveland	1, 021, 692, 350. 00	41, 780, 529. 00
1888		950, 522, 500. 00	38, 991, 935. 25
1889		829, 853, 990. 00	33, 752, 354. 00
1890		725, 813, 110. 00	29, 417, 603. 15
1891	Harrison	610, 529, 120. 00	23, 615, 735. 80
1892		585, 029, 330. 00	22, 893, 883. 20
1893	Cleveland	585, 037, 100. 00	22, 894, 194. 00

1894, \$635,041,890.00.

INCREASED IN 1893, \$7,770.00.

INCREASED IN 1894, \$50,004,790.00.

Look over the figures carefully. *You will have to help pay the bill.*

DEBT AND WEALTH OF NATIONS CONTRASTED.

During the decade reaching from 1870 to 1880 taxation in Great Britain increased 20.17 per cent.; in France, 36.13 per cent.; in Russia, 37.10 per cent.; in Sweden and Norway, 50.10 per cent.; in Germany, 57.81 per cent.; and taking into account the other governments, great and small, of Europe, we arrive at for all an average of 28.01 per cent.

In the United States for the same period taxation decreased 9.15 per cent. Thus we find the financial condition of the United States most satisfactorily exceptional when compared with that of other nations. Our national debt is rapidly disappearing; our rate of taxation is diminishing.

**In Europe wages are low and labor is degraded;
in America wages are high and labor is prosperous,
elevated, and dignified.**

—Senator David B. Hill, New York.

DEBT AND WEALTH. (Continued.)

Table showing wealth, debt, and per capita wealth and debt of all nations

Countries.	Wealth.	Debt of all kinds.	Wealth per capita.	Debt per capita.
United States.....	\$60, 475, 000, 000	\$957, 876, 000	\$1, 089. 00	\$32. 37
Eng. or Great. B't'n	43, 600, 000, 000	5, 695, 659, 000	.....	87. 79
France.....	40, 300, 000, 000	4, 892, 840, 000	1, 060. 89	116. 35
Germany.....	31, 600, 000, 000	2, 695, 265, 000	681. 31	.....
Russia.....	21, 715, 000, 000	4, 869, 768, 000	257. 92	30. 79
Austria.....	18, 065, 000, 000	2, 642, 021, 000	462. 31	72. 42
Italy.....	11, 755, 000, 000	2, 250, 000, 000	399. 05	76. 06
Spain.....	7, 965, 000, 000	1, 106, 850, 000	452. 58	71. 27
Netherlands.....	4, 985, 000, 000	518, 000, 000	.....	95. 56
Belgium.....	4, 030, 000, 000	213, 000, 000	705. 64	63. 10
Sweden.....	3, 475, 000, 000	580, 000, 000	739. 70	13. 73
Canada.....	3, 250, 000, 000	273, 000, 000	.....	47. 51
Mexico.....	3, 150, 000, 000	110, 000, 000	.....	6. 89
Australia.....	2, 950, 000, 000	.....	.....	.....
Portugal.....	1, 855, 000, 000	593, 670, 000	418. 51	134. 11
Denmark.....	1, 830, 000, 000	58, 467, 000	963. 56	15. 66
Argentine Rep'lic..	1, 660, 000, 000	148, 000, 000	.....	71. 98
Switzerland.....	1, 620, 000, 000	65, 000, 000	.....	3. 72
Norway.....	1, 410, 000, 000	29, 869, 000	.....	7. 13
Greece.....	1, 055, 000, 000	13, 625, 000	520. 71	49. 06
Turkey.....	.....	868, 590, 000	.....	.....
Chile.....	.....	92, 850, 000	.....	.....
Colombia U. S of...	.....	15, 000, 000	.....	.....
Peru.....	.....	342, 624, 000	.....	.....
Uruguay.....	.....	79, 100, 000	.....	.....
Venezuela.....	.....	63, 700, 000	.....	.....
Egypt.....	.....	732, 000, 000	.....	.....
All other countries	.....	3, 500, 000, 000	.....	.....
Total of the world	\$253, 685, 000, 000	\$34, 456, 574, 000	.....	.....

From the above table it appears the United States stands at the head of nations as to wealth, and has in proportion to debt about \$1 to \$60 of her assets. No other great Nation can show anything like this proportion; yet, notwithstanding all this, a party of pro-English citizens of our land want us to adopt a policy that suits a Nation that has a debt of \$1 to every \$7 she can show of wealth. Is it not time for the people to adopt a financial policy that will suit our own Nation first, and let the debt-burdened nations of Europe follow our lead, if they wish to, since we can show that within two hundred years we have outstripped them all in progress of every kind.

DEBT AND THE LESSON IT TEACHES.

While the United States stands at the head of all the nations of the earth in wealth, amounting to \$1,089 per capita, she also stands at the

A chapter of diplomatic history has just been written in our Republic, discreditably to this Administration and intensely humiliating to our people.

—Senator Wm. F. Frye, Maine.

EB T. (Continued.)

foot of the list of great nations in her per capita indebtedness, which amounts to \$32.37. The population of the United States in 1860 was thirty-one millions, while her wealth amounted to fourteen billions of dollars, showing a per capita of about \$450, while in 1890 her population was sixty-two millions and her total wealth sixty-eight billions of dollars, or a per capita of \$1,039.

It will be seen by the foregoing statement that while her population has about doubled since 1860, her wealth per capita has more than trebled. This is what the democrats call a bankrupt Nation.

In 1890 the public debt amounted to three billion forty-five millions. In 1890 it was reduced to two billion twenty-seven millions—a reduction in ten years of one billion eighteen million dollars. Thus it will be seen that the per capita indebtedness of the national government was reduced from \$60.73 in 1880 to \$32.37 in 1890. This is a favorable showing for a wasteful nation, using the words of the Democratic tariff reformers of the present day.

But we do not stop with these figures, but proceed to show that the per capita indebtedness of the people of the United States has been greatly reduced considering the amount of money expended in public and private improvement over that of 1890.

The following table will show the combined State, county, municipal and school debt of the various States and Territories showing the order in which they rank, as to per capita indebtedness.

The election of 1892, which resulted in the ascendancy in all branches of the Government of the Democratic party, worked a political revolution in this country.

—Hon. John Dalsell, Pennsylvania.

DEBT. (Continued.)

*The Combined State, County, Municipal, and School Debt, per capita,
Less Sinking Fund of the Several States and Territories for 1890.*

Rank.	States and Territories.	Per Capita.	Rank.	States and Territories.	Per Capita.
1	West Virginia.....	\$3. 32	25	New Mexico.....	18. 44
2	Utah	3. 69	26	Idaho	18. 89
3	Mississippi.....	4. 66	27	Missouri	19. 24
4	Florida.....	5. 56	28	Ohio	19. 35
5	Iowa	5. 90	29	Minnesota.....	20. 01
6	Wisconsin.....	6. 19	30	South Dakota.....	20. 11
7	North Carolina...	6. 87	31	Colorado.....	20. 41
8	Oregon	7. 90	32	North Dakota.....	21. 03
9	Michigan	8. 09	33	New Hampshire..	21. 64
10	Washington.....	9. 00	34	Montana.....	22. 09
11	Texas.....	9. 02	35	Maine.....	23. 60
12	Arkansas.....	9. 60	36	Wyoming.....	27. 14
13	Kentucky.....	10. 46	37	Kansas.....	28. 47
14	Illinois.....	10. 94	38	Nevada	29. 23
15	Georgia.....	11. 03	39	Louisiana.....	29. 80
16	Indiana.....	11. 15	40	Virginia.....	30. 70
17	Vermont	11. 39	41	Connecticut.....	31. 76
18	South Carolina...	11. 55	42	New York.....	33. 64
19	Alabama	12. 51	43	New Jersey.....	34. 14
20	California.....	12. 89	44	Massachusetts....	36. 42
21	Pennsylvania.....	13. 51	45	Rhode Island.....	37. 75
22	Nebraska.....	14. 67	46	Maryland.....	40. 46
23	Tennessee.....	16. 71	47	Arizona.....	49. 28
24	Delaware	17. 32	48	District of Col.....	85. 86

DELAWARE.

Area 1,960 square miles.

First settled by the Swedes at Wilmington in 1627—under full control of the English in 1664, and governed as a part of New York—title conveyed to William Penn by the Duke of York, August 24, 1682—united to Pennsylvania, December 7, 1682—granted a separate assembly in 1703, but remained under the same proprietary—first State Constitution formed, September 21, 1776—ratified the Constitution of the United States, December 7, 1787.

Legislature is composed of 9 Senators, 21 Representatives. Meets biennially, (Jan. 1, 1895.)

State elections, annually, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR GEORGE GRAY, (DEM.) term expires, Mar. 3, 1899.

SENATOR ANTHONY HIGGINS, (REP.) term expires, Mar. 3, 1895.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

At large. Population, 168,493; Vote 1892, Dem., 18,554; Rep., 18,063.

Perhaps no act in the history of the country has been more unjustly arraigned and more persistently misrepresented than what is known as the McKinley tariff law.

—Senator John Sherman, Ohio.

DEMOCRATIC CLAIM OF A BANKRUPT TREASURY.

Was the Treasury bankrupt when the Republicans turned the Treasury over to the Democrats?

The following shows the condition of the Treasury at the date when the last four Presidential terms commenced—

PRESIDENT GARFIELD,

Inaugurated March 4, 1881. Cash balance in Treasury (March 1), \$170,817,436.69.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND,

Inaugurated March 4, 1885. Cash balance in Treasury (March 1), \$159,356,506.41.

PRESIDENT HARRISON,

Inaugurated March 4, 1889. Cash balance in Treasury (March 1), \$183,827,190.29.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND,

Inaugurated March 4, 1893. Cash balance in Treasury (March 1), \$124,123,087.88. •

The following is from the Statement of Hon. D. B. Henderson of Iowa, Aug. 20, 1894:

THE SURPLUS.

"The favorite argument of the ignorant, or those who understanding wish to deceive the people is that Mr. Cleveland left a full Treasury on March 4, 1889, and found an empty one on March 4, 1893. Let us examine this question.

On the first line in "Exhibit E" will be found the amount available at the beginning of the several Administrations of Arthur, Cleveland, Harrison, and again Cleveland, and on the last line, opposite the word "surplus," the amounts over and above expenditures during each period indicated.

Mr. Arthur had, when he was inaugurated, in round numbers \$170,000,000, Mr. Cleveland \$159,000,000, Mr. Harrison \$183,000,000, and Mr. Cleveland, second term, \$124,000,000. President Harrison did start with \$59,000,000 more than President Cleveland started with in 1893. Why? Because Harrison, during his term paid off \$233,588,950 of the public debt of the country. During Mr. Cleveland's first term he paid off only \$143,884,350, and had to be forced to pay off any by the passage of a resolution in the House of Representatives, assailing him for his delinquency in this particular.

Even after so lashed to his duty he paid off \$89,704,600 less than Mr. Harrison paid during the four years following. Mr. Harrison applied the cash locked up in the Treasury to pay off the debt of the people, and in doing so he saved in interest \$55,352,493.51, as against \$42,832,538.38 saved by Mr. Cleveland.

Reciprocity versus Free-trade. Reciprocity means more products and manufactures at home and more sales abroad. Free-trade means less products and manufactures at home and more purchases abroad. One way lies thrift and prosperity; the other way hard times and distress.
—Senator Eugene Hale, Maine.

DEMOCRATIC DEFICIT.

From 1874 to 1894, inclusive, there never has been a deficit in the Treasury until the close of the fiscal year, June 30, 1894. The amount is stated by the Treasury reports at \$69,803,260.58, being the sum expended in excess of the revenues collected for the year. Why a deficit now?

DEMOCRATS DID NOT INHERIT A REPUBLICAN PANIC.—GROVER CLEVELAND'S WORDS.

President Cleveland's message convening Congress in extra session August 7, 1893, states that the financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side *suddenly*. We admit the fact. The opening sentence of his message is as follows:

"With plenteous crops, with abundant promise of remunerative production and manufacture, with unusual invitation to safe investment, and with satisfactory assurance to business enterprise, *suddenly* financial distrust and fear have sprung up on every side."

The Republicans hold that the panic began on the *ninth* day of November 1892—*suddenly*.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS, 1840 TO 1892, EXTRACTS FROM, ON THE QUESTION OF MONEY.

1840.

That Congress has no power to charter a United States Bank; that we believe such an institution one of deadly hostility to the best interests of the country, dangerous to our Republican institutions and the liberties of the people, and calculated to place the business of the country within the control of a concentrated money power and above the laws and the will of the people.

That the separation of the moneys of the Government from banking institutions is indispensable for the safety of the Government funds and the rights of the people.

1844.

Bank clause of 1840 reaffirmed.

1848.

Bank clause of 1840 reaffirmed with the following Sec. 21. * * *

In defeating the declared purposes of their opponents in creating a National Bank; in preventing the corrupt and unconstitutional distribution of the land proceeds from the common treasury of the Union for local purposes; in protecting the currency and labor of the country from ruinous fluctuations, and guarding the money of the country for the use of the people by the establishment of the constitutional treasury.

Where are the industries which the election of Cleveland were to open up? Go to the cities and you'll find them by the score, but free soup houses is what they are called.

—Hon. George W. Smith, Illinois.

BOND PURCHASES.

I call attention to Exhibit F, following my remarks, being a statement of the bond purchase, prepared in the Treasury Department.

EXHIBIT F,

Statement of the United States bonds purchased from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1893.

	Principal.	Premium paid.	Interest saved.
Fr'm Mar.1,'85-M'r.1,'89.			
4 per cents.....	\$56, 726, 550. 00	\$15, 604, 309. 79	\$27, 450, 259. 22
4½ per cents.....	87, 157, 800. 00	6, 772, 813. 32	5, 382, 279. 16
Total.....	143, 884, 350. 00	22, 377, 123. 11	32, 832, 538. 38
Fr'm Mar.1,'89-M'r.1,'93.			
4 per cents.....	121, 615, 950. 00	30, 666, 138. 59	53, 596, 469. 67
4½ per cents.....	111, 973, 000. 00	3, 225, 388. 08	1, 756, 023. 84
Total.....	233, 588, 950. 00	33, 891, 526. 67	55, 352, 493. 51

If Harrison left \$59,000,000 less for Cleveland than he received, he paid off \$89,704,600 more of the public debt.

I have demonstrated that the revenues were vastly greater under the Republicans, and if they had been continued in power there would have been plenty of cash to pay the Government bills.

It is a sad sight for this country to see the bonded debt increased, while the revenues that come from the foreigners are being transferred so as to come directly from the pockets of our own people. The burden is increased at home, while the laborer abroad is allowed to do the work of our people, thus lessening our ability to lift the burden.

REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES.

I come now to consider the management of the finances by this Administration.

In 1865 the expenditures of the Government exceeded revenues \$936,840,-619.33, and during the civil war our expenditures each year exceeded our revenues. But from 1865, the last year of the war, we have had no such experience until the fiscal year just closed, when we find that the expenditures exceeded the revenues in the startling sum of \$69,803,260.58.

With this exception the revenues and the cash in the Treasury have met all of our necessities since 1865.

I find that the receipts, exclusive of postal, from March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889, under President Cleveland, was \$1,451,660,246.74, while from March 1, 1889, to March 1, 1893, under President Harrison, they a-

Better run our home industries full blast all the year every year, and give away the surplus product in free-trade countries, than to be idle and buy foreign wares cheap or even accept them as a free gift. — Hon. M. N. Johnson, North Dakota.

BOND PURCHASES. (Continued.)

mounted to \$1,540,225,448.35. This gives an excess of receipts for the four years of Harrison of \$88,565,201.61. This is the key to the efficiency of a Republican Administration executing Republican laws.

But here comes a sharper test of the two Executives, leaving out postal receipts:

Receipts:

For first sixteen months of Harrison's Administration (from March 1, 1889, to July 1, 1890).....	\$532, 743, 263. 03
For first sixteen months of Cleveland's Administration (from March 1, 1893, to July 1, 1894).....	422, 147, 849. 48
For last sixteen months of Harrison's Administration (from November 1, 1891, to March 1, 1893).....	493, 091, 074. 39

A study of these figures will show that the first sixteen months of Harrison's Administration collected \$110,595,413.55 more than the first sixteen months of the present Administration, and the receipts for the last sixteen months of Harrison's Administration exceeded the first sixteen months of the present Administration \$71,543,224.91. Is it any wonder that a deficit in the Treasury is upon us, and that this Administration is selling bonds to pay the running expenses of the Government?

Let me give a further test of the administration of the laws by the different Executives. I call attention to "Exhibit E," appended to my remarks—a statement prepared in the Treasury Department at my request. Observe the receipts from "customs, internal revenue, and miscellaneous," which gives the true test of an honest and efficient enforcement of the laws:

- Collected by President Arthur, \$1,487,749,110.37.
- Collected by President Cleveland, \$1,451,661,246.74.
- Collected by President Harrison, \$1,540,225,448.35.

When President Cleveland came in the revenues in four years fell off \$36,087,863.63, and when President Harrison came in they increased in four years over President Cleveland's work \$88,564,201.61."

The elevation of a man to the Presidency does not endow him with capacity, discernment, or wisdom superior to all others. It enlarges his opportunity to do injury.

—Hon. Philip S. Post, Illinois.

EXHIBIT E.
Condition of Treasury for the four year periods ending March 1, 1885, March 1, 1889, March 1, 1893, and for sixteen months ending July 1, 1894.

	March 1, 1881, to March 1, 1885.	March 1, 1885, to March 1, 1889.	March 1, 1889, to March 1, 1893.	March 1, 1893, to March 1, 1894.
Available cash bal. at beg. of each period.	\$170, 817, 436. 69	\$159, 356, 506. 41	\$183, 827, 190. 20	\$124, 128, 087. 89
Receipts from customs, int. rev. and misc.	1, 487, 749, 110. 37	1, 451, 661, 246. 74	1, 540, 225, 448. 35	422, 147, 849. 48
National-bank redemption fund.	.....	.....	68, 671, 039. 25	17, 453, 853. 00
Five per cent loan, prin. and premium	.....	.....	.....	86, 633, 295. 71
Total available	1, 658, 566, 547. 06	1, 611, 017, 753. 15	1, 792, 723, 677. 80	622, 363, 086. 07
Expenditures during each period:				
Civil and miscellaneous	275, 816, 227. 84	317, 070, 407. 91	396, 152, 128. 75	134, 165, 656. 61
War	173, 397, 251. 55	164, 442, 268. 29	183, 968, 208. 91	70, 115, 973. 89
Navy	63, 416, 599. 86	65, 474, 108. 82	103, 260, 176. 64	42, 559, 374. 71
Indians	29, 678, 240. 95	24, 861, 517. 36	36, 029, 664. 36	16, 112, 912. 65
Pensions	224, 622, 496. 16	316, 546, 814. 69	438, 132, 532. 83	193, 567, 478. 65
Interest	241, 178, 632. 02	187, 823, 251. 08	123, 745, 242. 72	34, 261, 607. 47
Redem. of debt, prin. and premium	430, 246, 511. 10	363, 858, 052. 31	292, 691, 234. 02	13, 483, 660. 20
Redem. of debt, nat.-bank notes red'd.	.....	.....	46, 398, 978. 00	.....
Total expenditures	1, 498, 255, 889. 98	1, 430, 076, 460. 36	1, 670, 378, 247. 13	505, 220, 792. 94
Surplus	\$160, 310, 657. 08	\$180, 941, 292. 79	\$122, 345, 430. 76	\$117, 142, 293. 13

Necessities born of social life and advancing
civilization are the real measures of wages.
—Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Maine.

DEMOCRATIC-DEFALCATIONS.

Ratios of Democratic defalcations compared with Republican honesty.

Administration.	Period of service.	Total.			Total.			Receptions.		
		Receipts.	Losses.	Loss on \$1,000	Disbursements.	Losses.	Loss on \$1,000	Amount involved.	Total losses.	Loss on \$1,000
Washington.....	1878	\$56,448,721	\$210,551	\$3.72	\$55,426,822	\$38,497	\$0.69	\$112,500,508	\$250,970	\$2.22
Adams.....	4	46,085,418	42,249	.91	43,811,925	190,950	4.35	90,733,611	335,411	2.59
Jefferson.....	8	108,238,977	287,280	2.65	107,686,811	308,834	2.82	219,072,736	603,467	2.75
Madison.....	8	268,246,514	294,975	1.10	255,105,106	1,855,446	7.27	526,704,049	2,191,690	4.16
Monroe.....	8	178,649,994	629,946	3.52	188,457,779	2,462,535	13.22	376,328,274	3,220,787	8.58
Adams.....	4	97,818,054	332,953	3.40	97,294,000	513,829	5.28	201,488,077	885,374	4.39
Jackson.....	8	255,182,775	1,412,387	5.53	223,546,049	2,306,236	10.31	500,081,747	3,761,111	7.52
Van Buren.....	4	129,048,548	392,328	3.01	137,094,438	2,899,653	21.15	285,337,949	3,343,792	11.71
Harrison.....	4	116,738,004	429,981	3.68	109,187,401	1,133,242	10.37	244,590,156	1,565,903	6.40
Tyler.....	4	201,857,508	18,109	.08	205,194,700	1,712,169	8.34	423,913,087	1,732,851	4.08
Polk.....	4	211,008,612	276,270	1.30	194,370,433	1,455,192	7.64	432,861,076	1,814,409	4.19
Taylor.....	4	252,179,829	213,001	.75	255,698,875	1,674,852	6.56	608,257,815	2,167,982	3.56
Pierce.....	4	312,359,679	194,003	.62	328,183,968	2,392,825	6.98	697,500,870	2,656,107	3.81
Buchanan.....	4	4,670,460,137	508,593	.70	4,667,457,921	6,599,022	1.41	9,386,637,144	7,290,984	.76
Lincoln.....	4	4,042,316,438	2,562,721	.63	3,891,576,250	1,889,941	.48	8,014,908,984	4,619,699	.57
Johnson.....	8	5,318,698,324	1,189,139	.22	5,287,604,945	1,138,541	.21	10,682,922,983	2,622,478	.24
Grant.....	2	1,728,979,907	None	None	1,657,034,964	1,383	.00	3,383,629,855	2,676	.08
Hayes.....	2	18,024,115,418	8,994,375	.49	17,634,620,963	28,527,857	1.61	36,317,639,725	38,887,568	1.07
Prior to June 30, 1861.		2,265,660,610	4,734,020	2.09	2,220,947,173	18,899,268	8.47	4,719,481,157	24,441,829	5.17
July 1, '61-June 30, '79		15,780,454,807	4,280,855	.27	15,403,673,790	9,628,889	.62	31,598,168,567	14,445,739	.46

*8-10 mill.

The ascendancy of the Democratic party after thirty-two years of retirement, bearing upon its banner the motto "down with American industries," as in 1861 the motto upon its escutcheon was "down with the American Union," is the cause of our trouble.

—Hon. Seth L. Milliken, Maine.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS. (Continued.)

1852.

Reaffirmed the two planks of 1840 on the United States Bank.

1856.

Reaffirmed the two planks of 1840, substituting the words "National Banks" for United States Bank

1868.

Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys drawn from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

1872.

We demand a system of Federal taxation which shall not unnecessarily interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide the means necessary to pay the expenses of the Government, economically administered, the pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction annually of the principal thereof; and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free-trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their Congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free from executive interference or dictation.

The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

1876.

Reform is necessary to establish a sound currency, restore the public credit, and maintain the National honor.

1890.

Honest money—the strict maintenance of the public faith—consisting of gold and silver, and paper convertible into coin on demand; the strict maintenance of the public faith, State and National, and a tariff for revenue only. The subordination of the military to the civil power, and a general and thorough reform of the civil service.

If history and philosophy have made certain any truth in political economy, it is this: No country can permanently prosper in the race for material wealth by exchanging the products of its soil for manufactured goods.

—Hon. Thomas Updegraff, Iowa.

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORMS. (Continued.)

1884.

We believe in honest money, the gold and silver coinage of the Constitution, and a circulating medium convertible into such money without loss.

1888.

The money now lying idle in the general treasury, resulting from superfluous taxation amounts to more than one hundred and twenty-five millions, and the surplus collected is reaching the sum of more than sixty millions annually. Debauched by this immense temptation the remedy of the Republican party is to meet and exhaust by extravagant appropriation and expenses, whether constitutional or not, the accumulation of extravagant taxation. The Democratic policy is to enforce frugality in public expense and abolish unnecessary taxation.

1892.

We denounce the Republican legislation known as the Sherman act of 1890 as a cowardly makeshift, fraught with possibilities of danger in the future which should make all of its supporters, as well as its author, anxious for its speedy repeal. We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country, and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted through international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals and the equal power of every dollar at all times in the markets and in the payment of debts; and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin. We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenceless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

TAX ON STATE BANKS.

We recommend that the prohibitory 10 per cent. tax on State bank issues be repealed.

DEMONETIZE DEFINED.

To divest of monetary value; withdraw from use as money; deprive of the character of money.

DENMARK.

In Denmark the standard is gold; the monetary unit is the crown; the value in United States coin is \$0.26.8; the coins are gold: 10 and 20 crowns. The ratio of gold to silver in the Scandinavian Union is 1 of gold to 14.88 of limited tender silver.

The Democratic party is experiencing a stagnation of satisfaction and general revival of sadness in the realms of traffic.
—Bill Nye.

DEPOSITS WITH THE STATES, FROM THE SURPLUS IN UNITED STATES TREASURY, IN 1836.

Under the act of June 23, 1836:

Maine.....	\$955, 838. 25
New Hampshire.....	669, 086. 79
Vermont.....	669, 086. 79
Massachusetts.....	1, 338, 173. 58
Connecticut.....	764, 670. 60
Rhode Island.....	382, 335. 30
New York.....	4, 014, 520. 71
Pennsylvania.....	2, 867, 514. 78
New Jersey.....	764, 670. 60
Ohio.....	2, 007, 260. 34
Indiana.....	860, 254. 44
Illinois.....	477, 919. 14
Michigan.....	286, 751. 49
Delaware.....	286, 751. 49
Maryland.....	955, 838. 25
Virginia.....	2, 198, 427. 99
North Carolina.....	1, 433, 757. 39
South Carolina.....	1, 051, 422. 09
Georgia.....	1, 051, 422. 09
Alabama.....	669, 086. 79
Louisiana.....	477, 919. 14
Mississippi.....	382, 335. 30
Tennessee.....	1, 433, 757. 39
Kentucky.....	1, 433, 757. 39
Missouri.....	382, 335. 30
Arkansas.....	286, 751. 49
Total.....	\$28, 101, 644. 91

DUTY, AMOUNT OF, COLLECTED PER CAPITA OF POPULATION IN THE UNITED STATES, FROM 1791 TO THE CLOSE OF 1893.

If each person in the United States during the several years from 1791 to the close of the year 1893 had paid their proportionate share of the import duty, it would have ranged, as shown in the following table, from 52 cents, the lowest in 1814, to \$5.23, the highest in 1872. The average duty per capita for 103 years was \$2.35, while the average duty of the McKinley law was \$3; showing only a difference of 65 cents. Thus it will be seen that the burdens claimed to be added by the McKinley law are not so great as are usually complained of or understood.

Long may it be, Mr. Chairman, the object of the American statesmen "to keep up by whatever means the standard of comfort among the laboring classes." When this is lost sight of it will be a bad day for the American people.

—Hon. Jno. H. Gear, Iowa.

I came here believing that the Congress of the United States was elected to legislate for the people of America, and I find here a bill advocated by every prominent paper in Canada, by every trade journal in England.

—Hon. Jno. A. T. Hull, Iowa.

DUTY. (Continued.)

Year end'g—	Duty.	Year end'g—	Duty.	Year end'g—	Duty.
1791, Sept. 30...	\$1.61	1826.....	2.28	1861.....	1.22
1792.....	1.19	1827.....	2.38	1862.....	1.42
1793.....	1.54	1828.....	2.46	1863.....	1.91
1794.....	1.95	1829.....	2.22	1864.....	2.83
1795.....	2.03	1830.....	2.21	1865.....	2.33
1796.....	2.68	1831.....	2.77	1866.....	4.96
1797.....	2.66	1832.....	2.16	1867.....	4.65
1798.....	2.28	1833.....	1.73	1868.....	4.34
1799.....	2.98	1834.....	1.82	1869.....	4.68
1800.....	3.01	1835.....	1.75	1870.....	4.96
1801.....	5.40	1836.....	2.04	1871.....	5.12
1802.....	2.63	1837.....	1.16	1872.....	5.23
1803.....	2.45	1838.....	1.24	1873.....	4.43
1804.....	3.30	1839.....	1.55	1874.....	3.74
1805.....	3.59	1840.....	.88	1875.....	3.51
1806.....	3.88	1841.....	1.13	1876.....	3.22
1807.....	3.86	1842.....	1.91	1877.....	2.77
1808.....	1.56	1843, June 30...	.40	1878.....	2.67
1809.....	1.54	1844.....	1.53	1879.....	2.73
1810.....	2.19	1845.....	1.56	1880.....	3.64
1811.....	1.33	1846.....	1.43	1881.....	3.78
1812.....	1.87	1847.....	1.33	1882.....	4.12
1813.....	.91	1848.....	1.51	1883.....	3.92
1814.....	.52	1849.....	1.38	1884.....	3.47
1815.....	4.55	1850.....	1.73	1885.....	3.17
1816.....	3.31	1851.....	2.03	1886.....	3.30
1817.....	2.50	1852.....	1.92	1887.....	3.67
1818.....	2.84	1853.....	2.28	1888.....	3.60
1819.....	2.27	1854.....	2.46	1889.....	3.62
1820.....	1.72	1855.....	1.99	1890.....	3.62
1821.....	1.90	1856.....	2.28	1891.....	3.39
1822.....	2.96	1857.....	2.20	1892.....	2.66
1823.....	2.13	1858.....	1.41	1893.....	2.97
1824.....	2.36	1859.....	1.59		
1825.....	2.84	1860.....	1.68		

DUTY, DIFFERENTIAL, EFFECT OF.

Under the new bill the following paragraph appears in the Free list:

"591. Plows, tooth and disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills, and planters, mowers, horseshoes, cultivators, threshing machines and cotton gins: *Provided*, That all articles mentioned in this paragraph, if imported from a country which lays an import duty on like articles imported from the United States, shall be subject to the duties existing prior to the passage of this Act."

This opens a discrimination between the above named class of farming implements and that of "other machinery."

McKinley rate is 45 per cent.; new bill rate is 35 per cent. For example, if the above named articles come from Canada (as Canada lays an import duty), the duty will be 45 per cent., while on the other hand, machin-

The splendid development of Iowa has
come under protection.

—Hon. Jno. A. T. Hull, Iowa.

DUTY. (Continued.)

ery of any other description would come in at the rate of 85 per cent. The above is a discriminating duty, and is unfair to the factory or firm which may produce wagons or other forms of implements used in agriculture. The spirit of the law throughout is to reward one class and punish other classes. Other class legislation of the same kind is found in the bill—see salt, etc.

DUTY, DISCRIMINATING, IN THE AGRICULTURAL SCHEDULE.

In levying duties on the products of the ground, no discrimination should be made in favor of one cereal or crop against that of another, either on account of location or political affiliation. No Democrat, whether he come from States on our Canadian border, Louisiana, South Carolina, or any other portion of the country, can ever explain with any degree of reason why three products of the ground grown in Southern States, namely, rice, peanuts, and sugar, should be favored, while all the products of border States should be discriminated against. Let the farmers of these States read the following, and then decide for themselves:

The duties fixed by the Wilson bill are as follows: Rice, 83 per cent; peanuts, 72 per cent; sugar, 40 per cent. Corn, wheat, oats, rye, barley, buckwheat, potatoes, and hay are fixed at an average of about 20 per cent. Now, let us see how it works. The total crop for 1893 of sugar, peanuts, and rice amounts to about \$28,000,000 worth. The following is Michigan's crop of cereals for 1893: which serves to illustrate our point.

	Quantity.	Worth.
Corn.....bushels.....	21, 000, 000	\$10, 000, 000
Wheat.....do.....	20, 000, 000	11, 000, 000
Oats.....do.....	23, 000, 000	7, 500, 000
Rye.....do.....	1, 800, 000	700, 000
Barley.....do.....	1, 800, 000	650, 000
Buckwheat.....do.....	800, 000	450, 000
Potatoes.....do.....	14, 600, 000	6, 500, 000
Hay.....tons.....	1, 850, 000	17, 000, 000
Total crop.....		53, 800, 000

This shows the amount in bushels and value, giving a total of \$53,800,000. The operation of the foregoing produces results as follows: The Southern crop of sugar, rice, and peanuts is increased by reason of the tariff, according to the philosophy of our friends, the reformers, in the sum of \$18,200,000, while the crop of Michigan, which was worth more than double the rice, sugar, and peanut crop, is only increased in value by the same tariff law, according to the tariff reformers, in the sum of \$10,760,000.

Now, to say that protection does not increase wages is to say that busy factories do not increase wages; that lighted furnaces do not increase wages; that open mines do not increase wages; that manufacturing cities do not increase wages; that having the market close to the farm and the farm close to the workshop does not increase wages.

—Senator Geo. F. Hoar, Mass.

DUTY. (Continued.)

In other words, the people of Michigan must raise more than a hundred millions worth of corn, wheat, oats, etc., to return an increase of value equal to that which is yielded by the rice, peanut, and sugar crop in the South, of \$23,000,000. If this is legislating for the whole people of the United States, the people of Michigan must study a new principle of political economy to ever understand how it is accomplished. The hay crop of Michigan alone is equal to the whole of the sugar crop of the United States in 1893, but it must take care of itself against Canadian competition, while Louisiana sugar must be fostered and nursed by the Government against the West India Islands sugar.

DUTIES, AD VALOREM AND SPECIFIC.

AD VALOREM DUTY is a specified per cent. levied upon the value of the goods imported. For example, the duty on a certain class of silk is 50 per cent. of their foreign value.

SPECIFIC DUTY is a specified sum of money to be paid on each pound, yard or ton. For example, wheat pays 25 cents per bushel regardless of its market value.

Sometimes both duties are combined, as in the case of Wilton carpets, where a specific duty of 60 cents per square yard, and an ad valorem duty of 40 per cent. on their value is charged.

There is no doubt an honest difference of opinion as to the relative merits of the two systems; but the leading commercial nations of the world have found from long experience, that owing to the inherent dishonesty of man, and the universal tendency to undervaluation under the ad valorem system, the only means of attaining an honest administration of the tariff laws is by a specific duty.

No stronger argument on this subject can be adduced than that of Daniel Manning, while Secretary of the Treasury under Cleveland's first Administration, as follows:

"Whatever successful contrivances are in operation to-day to evade the revenue by false invoices, or by undervaluation, or by any other means, under an ad valorem system, will not cease even if the ad valorem rates shall have been largely reduced. They are incontestably, they are even notoriously inherent in that system.

One advantage, and perhaps the chief advantage, of a specific over an ad valorem system, is in the fact that, under the former, duties are levied by a positive test, which can be applied by our officers while the merchandise is in possession of the Government, and according to a standard which is altogether national and domestic. That would be partially true of an ad valorem system levied upon 'home value'; but there are constitutional impediments in the way of such a system which appear to be insuperable."

But there are laws that can elevate the condition of the laboring men, and there are laws that can degrade them, and the Republican party has stood for twenty-five years, and it will stand, I believe, by the blessing of God and the will of the American people, twenty-five years more.
—Daniel Kerr, Iowa.

E

EARTHENWARE. (See also, Clay and Pottery Products.)

Earthenware will be seriously injured by the provisions of this bill. The duty was increased on this ware by the tariff law of 1883, and was justified by the condition of the industry and the pressing interests of American labor—notwithstanding which, the foreign manufacturers supply fully one-half of the American demand. The prediction was made at the time of the increase that, as a result, the American ware would be improved in quality and reduced in price, which prediction has been fully verified. This industry has sprung up since 1860, and no more striking illustration of the benefit of protection can be found. It has grown to be one of the most valuable of our manufacturing interests; the capital invested has increased to \$26,000,000, and the hands employed number upwards of twenty thousand; the price of good ware has been brought within the reach of the humblest household; our home competition has reduced the price of ware fully 50 per cent., and a taste for ceramic art has been cultivated, developing a new field of employment for both men and women. The wages paid in our potteries are 125 per cent., in advance of those paid for like labor abroad.

STATISTICS FOR 1890-3.

Establishments.....	707
Capital	\$26,127,104
Employés	20,296
Wages	\$10,138,143
Material.....	5,618,411
Value of product.....	22,057,090

Imported in 1893 \$9,377,283, on which duty was collected \$5,404,985, McKinley law, duty 51.20, new law, 35.21, average ad valorem.

The above does not include Glass, Brick, and Tile.

ECUADOR.

In Ecuador the standard is silver, the monetary unit is the sucre, the value in United States coin is \$0.61.3. The coins are gold: condor (\$9.64.7) and double condor. Silver: sucre and divisions. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

EDUCATION AND LABOR, DEMOCRATS OPPOSE.

It is a well-known fact—admitted by the candid men representing the South—that their laborers are not so well paid as in the North. And as an excuse for that, they say their labor is not so intelligent, and consequently worth less. This explanation would be entirely satisfactory were it not for the fact that they resist every effort to educate and enlighten their laborers, so they may demand and receive better wages.

It has always been the doctrine of the Republican party that the boy who is employed to fill the fields, to cultivate the corn, if he is honest, sober, industrious, and law-abiding, is just as much entitled to our honor and good will and respect as is the man who owns the farm and gives him employment; and it was this doctrine of the Republican organization that made a rail-splitter President of the United States and a canal boy its Chief Executive and most distinguished citizen.

—Ex-Senator B. W. Perkins, Kansas.

EDUCATION AND LABOR. (Continued.)

When it is proposed to pass a bill establishing schools in which the poor may be educated, under the rules of the House, adopted by the majority, the Speaker exercises his one man power and appoints a committee that utterly refuses to report to the House the "Blair educational bill," that was in the interest of all laboring men who are unable to school their children. Then when we take the further declarations made by these men—or some of them—that they of the South would be able to live under a tariff that would starve the labor of the North to death, we can but conclude that they are satisfied with their own labor and want to keep it in the condition it now is. They are willing to force a measure through the House, the tendency of which will be to reduce the labor of the North to an equality with their own.

(See illiteracy, schools, pauperism.)

EGYPT.

In Egypt the standard is gold, the monetary unit is the pound (100 piasters), the value in United States coin is \$4.94.3. The coins are gold: pound (100 piasters), 5, 10, 20, and 50 piasters. Silver: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 piasters. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15.68 of limited tender silver.

EGGS AND POULTRY.

An enumeration of poultry and poultry products in the United States was attempted for the first time by the census of 1880. As then reported, there were in the United States in 1880, exclusive of spring hatching, 102,265,653 barnyard fowl (chickens), and 23,234,687 other domestic fowl, such as geese, ducks, and turkeys. The number of dozens of eggs produced during the year 1879 was 456,875,060. The figures of the Eleventh Census, just issued, make the number of barnyard fowl for the year 1890, 258,472,155; that of turkeys, geese, and ducks, 26,816,545; and the number of dozens of eggs produced during 1889, 817,211,146. This shows during the decade under consideration an increase in the number of barnyard fowl of 153 per cent., of other fowl, 15 per cent., and in the number of eggs produced of 79 per cent.

Oh, I dislike, Mr. President, to hear working-people talk about the sale of their wages. Labor has that in it that can not be bought and sold. The labor of man is civilization; it is advancement; it is the upward trend of humanity.
—Senator O. H. Platt, Conn.

EGGS AND POULTRY. (Continued.)

PRICE.—AT 12 CENTS A DOZEN, A VERY MODERATE ESTIMATE, THE ANNUAL VALUE OF THE EGG PRODUCTION ON THE FARM ROSE FROM \$55,000,000 IN 1879 TO \$98,000,000 IN 1899.

If in addition to this, the annual consumption of meat sold from the poultry reported is considered, the importance of this branch of rural industry will be more fully appreciated.

The value of eggs imported in 1893 was \$392,616.90; at 12 cents per dozen. The duty collected was \$164,792.12. The duty under the McKinley law was 5 cents per dozen or 41.29 per cent. average ad valorem. Under present law 3 cents per dozen or 24.78 per cent. average ad valorem.

Protection to labor should be accomplished by
wise laws in restraint of pauper and lawless immi-
gration.
—Senator John Sherman, Ohio.

EGGS AND POULTRY. (Continued.)

Egg and poultry product, 1889-'90.

States and Territories.	Poultry on hand June 1, 1890.		Eggs pro- duced in 1889.
	Domestic fowl, [chickens.]	Other.	
	No.	No.	Dozens.
Maine.....	1, 411, 185	49, 476	9, 384, 252
New Hampshire.....	934, 322	30, 033	5, 049, 150
Vermont.....	789, 278	96, 049	4, 515, 130
Massachusetts.....	1, 623, 605	84, 777	8, 931, 308
Rhode Island.....	482, 370	42, 167	2, 020, 714
Connecticut.....	1, 075, 044	68, 760	5, 637, 590
New York.....	8, 421, 667	784, 464	49, 807, 106
New Jersey.....	2, 990, 698	296, 305	8, 031, 571
Pennsylvania.....	10, 381, 781	999, 604	50, 049, 915
Delaware.....	900, 212	131, 149	2, 218, 754
Maryland.....	3, 430, 859	602, 279	8, 718, 593
Virginia.....	6, 576, 260	992, 731	13, 557, 571
North Carolina.....	7, 507, 593	742, 820	11, 755, 635
South Carolina.....	3, 873, 798	407, 750	5, 702, 141
Georgia.....	7, 357, 934	546, 010	11, 522, 788
Florida.....	919, 601	81, 419	2, 788, 991
Alabama.....	6, 252, 044	661, 757	10, 823, 526
Mississippi.....	5, 631, 784	732, 813	11, 393, 498
Louisiana.....	2, 246, 907	291, 104	5, 933, 700
Texas.....	11, 523, 717	1, 455, 151	32, 466, 433
Arkansas.....	6, 264, 427	783, 678	13, 371, 909
Tennessee.....	12, 062, 139	1, 570, 445	23, 172, 313
West Virginia.....	3, 197, 447	525, 421	8, 446, 259
Kentucky.....	12, 740, 559	2, 009, 924	24, 691, 437
Ohio.....	13, 659, 359	1, 008, 094	70, 162, 240
Michigan.....	5, 852, 690	357, 534	34, 309, 633
Indiana.....	12, 307, 903	1, 287, 890	48, 621, 660
Illinois.....	21, 463, 525	2, 505, 511	60, 351, 965
Wisconsin.....	5, 646, 294	427, 518	29, 390, 784
Minnesota.....	4, 448, 831	295, 380	20, 354, 498
Iowa.....	20, 201, 706	1, 749, 507	69, 448, 339
Missouri.....	22, 785, 848	2, 405, 940	53, 147, 418
Kansas.....	15, 643, 345	1, 133, 410	42, 584, 975
Nebraska.....	7, 395, 368	563, 655	23, 300, 684
South Dakota.....	2, 292, 866	131, 260	8, 777, 993
North Dakota.....	804, 388	55, 113	3, 552, 664
Montana.....	233, 660	9, 992	834, 166
Wyoming.....	73, 694	4, 293	332, 221
Colorado.....	710, 942	34, 073	2, 685, 109
New Mexico.....	60, 596	2, 248	279, 664
Arizona.....	57, 224	4, 586	204, 174
Utah.....	279, 983	16, 326	1, 131, 071
Nevada.....	62, 167	7, 436	170, 725
Idaho.....	231, 547	15, 176	737, 812
Washington.....	779, 972	37, 156	2, 710, 520
Oregon.....	1, 180, 765	97, 269	4, 453, 933
California.....	3, 504, 250	482, 952	13, 679, 423
Total.....	258, 472, 155	26, 816, 545	817, 211, 146

The Wilson bill does not reduce taxation. It merely transfers it from foreign-made goods and levies it on domestic industry.

—Hon. John F. Lacey, Iowa.

EGGS AND POULTRY. (Continued.)
EGGS AND THE HOME MARKET.

Those who clamor for the markets of the world forget that the principle which gives to the people of the United States the markets of the world free, must also give to the people of the world the markets of the United States free. This can be better illustrated by the single agricultural product of eggs than in any other way.

Eggs were upon the free list until 1890, when the McKinley law went into operation. The following summary will show the number of eggs imported into the United States from 1883 to 1893, with the value thereof for each of the ten years.

In 1889 the importations amounted to 18,000,000 dozen, for which foreign farmers were paid \$2,420,000, or an average of 15 cents for each dozen of foreign eggs so purchased. For the eight years preceding the McKinley law, namely, from 1883 to 1891 inclusive, the sum total paid by American people for the eggs shipped to us from foreign farmers amounted to \$19,947,717, being enough money to build the Capitol of the United States and the White House, with all the adornments of their grounds. Now, let us try to show to the American farmer that this market for nearly \$20,000,000 worth of eggs is taken from him while he is attempting, through the theories of free trade, to aid the markets of somebody else outside of the United States.

Lest there should be some cavil about where these eggs come from, attention is called to the fact that the official Custom House reports for 1889 show that Belgium sent 215,000 dozen; China, two thousand miles across the great Pacific, sent 126,300 dozen, and Denmark, Germany, England and Scotland all add something to the imports of this product of the farm. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick sent us three and one-half million dozen; Canada nearly 12,000,000 dozen, and Hongkong, Italy and Mexico all sent us many thousand dozen each. The greatest number, 5,700,000 dozen, of these were received at Buffalo Creek custom house, New York.

The imposition of the duty of 5 cents per dozen by the McKinley Act of 1890, had the direct effect of reducing the importations and saving to the American producers \$2,000,000 a year, which our farmers might claim as clear profit. The whole product imported under the operation of the McKinley Law is less than the imports for any one year for ten years preceding.

The Wilson Bill proposes to take this \$2,000,000 a year out of the pockets of our farmers and give the trade back to the foreigners by admitting eggs free. What is true of the product of eggs is true of the product of the farm in general.

Our people do not seem to understand that the enormous savings and profits which accrue to American agriculture are the direct result of our system of American tariff. If you were to talk to the ordinary farmer to-day, and tell him that the eggs laid in China and Japan are to

Every pay-day American workingmen are reminded that the Republican party is no longer in power.
—Hon. John F. Lacey, Iowa.

EGGS AND POULTRY. (Continued.)

be brought by the hundred thousand dozen across the great Pacific, and from Europe across the great Atlantic to enter our great sea-coast markets and compete with the eggs raised on the farm in the United States, he would tell you at once that you were either an idiot or a fool. But, when the records of our custom houses are laid bare, and the exact importations are shown, then the people try to find an apology for their ignorance of these great principles which underlie the policy of protection to agriculture.

ELECTIONS IN CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS. (See the several States.)

ELECTION OF PRESIDENTS. (See Popular Vote.)

ELECTIONS.

VOTE BY STATES FROM 1876 TO 1892.

(The vote is that cast for Presidential Electors.)

ALABAMA.

Population in 1890, 1,512,017.

Voting population, 324,822: white, 184,059; colored, 140,763.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	
1876.....	102,989	68,708	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	91,185	56,221	4,642	.....	.....
1884.....	98,851	59,591	878	612	.....
1888.....	117,820	57,197	.....	598	.....
1892.....	138,138	9,197	*85,181	289	.....

* Populist.

ARKANSAS.

Population in 1890, 1,128,179.

Voting population, 257,868: white, 188,296; colored, 69,572.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	58,071	38,669	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	60,775	42,436	4,079	.....	.....
1884.....	72,927	50,895	1,847	.....	.....
1888.....	85,962	58,752	.....	614	10,618
1892.....	87,752	46,974	*11,831	118	.....

* Populist.

CALIFORNIA.

Population in 1890, 1,208,186.

Voting population, 462,288: white, 390,228; colored, 72,061.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	
1876.....	76,468	79,279	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	80,426	80,848	2,392	.....	.....
1884.....	89,288	102,416	2,017	2,920	.....
1888.....	117,729	124,816	5,761	.....	.....
1892.....	118,151	118,927	*25,311	8,096	.....

* Populist.

**American workingmen now have found that
bankrupt industries make poor paymasters.**
—Hon. John F. Lacey, Iowa.

ELECTIONS. (Continued.)

COLORADO.

Population in 1890, 412,198.

Voting population, 164,920: white, 161,015; colored, 3,905.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	By legis-	lature.			
1880.....	24,647	27,450	1,435		
1884.....	27,723	36,290	1,958	761	
1888.....	37,567	50,774		2,191	1,266
1892.....		38,620	*53,584	1,687	

* Populist.

CONNECTICUT.

Population in 1890, 746,258.

Voting population, 224,092: white, 220,116; colored, 3,976.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	61,934	59,034			
1880.....	64,415	67,071	868	409	
1884.....	67,199	65,923	1,688	2,305	
1888.....	74,920	74,554	4,234		240
1892.....	82,395	77,082	*809	4,026	309

* Populist.

DELAWARE.

Population in 1890, 168,493.

Voting population: 47,559: white, 40,007; colored, 7,552.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	13,381	10,752			
1880.....	15,275	14,133	120		
1884.....	16,964	12,951	6	55	
1888.....	16,414	12,973		400	
1892.....	18,581	18,077		564	13

FLORIDA.

Population in 1890, 391,422.

Voting population, 96,213: white, 58,068; colored 38,145.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	22,927	23,849			
1880.....	27,964	23,654			
1884.....	31,766	28,031		72	
1888.....	39,561	26,659		403	
1892.....	30,143		*4,843	570	

* Populist.

GEORGIA.

Population in 1890, 1,837,353.

Voting population, 398,122: white, 219,094; colored, 179,028.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	130,088	50,446			
1880.....	102,470	54,066	969		
1884.....	94,667	48,603	145	195	
1888.....	100,449	40,446		1,808	
1892.....	129,386	48,305	*42,939	988	†2,363

* Populist.

†Scattering.

Why theorize when the air resounds with facts? A McKinley bill clouds the sky with smoke by day and lights the clouds with fire by night. A Wilson bill, even when only pending, carries gloom and ruin in its very promise.

—Hon. John F. Lacey, Iowa.

ELECTIONS. (Continued.)

IDAHO.

Population in 1890, 84,385.

Voting population, 31,490: white, 29,525; colored, 1,965.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.	
1892.....	8,599	10,520	238	.....

ILLINOIS.

Population in 1890, 3,826,351.

Voting population, 1,072,063: white, 1,054,463; colored, 18,200.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	258,601	278,232	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	277,321	318,037	26,358	443	.....
1884.....	312,355	337,474	10,910	12,074	.....
1888.....	348,371	370,475	.....	21,703	7,134
1892.....	426,231	399,288	*22,207	25,870	.....

*Populist.

INDIANA.

Population in 1890, 2,192,404.

Voting population, 595,066: white, 581,987; colored, 13,079.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	213,526	208,011	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	225,522	232,164	12,986	.....	.....
1884.....	244,990	238,463	8,293	3,023	.....
1888.....	261,013	263,361	.....	9,881	2,694
1892.....	262,740	255,615	*22,198	13,044	.....

*Populist.

IOWA.

Population in 1890, 1,911,896

Voting population, 520,332: white, 517,006; colored, 3,326.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	112,121	171,326	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	105,545	183,927	32,701	592	.....
1884.....	177,316	197,089	.....	1,472	.....
1888.....	179,877	211,958	.....	3,550	9,105
1892.....	196,367	219,373	*20,616	6,322	.....

*Populist.

KANSAS.

Population in 1890, 1,427,096.

Voting population, 383,231: white, 370,688; colored, 12,543.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	37,902	78,322	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	59,801	121,549	19,851	25	.....
1884.....	90,132	154,406	16,341	4,495	.....
1888.....	102,745	182,904	.....	6,779	37,788
1892.....	.....	157,241	*163,111	4,553	.....

*Populist.

By the fruits of any law, it should be judged.
Under the McKinley "atrocity," we exported in
1892, \$1,015,732,011, the largest amount in the
country's history.

—Hon. John F. Lacey, Iowa.

ELECTIONS. (Continued.)

KENTUCKY.

Population in 1890, 1,858,635.

Voting population, 450,792: white, 387,371; colored, 63,421.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	159,696	97,156	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	149,068	106,306	11,499	258	.....
1884.....	152,961	118,122	1,681	3,139	.....
1888.....	183,800	155,134	.....	5,225	.....
1892.....	175,461	135,441	*23,500	6,442	.....

*Populist.

LOUISIANA.

Population in 1890, 1,118,587.

Voting population, 250,563; white, 180,748; colored, 119,815.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	70,508	75,315	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	65,067	38,637	439	.....	.....
1884.....	62,540	46,947	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	85,028	30,701	.....	127	39
1892.....	87,922	13,811	*13,332	.....	.....

*Populist.

MAINE.

Population in 1890, 661,066.

Voting population, 201,241; white, 200,609; colored, 632.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	49,917	66,300	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	65,171	74,039	4,408	93	.....
1884.....	52,140	72,209	3,953	2,160	.....
1888.....	50,482	73,734	.....	2,690	1,345
1892.....	48,024	62,878	*2,045	3,062	336

*Populist.

MARYLAND.

Population in 1890, 1,042,390.

Voting population, 270,738: white, 218,843; colored, 51,895.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	91,780	71,981	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	93,703	73,515	818	.....	.....
1884.....	96,932	85,699	531	2,794	.....
1888.....	106,168	99,986	.....	4,767	.....
1892.....	113,866	92,736	*796	5,877	†27

*Populist.

†Scattering.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Population in 1890, 2,238,943.

Voting population, 665,009: white, 657,042; colored, 7,967.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	108,777	150,063	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	111,960	165,205	4,548	682	.....
1884.....	122,481	144,724	24,433	10,026	.....
1888.....	151,855	183,892	.....	8,701	.....
1892.....	176,813	202,814	*3,210	7,539	649

*Populist.

Our farmers have better houses and outbuildings, raise better stock, drive better horses than ever before.
—Hon. A. R. Kiefer, Minnesota.

ELECTIONS. (Continued.)

MICHIGAN.

Population in 1890, 2,093,889.

Voting population, 617,445: white, 611,008; colored, 6,437.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	141,096	166,534	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	181,597	185,341	34,895	942	.....
1884.....	149,835	192,699	42,243	18,403	.....
1888.....	213,469	236,387	.....	20,945	4,555
1892.....	202,296	223,708	*19,892	14,069	.....

* Populist.

MINNESOTA.

Population in 1890, 1,301,826.

Voting population, 376,036: white, 374,027; colored, 2,009.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	48,799	72,962	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	53,315	93,903	3,267	286	.....
1884.....	70,144	111,923	3,583	4,684	.....
1888.....	104,385	142,492	.....	15,311	1,091
1892.....	100,579	123,736	*30,398	14,017	†107,071

* Populist.

† Fusion.

MISSISSIPPI.

Population in 1890, 1,289,600.

Voting population, 271,080: white, 120,611; colored, 150,469.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	112,173	52,605	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	76,750	34,854	5,797	.....	.....
1884.....	76,510	43,509	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	85,471	30,096	.....	218	222
1892.....	40,237	1,406	*10,259	610	.....

* Populist.

MISSOURI.

Population in 1890, 2,679,184.

Voting population, 705,718: white, 667,451; colored, 38,267.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	203,077	145,029	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	208,609	153,567	35,135	.....	.....
1884.....	235,988	202,929	.....	2,153	.....
1888.....	261,954	236,253	.....	4,540	18,589
1892.....	268,623	226,762	*41,183	4,298	.....

* Populist.

MONTANA.

Population in 1890, 132,159.

Voting population, 65,415: white, 61,948; colored, 3,467.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.
1892.....	17,534	18,838	7,259	517

The day has gone, never to return, when the
Western farmer gauged everything by a bushel of
wheat.

—Hon. A. E. Kiefer, Minnesota.

ELECTIONS. (Continued.)

NEBRASKA.

Population in 1890, 1,058,910.

Voting population, 301,500: white, 297,231; colored, 4,219.

Election	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	17,554	31,916	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	28,533	54,979	3,950	.....	.....
1884.....	54,391	76,912	.....	2,899	.....
1888.....	80,553	108,425	.....	9,439	4,236
1892.....	24,943	87,327	*83,124	4,903	.....

*Populist.

NEVADA.

Population in 1890, 45,761.

Voting population, 20,951: white, 17,002; colored, 3,949.

Election	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	9,806	10,853	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	9,613	8,732	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	5,578	7,193	26	.....	.....
1888.....	5,336	7,233	.....	41	.....
1892.....	711	2,822	*7,267	85	.....

*Populist.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Population in 1890, 376,530.

Voting population, 118,135: white, 117,889; colored, 246.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	38,509	41,539	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	40,794	44,853	538	130	.....
1884.....	39,133	42,249	552	1,571	.....
1888.....	43,456	45,723	.....	1,598	43
1892.....	42,061	45,658	*293	1,297	.....

*Populist.

NEW JERSEY.

Population in 1890, 1,444,933.

Voting population, 413,530: white, 398,936; colored, 14,594.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	115,963	103,517	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	123,565	120,555	2,617	191	.....
1884.....	127,798	123,440	3,496	6,159	.....
1888.....	151,508	144,330	.....	7,933	.....
1892.....	171,066	156,099	*965	8,124	1,387

*Populist.

NEW YORK.

Population in 1890, 5,997,353.

Voting population, 1,769,649: white, 1,745,413; colored, 24,231.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	531,949	489,207	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	534,511	555,544	12,373	1,517	.....
1884.....	533,154	532,005	16,994	25,016	.....
1888.....	635,965	650,333	.....	30,221	626
1892.....	654,869	609,350	*14,429	33,190	5,037

*Populist.

I have seen the straw shed of free-trade times
give place to the splendidly-constructed barns that
are an ornament to the farms all through Illinois.
—Hon. A. J. Hopkins, Illinois.

ELECTIONS. (Continued.)

NORTH CAROLINA.

Population in 1890, 1,617,947.

Voting population, 342,653: white, 233,307; colored, 109,346.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	125,427	108,417	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	124,208	115,874	1,126	.....	.....
1884.....	142,952	125,068	.....	454	.....
1888.....	147,902	134,784	.....	2,789	147
1892.....	132,951	100,346	*44,732	2,636	.....

*Populist.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Population in 1890, 182,719.

Voting population, 55,959: white, 55,769; colored, 190.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.	Un. lab.
1892.....	17,519	17,650	875	.....

OHIO.

Population in 1890, 3,672,316.

Voting population, 1,016,464: white, 990,542; colored, 25,922.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	323,182	330,698	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	340,821	375,048	6,456	2,616	.....
1884.....	368,230	400,082	5,179	11,069	.....
1888.....	396,455	416,054	.....	24,356	3,496
1892.....	404,115	405,187	*14,850	26,012	.....

*Populist.

OREGON.

Population in 1890, 313,767.

Voting population, 111,744: white, 102,113; colored, 9,631.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	14,149	15,206	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	19,948	20,619	249	.....	.....
1884.....	24,604	26,860	726	492	.....
1888.....	26,522	33,291	.....	1,677	363
1892.....	14,243	35,002	*26,875	2,281	.....

*Populist.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Population in 1890, 5,258,014.

Voting population, 1,461,869; white, 1,426,996; colored, 34,873.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	366,204	384,184	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	407,423	444,704	20,668	1,939	.....
1884.....	392,785	473,804	16,992	15,233	.....
1888.....	444,327	523,585	.....	20,708	3,877
1892.....	452,264	516,011	*8,714	25,123	898

*Populist.

There is no country in the world where individual enterprise has such wide and varied range, and wherein the inventive genius of man has such encouragement.
— William McKinley.

ELECTIONS. (Continued.)

RHODE ISLAND.

Population in 1890, 345,506.

Voting population, 100,017; white, 97,756; colored, 2,261.

Election	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	10,712	15,787	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	10,779	18,195	236	20	.....
1884.....	12,391	19,030	422	928	.....
1888.....	17,530	21,969	.....	1,251	.....
1892.....	24,335	27,069	*227	1,565	.....

*Populist.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Population in 1890, 1,151,149.

Voting population, 235,606; white, 102,657; colored, 132,949.

Election	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	90,896	91,870	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	112,312	58,071	566	.....	.....
1884.....	69,890	21,733	.....	.....	.....
1888.....	65,825	13,740	.....	.....	.....
1892.....	54,698	13,384	*2,410	.....	.....

*Populist.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Population in 1890, 328,808.

Voting population, 96,765; white, 96,177; colored, 588.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1892.....	9,081	34,888	26,512	.....	.....

TENNESSEE.

Population in 1890, 1,767,518.

Voting population, 402,476; white, 310,014; colored, 92,462.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	133,166	89,566	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	128,191	107,677	5,917	43	.....
1884.....	133,258	124,078	957	1,131	.....
1888.....	158,779	138,988	.....	5,969	.....
1892.....	136,477	99,973	*23,622	4,856	.....

*Populist.

TEXAS.

Population in 1890, 2,235,523.

Voting population, 535,942; white, 434,010; colored, 101,932.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	104,803	44,803	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	156,428	57,893	27,405	.....	.....
1884.....	225,309	93,141	3,321	3,534	.....
1888.....	224,883	88,280	.....	4,749	29,459
1892.....	239,148	81,444	*90,638	2,165	.....

*Populist.

And these are they, the flags of whose countries will never float above the Stars and Stripes so long as American patriotism burns in American breasts, and American citizens are loyal and true to America's interests.

—Hon. George W. Smith, Illinois.

ELECTIONS. (Continued.)

VERMONT.

Population in 1890, 332,422.

Voting population, 101,697: white, 101,369; colored, 323.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	20,350	44,428	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	18,316	45,567	1,215	.....	.....
1884.....	17,331	39,514	785	1,752	.....
1888.....	16,788	45,192	.....	1,459	.....
1892.....	16,325	37,992	*43	1,424	.....

*Populist.

VIRGINIA.

Population in 1890, 1,655,960.

Voting population, 378,782: white, 248,035; colored, 130,747.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	139,670	96,558	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	128,586	84,020	.....	.....	.....
1884.....	145,497	139,356	.....	138	.....
1888.....	151,977	150,438	.....	1,678	.....
1892.....	163,977	113,256	*12,274	2,798	.....

*Populist.

WASHINGTON.

Population in 1890, 349,390.

Voting population, 146,918: white, 141,934; colored, 4,984.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1892.....	29,844	33,470	19,105	2,553	.....

WEST VIRGINIA.

Population in 1890, 762,794.

Voting population, 181,400: white, 172,198; colored, 9,202.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	56,495	42,046	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	57,391	46,243	9,079	.....	.....
1884.....	67,317	63,096	810	939	.....
1888.....	78,677	78,171	.....	1,084	1,508
1892.....	84,468	80,285	*4,166	2,130	.....

*Populist.

WISCONSIN.

Population in 1890, 1,696,880.

Voting population, 461,722: white, 459,893; colored, 1,829.

Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Gbk.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1876.....	123,926	130,070	.....	.....	.....
1880.....	114,649	144,400	7,966	69	.....
1884.....	146,459	161,157	4,598	7,656	.....
1888.....	155,232	176,553	.....	14,277	8,552
1892.....	177,335	170,791	*9,909	13,132	.....

Give the sugar industry in America the protection and encouragement it has had in Europe and you will have 1,000 sugar factories producing 5,000,000,000 pounds of sugar, employing 1,200 laborers in each factory or an average of 1,200,000 employees from whom 8,000,000 of our population would draw their maintenance and sustenance.

—Hon. Geo. D. Melkielehn, Nebraska.

ELECTIONS. (Continued.)

WYOMING.

Population in 1890, 60,705.

Voting population, 27,044: white, 26,050; colored, 994.

	Election.	Dem.	Rep.	Pop.	Pro.	Un. Lab.
1892.....			8,454	7,722	530	.....

ELECTORAL COLLEGE 1892-'96.

Alabama.....	11	Maine.....	6	Ohio.....	23
Arkansas.....	8	Maryland.....	8	Oregon.....	4
California.....	9	Massachusetts.....	15	Pennsylvania.....	32
Colorado.....	4	Michigan.....	14	Rhode Island.....	4
Connecticut.....	6	Minnesota.....	9	South Carolina.....	9
Delaware.....	3	Mississippi.....	9	South Dakota.....	4
Florida.....	4	Missouri.....	17	Tennessee.....	12
Georgia.....	13	Montana.....	3	Texas.....	15
Idaho.....	3	Nebraska.....	8	Vermont.....	4
Illinois.....	24	Nevada.....	3	Virginia.....	12
Indiana.....	15	New Hampshire.....	4	West Virginia.....	6
Iowa.....	13	New Jersey.....	10	Washington.....	4
Kansas.....	10	New York.....	36	Wisconsin.....	12
Kentucky..	13	North Carolina.....	11	Wyoming.....	3
Louisiana.....	8	North Dakota.....	3		

Total, 444. Necessary to choice, 223.

Utah, when organized will add 3 votes, making the total of 447.

ELECTORAL VOTES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

From 1868 to 1892 inclusive.

States. (44.)	1868.		1872.		1876.		1880.		1884.		1888.		1892.	
	Pres.	V. P.	Pres.	V. P.	Pres.	V. P.	Pres.	V. P.	Pres.	V. P.	Pres.	V. P.	Pres.	V. P.
Alabama.....	Grant	Seymour	Grant	Wilson	Hayden	Wheeler	Garfield	Hancock	Arthur	English	Blaine	Cleveland	Logan	Harris
Alaska.....	8	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Arizona.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Arkansas.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
California.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Colorado.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Connecticut.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Delaware.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
District of Columbia.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Florida.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Georgia.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Idaho.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Illinois.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Indiana.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Iowa.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Kansas.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Kentucky.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Louisiana.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Maine.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Maryland.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Massachusetts.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Michigan.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Minnesota.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Mississippi.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Missouri.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Montana.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Nebraska.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Nevada.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
New Hampshire.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
New Jersey.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
New Mexico.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
North Carolina.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
North Dakota.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Ohio.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Oregon.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Pennsylvania.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Rhode Island.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
South Carolina.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
South Dakota.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Tennessee.....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6

George W. Plaford, Clerk on second Wednesday of December, 1891, containing 118 certificates.

How can we face the people after indulging in
such outrageous discriminations and violations of
principles?
—Grover Cleveland.

EMPLOYMENT.

THE FACTORY SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES, 1890.

SHOWING THE INDUSTRIES AND NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS,
WITH THE NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED, AND THE WAGES
PAID.

Articles.	No. of estab- lishments.	No. of em- ployes.	Wages paid.
Agricultural implements.....	910	42,544	\$21,811,761
Ammunition.....	35	2,267	1,110,482
Artificial feathers and flowers. (See also Mil- linery and lace goods.)	251	6,835	2,681,185
Artificial limbs. (See also Surgical appliances.)	59	250	189,370
Artists' materials.....	39	306	165,341
Awnings, tents, and sails.....	581	3,872	2,208,235
Axle grease.....	31	194	135,109
Babbitt metal and solder.....	36	261	183,229
Bagging, flax, hemp, and jute.....	16	3,149	905,213
Bags, other than paper.....	64	3,769	1,462,011
Bags, paper.....	56	1,382	580,092
Baking and yeast powders.....	150	1,867	1,001,150
Baskets and rattan and willow ware. (See also Whalebone and rattan.)	408	3,732	1,269,135
Bellows.....	17	101	62,483
Bells. (See also Foundry and machine shop products.)	22	430	237,227
Belting and hose, leather.....	98	1,621	1,114,754
Belting and hose, linen.....	9	292	153,366
Belting and hose, rubber.....	17	1,945	1,013,768
Bicycle and tricycle repairing.....	83	306	161,683
Bicycles and tricycles.....	27	1,925	1,105,723
Billiard tables and materials.....	57	1,157	870,480
Blacking. (See also Cleansing and polishing preparations.)	71	1,039	561,644
Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting. (See also Carriages and wagons, including custom work and repairing.)	28,000	50,867	26,796,927
Bluing.....	53	232	104,194
Bone, ivory, and lamp black. (See also Paints.)	24	365	216,283
Bookbinding and blank-book making. (See also Printing and publishing.)	805	13,815	6,903,951
Boot and shoe cut stock.....	344	5,503	2,352,271
Boot and shoe findings.....	138	2,283	771,937
Boot and shoe uppers.....	317	2,110	1,089,823
Boots and shoes, custom work and repairing.....	20,803	35,046	16,559,242

The new tariff gives Canada all she wants
without surrendering anything.
—Senator J. S. Morrill, Vermont.

EMPLOYMENT. (Continued.)

Articles,	No. of establishments	No. of employees	Wages paid
Beets and shoes, factory product.....	2,082	129,333	46,375,076
Boots and shoes, rubber.....	11	9,264	3,966,876
Bottling. (See also Liquors, malt; Mineral and soda waters.)	716	3,929	2,271,355
Boxes, cigars.....	291	5,537	2,124,363
Boxes, fancy and paper. (See also Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.)	568	19,964	6,869,900
Boxes, wooden packing. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.)	636	12,923	6,477,125
Brass.....	14	819	436,569
Brass and copper, rolled.....	16	2,801	1,577,778
Brass castings and brass finishing. (See also Bronze castings; Plumbers' supplies.)	433	11,908	6,922,489
Brassware.....	112	7,516	4,057,056
Bread and other bakery products.....	10,484	52,762	28,789,047
Brick and tile. (See also Clay and pottery products.)	5,828	109,151	32,695,189
Bridges.....	137	8,921	5,681,364
Bronze castings. (See also Brass castings and brass finishing.)	14	311	253,636
Brooms and brushes.....	1,235	10,984	4,317,036
Buttons.....	106	4,036	1,673,876
Calcium lights.....	15	97	49,570
Cardboard. (See also Paper.).....	5	223	139,782
Card cutting and designing.....	26	214	106,063
Carpentering.....	16,917	140,021	94,524,197
Carpets and rugs, other than rag. (See also Woolen goods.)	173	20,121	11,683,116
Carpets, rag.....	854	1,764	650,119
Carpets, wood.....	6	828	155,896
Carriage and wagon materials.....	539	10,928	5,208,427
Carriages and sleds, children's.....	87	2,936	1,320,955
Carriages and wagons, including customwork and repairing. (See also Blacksmithing and wheelwrighting.)	8,614	78,453	40,198,522
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by steam railroad companies.	716	106,585	861,797,676
Cars and general shop construction and repairs by street railroad companies.	78	2,034	1,431,377
Cars, steam railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	71	32,062	16,836,531
Cars, street railroad, not including operations of railroad companies.	17	1,833	1,174,790
Celluloid and celluloid goods.....	10	551	364,766
Cheese and butter, urban dairy product.....	160	552	274,700
Cheese, butter, and condensed milk, factory product.	4,552	14,369	5,116,005

**When you pay the laboring men of their own
employment, you pay the farmers of their customers.**
— Mon. Chas. Curtis, Kansas.

EMPLOYMENT. (Continued)

Articles.	No. of estab- lishments.	No. of em- ployes.	Wages paid.
Chemicals. (See also Fertilizers; Gunpowder; High explosives; Paints; Varnish.)	563	16,952	9,691,843
China decorating. (See also Clay and pottery products.)	78	467	254,524
Chocolate and cocoa products.....	11	963	596,604
Cigar molds.....	7	142	67,396
Clay and pottery products. (See also Brick and tile.)	707	20,296	10,138,143
Cleansing and polishing preparations. (See also Blacking.)	56	390	176,949
Clock cases and materials. (See also Watch and clock materials.)	4	82	20,688
Clocks.....	27	3,585	1,936,525
Cloth, sponging and refinishing.....	23	396	244,302
Clothing, horse.....	31	952	313,306
Clothing, men's, custom work and repairing...	13,591	86,143	48,551,103
Clothing, men's, factory product.....	4,867	156,341	62,311,644
Clothing, men's, factory product, buttonholes...	200	1,373	526,925
Clothing, women's, dressmaking.....	19,587	67,698	22,373,636
Clothing, women's, factory product.....	1,224	42,008	18,812,787
Coffee and spice, roasting and grinding.....	358	5,122	3,263,019
Coffins and burial cases, trimming and finish- ing.	1,368	3,234	1,999,153
Coffins, burial cases, and undertakers' goods...	194	6,424	3,555,256
Coke.....	218	9,159	4,136,264
Collars and cuffs, paper.....	3	91	48,637
Combs.....	31	807	433,036
Confectionery.....	2,921	27,211	11,633,443
Copperage.....	2,652	24,652	11,665,364
Cordage and twine.....	149	12,506	4,412,640
Cordials and sirups.....	40	387	322,988
Cork cutting.....	65	2,136	762,518
Corsets.....	295	11,870	4,062,815
Cotton, cleaning and rehandling.....	13	210	84,066
Cotton, compressing.....	52	3,000	1,228,619
Cotton, ginning.....	1,637	7,660	781,788
Cotton goods. (See also Hosiery and knit goods.)	909	221,586	69,489,372
Cotton lica.....	3	18	3,150
Cotton waste.....	31	329	164,257
Crucibles.....	10	264	149,210
Cutlery and edge tools. (See also Files; Hardware; Saws; Tools, not elsewhere spec- ified.)	374	2,487	4,918,152
Dentistry, mechanical.....	3,214	4,737	6,481,189
Dentists' materials.....	34	1,214	267,626
Druggists' preparations, not including pre- scriptions. (See also Patent medicines and preparations, pharmacy and cosmetics.)	1,208	3,849	1,323,700

The lowest class of beings are to be the competitors of American sheep herders and stock masters.
—Mon. Singer Hermann, Oregon.

EMPLOYMENT. (Continued.)

Articles	No. of establishments	No. of employees	Wages paid
Drug grinding.....	13	173	103,594
Dyeing and cleaning.....	976	5,189	2,537,556
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	248	20,267	9,717,011
Dye stuffs and extracts.....	60	2,277	1,275,649
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	189	9,485	6,366,188
Electric light and power (a).....	144	2,004	1,556,623
Electroplating.....	813	2,162	1,260,475
Emery wheels.....	17	292	182,600
Enameled goods.....	19	891	191,925
Enameling.....	27	187	104,672
Engravers' materials.....	16	161	397,339
Engraving and diesinking.....	382	1,635	1,169,073
Engraving, steel, including plate printing. (See also Lithographing and engraving; Photolithographing and engraving.)	134	2,560	1,881,563
Engraving, wood.....	285	1,286	956,366
Envelopes.....	41	2,502	1,068,560
Fancy articles, not elsewhere specified.....	377	3,954	1,679,818
Felt goods. (See also Woolen goods.).....	34	2,266	1,041,296
Fertilizers. (See also Chemicals.).....	390	10,158	4,671,831
Files. (See also Cutlery and edge tools.).....	140	2,666	1,445,941
Firearms.....	34	2,759	1,700,205
Fire extinguishers, chemical.....	9	82	57,573
Fireworks.....	22	657	213,103
Fish, canning and preserving. (See also Food preparations.)	110	5,202	1,248,896
Flags and banners. (See also Regalia and society banners and emblems.)	29	364	142,625
Flavoring extracts.....	143	769	441,786
Flax, dressed.....	6	517	227,123
Flouring and grist mill products.....	18,470	63,481	27,035,742
Food preparations. (See also Fish, canning and preserving; Fruits and vegetables, can- ning and preserving; Oysters, canning and preserving.)	302	4,152	1,816,835
Foundry and machine shop products. (See also ironwork, architectural and ornamen- tal; Steam fittings and heating apparatus.)	6,475	247,754	148,389,063
Foundry supplies.....	21	212	152,773
Fruit jar trimmings.....	5	553	166,735
Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving. (See also Food preparations; Pickles, pre- serves, and sauces.)	886	50,881	5,248,707
Fur goods. (See also Hats and caps, not in- cluding wool hats.)	484	8,075	4,749,191
Furnishing goods, men's. (See also Shirts.).....	586	22,211	7,589,849
Furniture, cabinetmaking, repairing and up- holstering. (See also Mattresses and spring beds.)	4,054	14,791	8,584,097

My party, in a national platform, pledged me to both metals. Good politics pledged me to both metals.

-Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois.

EMPLOYMENT. (Continued.)

Articles.	No. of establishments.	No. of employees.	Wages paid.
Furniture, chairs.....	340	13,837	5,737,810
Furniture, factory product.....	1,579	63,946	34,470,845
Furs, dressed.....	26	437	287,506
Galvanizing.....	27	846	473,111
Gas and lamp fixtures. (See also Lamps and reflectors.)	108	5,530	3,592,512
Gas, illuminating and heating.....	742	14,860	10,642,794
Gas machines and meters.....	38	1,071	709,529
Gas stoves.....	24	1,031	628,773
Glass.....	294	45,987	22,118,522
Glass, cutting, staining, and ornamenting.....	279	3,794	2,496,420
Gloves and mittens. (See also Hosiery and knit goods; Woolen goods.)	324	8,669	3,109,008
Glucose.....	7	1,759	974,406
Glue.....	62	1,836	823,452
Gold and silver, leaf and foil.....	81	1,499	800,796
Gold and silver, reducing and refining, not from the ore.	38	966	771,030
Graphite.....	3	21	10,442
Grease and tallow. (See also Axle grease; Soap and candles.)	233	1,787	1,079,284
Grindstones.....	9	132	56,980
Gunpowder. (See also Ammunition; High-explosives.)	37	1,730	1,002,694
Hairwork.....	492	1,945	870,661
Hammocks.....	6	86	18,359
Hand knit goods.....	28	224	61,986
Hand stamps.....	234	1,068	650,647
Handware. (See also Cutlery and edge tools; Tools not elsewhere specified.)	350	19,671	9,911,486
Hardware, saddlery.....	102	3,179	1,547,295
Hat and cap materials.....	78	1,705	844,352
Hats and caps, not including wool hats. (See also Fur goods; Straw goods, not elsewhere specified.)	705	27,193	14,111,747
Hay and straw, baling.....	72	777	149,653
High explosives. (See also Ammunition; Gunpowder.)	32	820	546,816
Iron and whetstones.....	9	71	27,973
Hooks and eyes.....	10	243	\$148,444
Horse shoes, factory product.....	4	493	282,870
Hosiery and knit goods. (See also Cotton goods; Gloves and mittens; Woolen goods.)	796	61,209	18,263,272
House furnishing goods, not elsewhere specified.	133	3,667	1,779,753
Ice, artificial.....	122	3,265	1,441,187

We honor labor as the source of all wealth.
—Senator George C. Perkins, California.

EMPLOYMENT. (Continued.)

Articles	No. of establishments	No. of employees	Wages paid
Ink, printing.....	35	616	455,764
Ink, writing.....	38	808	801,428
Instruments, professional and scientific.....	233	2,371	1,606,194
Iron and steel.....	645	152,535	84,665,506
Iron and steel bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets.....	82	7,341	3,472,202
Iron and steel doors and shutters.....	7	63	38,386
Iron and steel forgings.....	90	4,448	2,638,641
Iron and steel nails and spikes, cut and wrought, including wire nails.....	138	17,116	7,816,994
Iron and steel pipes, wrought.....	22	12,064	5,845,462
Iron work, architectural and ornamental. (See also Foundry and machine shop products.).....	724	16,672	11,951,457
Ivory and bone work.....	64	1,345	687,360
Japanning.....	39	292	156,201
Jewelry. (See also Watch, clock, and jewelry repairing.).....	783	15,761	10,270,393
Jewelry and instrument cases.....	76	1,038	587,574
Jute and jute goods.....	7	1,212	391,588
Kaolin and other earth grinding.....	95	1,461	744,129
Kindling wood.....	136	1,805	772,377
Labels and tags.....	47	710	379,897
Lamps and reflectors. (See also Gas and lamp fixtures.).....	93	2,286	1,320,273
Lapidary work.....	29	129	99,486
Lard, refined. (See also Slaughtering.).....	17	1,018	648,042
Lasts.....	52	774	671,732
Lead, bar, pipe, and sheet.....	28	780	652,321
Leather board. (See also Paper.).....	8	185	92,163
Leather, dressed skins.....	38	355	207,724
Leather goods. (See also Pocketbooks; Trunks and valises.).....	139	3,074	1,464,124
Leather, morocco.....	121	3,237	4,599,569
Leather, patent and enameled.....	32	2,087	1,352,981
Leather, tanned and curried.....	1,596	34,348	17,825,605
Lightning rods.....	22	210	132,196
Lime and cement.....	873	13,710	5,473,222
Linen goods.....	3	563	180,204
Liquors, distilled.....	440	5,343	2,814,889
Liquors, malt. (See also Bottling.).....	1,248	31,800	28,382,844
Liquors, vinous. (See also Liquors, distilled.).....	236	1,282	480,733
Lithographing and engraving. (See also Engraving, steel, including plate printing; Photolithographing and engraving; Printing and publishing.).....	219	10,590	7,147,174
Lock and gun smithing.....	1,308	2,560	1,502,316
Looking-glass and picture frames.....	1,290	9,664	5,257,553
Lumber and other mill products from logs or bolts.....	21,011	286,197	87,784,433

Let us improve ourselves from the level that
we now occupy, higher and higher.
—Hon. H. W. Blair, New Hampshire.

EMPLOYMENT. (Continued.)

Articles,	No. of estab- lishments.	No. of em- ployes.	Wages paid
Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds. (See also Boxes, wooden packing; Wood, turned and carved.)	3,670	86,888	48,970,080
Malt. (See also Liquors, malt.)	202	3,694	2,103,200
Mantels, slate, marble and marbleized	90	1,704	1,160,861
Marble and stone work. (See also Monu- ments and tombstones.)	1,321	23,888	17,433,505
Masonry, brick and stone. (See also Plaster- ing and stucco work.)	5,969	108,405	70,681,800
Matches	27	1,755	544,211
Mats and matting	24	423	212,481
Mattresses and spring beds. (See also Furni- ture; Wirework, including wire rope and cable.)	696	7,837	3,660,297
Millinery and lace goods. (See also Artificial feathers and flowers.)	278	11,827	5,452,429
Millinery, custom work	5,999	23,976	8,945,139
Millstones	4	28	17,864
Mineral and soda waters. (See also Bottling.)	1,377	7,717	4,206,868
Mirrors	45	1,542	1,033,235
Models and patterns	449	2,010	\$1,427,861
Monuments and tombstones. (See also Marble and stone work.)	2,052	12,101	7,930,016
Mucilage and paste	55	404	199,411
Musical instruments and materials, not spe- cified.	293	1,882	862,177
Musical instruments, organs and materials	145	4,989	3,066,477
Musical instruments, pianos and materials	236	13,057	9,847,729
Needles and pins	45	1,680	728,002
Nets and seines	22	650	217,965
Oakum	7	151	57,116
Oil, castor	7	101	70,131
Oil, cottonseed and cake	119	6,301	1,907,827
Oil, essential	67	220	37,492
Oil, illuminating, not including petroleum, re- fining.	5	66	54,418
Oil, lard	7	120	82,232
Oil, linseed	62	2,073	1,286,062
Oil, lubricating	124	1,072	876,470
Oil, resin	8	117	82,052
Oilcloth, enameled	9	367	212,461
Oilcloth, floor	19	1,583	837,969
Oleomargarine	12	828	245,890
Optical goods	191	2,844	1,300,452
Ordnance and ordnance stores	4	1,459	1,099,306
Oysters, canning and preserving. (See also Food preparations.)	16	3,514	712,501
Painting and paper hanging	10,043	56,281	37,722,550
Paints. (See also Chemicals; Varnish)	232	5,737	5,903,626

The only way that America can lift up mankind is by being a city set on a hill, which cannot be hid
—Hon. H. W. Blair, New Hampshire.

EMPLOYMENT. (Continued.)

Articles.	Wood establishments.	No. of employees.	Wages paid.
Paper. (See also Leather, board; Pulp, wood.)	567	29,568	13,746,884
Paper goods, not elsewhere specified.....	66	1,647	768,181
Paper hangings.....	27	2,814	1,474,788
Paper patterns.....	37	448	153,738
Patent medicines and compounds. (See also Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions.)	1,127	9,390	5,094,202
Paving and paving materials.....	704	22,730	10,450,970
Pencil cases.....	6	89	60,088
Pencils, lead.....	6	1,432	580,750
Pens, fountain and stylographic.....	15	176	102,799
Pens, gold.....	18	363	260,669
Pens, steel.....	3	511	152,175
Perfumery and cosmetics. (See also Druggists' preparations, not including prescriptions.)	137	1,755	877,679
Petroleum, refining.....	94	12,471	6,989,478
Photographic apparatus.....	25	549	308,939
Photographic materials.....	45	899	538,266
Photography.....	3,105	10,432	6,405,871
Photohthographing and engraving. (See also Lithographing and engraving; Stereotyping and electrotyping.)	89	1,352	988,898
Pickles, preserves and sauces. (See also Fruits and vegetables, canning and preserving.)	316	4,252	1,767,319
Pipes, tobacco.....	69	1,345	730,990
Plastering and stucco work. (See also Masonry, brick and stone.)	1,746	10,624	6,845,487
Plated and britannia ware. (See also Silverware.)	68	6,919	3,775,306
Plumbers' supplies. (See also Brass castings and brass finishing.)	122	5,485	3,304,214
Plumbing and gas fitting.....	5,327	42,512	28,762,611
Pocketbooks. (See also Leather goods.).....	62	1,348	661,092
Printing and publishing, book and job. (See also Bookbinding and blank-book making.)	4,098	58,139	35,874,361
Printing and publishing, music. (See also Bookbinding and blank-book making.)	79	701	448,582
Printing and publishing, newspapers and periodicals. (See also Bookbinding and blank-book making.)	12,362	106,095	68,601,532
Printing materials.....	64	866	486,106
Printing, tip.....	27	292	158,600
Pulp goods.....	9	276	139,034
Pulp, wood.....	82	2,830	\$1,228,901
Pulp from fiber other than wood.....	7	168	93,256
Pumps, not including steam pumps.....	256	2,140	1,145,145
Refrigerators.....	82	2,373	1,252,765
Regalia and society banners and emblems. (See also Flags and banners.)	137	2,379	1,044,722

The scarecrow of class legislation should not
be set in place in the cornfields
—Hon. Geo. B. Shaw, Wisconsin.

EMPLOYMENT. (Continued.)

(Articles)	No. of estab- lishments.	No. of em- ployes.	Wages paid
Registers, car fare.....	7	101	64,074
Registers, cash.....	5	742	434,140
Rice cleaning and polishing.....	32	743	819,593
Roofing and roofing materials. (See also Tin- smithing, coppersmithing, and sheet-iron working.)	2,140	13,333	9,558,026
Rubber and elastic goods.....	139	9,802	4,516,266
Rules, ivory and wood.....	16	163	74,127
Saddlery and harness.....	7,931	30,326	16,030,845
Safes and vaults.....	39	4,131	2,394,825
Salt.....	200	4,455	1,782,491
Sand and emery paper and cloth.....	9	253	156,489
Sausage. (See also Slaughtering.).....	249	1,106	561,673
Saws.....	95	2,943	1,859,694
Scales and balances.....	76	1,500	837,575
Screws, machine.....	20	1,113	634,943
Scresws, wood.....	7	1,651	626,465
Sewing machine cases.....	7	1,842	886,725
Sewing machine repairing.....	166	335	201,066
Sewing machines and attachments.....	59	9,121	5,170,555
Shipbuilding.....	1,010	25,934	16,028,847
Shirts. (See also Furnishing goods, men's.).....	869	32,750	10,704,603
Shoddy.....	94	2,299	856,582
Show cases.....	99	1,500	876,150
Silk and silk goods.....	472	50,913	19,680,318
Silversmithing.....	24	314	263,652
Silverware. (See also Plated and britannia ware.)	30	2,306	1,618,423
Slaughtering and meat packing, wholesale. (See also Lard, refined; Sausage.)	611	40,409	23,491,101
Slaughtering, wholesale, not including meat packing. (See also Lard, refined; Sausage.)	507	7,537	5,350,475
Smelting and refining.....	60	1,765	1,122,353
Soap and candles. (See also Grease and tal- low.)	578	9,305	4,951,648
Soda water apparatus.....	12	993	728,121
Sporting goods.....	136	2,199	881,970
Springs, steel, car and carriage.....	57	1,892	1,174,770
Stamped ware. (See also Tinsmithing, cop- persmithing, and sheet-iron working.)	99	7,075	3,092,872
Starch.....	80	3,121	1,189,017
Stationery goods, not elsewhere specified.....	200	4,790	2,268,409
Steam fittings and heating apparatus. (See also Foundry and machine shop products.)	217	11,779	7,594,395
Steam packing.....	34	418	229,174
Stencils and brands.....	106	499	345,377
Stereotyping and electrotyping. (See also Type founding.)	31	1,476	1,068,991
Straw goods, not elsewhere specified. (See also Hats and caps, not including smooth hats)	4	423	129,368

**Why take off the tariff from the products of
the farm ?**
— Hon. E. J. Hainer, Nebraska.

EMPLOYMENT. (Continued)

Articles	No. of establishments.	No. of employees.	Wages paid.
Sugar and molasses, refining.....	893	7,529	2,815,275
Surgical appliances, (See also Artificial limbs.)	155	912	549,318
Tar and turpentine.....	670	15,315	2,933,491
Taxidermy.....	63	155	102,237
Teasels.....	5	721	21,584
Timber products not manufactured at mill.....	1,606	46,142	11,353,608
Tinsmithing, coppermithing, and sheet-iron working. (See also Roofing and roofing materials; Stamped ware.)	7,002	38,442	21,036,875
Tobacco, chewing, smoking, and snuff.....	395	31,267	8,568,071
Tobacco, cigars and cigarettes.....	10,956	98,156	41,767,989
Tobacco, stemming and rehandling.....	292	6,504	1,455,946
Tools, not elsewhere specified. (See also Cutlery and edge tools; Hardware.)	462	7,095	4,144,838
Toys and games.....	139	3,440	1,346,850
Trunks and valises. (See also Leather goods.)	395	6,785	3,513,749
Type founding. (See also Stereotyping and electrotyping.)	38	2,172	1,401,749
Typewriters and supplies.....	30	1,735	\$1,078,203
Umbrellas and canes.....	435	6,863	3,204,797
Upholstery materials. (See also Carpets and rugs, other than rag; Woolen goods; Worsted goods.)	152	3,479	1,454,062
Varnish (See also Paints.).....	140	1,851	1,749,061
Vault lights and ventilators. (See also Foundry and machine shop products.)	15	205	160,594
Vinegar and cider.....	694	3,888	1,149,069
Washing machines and clothes wringers.....	163	1,239	589,523
Watch and clock materials. (See also Clock cases and materials.)	32	563	292,497
Watch cases.....	45	3,869	2,116,286
Watch, clock, and jewelry repairing. (See also Jewelry.)	4,502	8,647	5,516,595
Watches.....	19	6,675	3,688,927
Whalebone and rattan. (See also Baskets and rattan and willow ware.)	9	79	53,713
Wheelbarrows.....	26	620	297,508
Whips.....	81	1,087	544,522
Windmills.....	77	1,295	691,583
Window shades.....	182	2,399	1,437,771
Wire.....	24	7,804	4,183,602
Wirework, including wire rope and cable. (See also Mattresses and spring beds.)	569	7,917	3,983,209
Wood, preserving.....	4	95	42,009
Wood, turned and carved. (See also Lumber, planing mill products, including sash, doors, and blinds.)	872	8,430	4,228,923

The Democratic party has no foreign markets at its disposal. —Hon. J. T. McCleary, Minnesota.

EMPLOYMENT. (Continued.)

Articles.	No. of establishments.	No. of employees.	Wages paid.
Woodenware, not elsewhere specified.....	187	3, 101	\$1, 237, 334
Wool hats	33	3, 592	1, 363, 944
Woolen goods. (See also Carpets and rugs, other than rag; Felt goods; Gloves and mittens; Hosiery and knit goods.)	1, 311	79, 351	23, 478, 931
Worsted goods	143	43, 593	15, 880, 183
Zinc	8	1, 063	653, 096
All other industries (a).....	12	1, 748	623, 080

a Industries in which less than three establishments are reported are grouped in order to avoid disclosing the operations of individual establishments. These establishments are distributed as follows: fuel, artificial, 2; phonographs and graphophones, 2; racking hose, 1; rubber, vulcanized, 1; sugar and molasses, beet, 2; thread, linen, 2; tinfoil, 2.

ENGLAND'S FREE-TRADE TAX. (See also, Great Britain.)

England collects one hundred millions from customs under a free-trade tariff for revenue only.

The campaign this fall is designed to bring our tariff to the English model—a free-trade tariff for revenue only.

Great Britain has 2,220 customs officials. Her custom-houses are scattered everywhere.

On some imports Great Britain imposes a duty of 400 per cent., or 500 per cent.; on several a duty of 1,900 per cent.

By a tax of 6 pence per pound on tea and 2 pence per pound on coffee, Great Britain wrests from the breakfast table of her people \$22,000,000 annually.

She has a tariff on chicory, cocoa, cocoa husks, chocolate, currants, figs, raisins, plums, prunes, chloral, chloroform, collodion, tobacco, snuff, soap, ether, cordials, alcohol, spirits, and other articles, which in 1886 yielded her a customs revenue of \$99,086,435.

Besides a free-trade tariff compels heavy direct taxation. While we collect our one hundred and eighteen millions from internal revenue taxes, Great Britain in 1886 by internal taxes collected by licenses to auctioneers, pawnbrokers, and peddlers, by stamps on bankers' notes, on bills of exchange and promissory notes, on checks, drafts, and receipts, on deeds and instruments, by a tax on dogs and guns, by a house duty, by a tax on marine and life insurance, by a land tax, a tax on legacies, by liquor taxes and licenses, by a tax on patent medicines, on property, and licenses on refreshment houses, by a tax on dealers and manufacturers of tobacco and snuff, and by taxes on a hundred other vexatious items, from her people, the enormous sum of \$291,573,490.

We have been doing business in this country for the last thirty years under the American system of protection. It matters very little whether it is the best system or not. The business of the country had adapted itself to it and the Nation has prospered as no nation ever prospered before.

—Hon. Jno. Avery, Michigan.

EUROPE, FINANCIAL CONDITION 1894.

The financial condition of the Continent of Europe at present offers motive for anxiety, the rapid increase of public debt causing a proportionate increase of taxation, while a succession of deficits in recent years in most countries would seem to indicate that all prudence in these matters has been abandoned. We have only to compare the condition of Europe at the close of 1893 with what it was in 1885 to understand a good deal of the growing spirit of uneasiness observable on all sides, which is a prominent feature in the final decade of the nineteenth century. There has been since 1885 an increase of 21 per cent. in taxation and 17 per cent. in public debt, and if things go on in this manner we shall probably see some nations bankrupt before long. Not only has taxation reached its limit, but the taxes that press in many countries most heavily on the working classes are out of proportion with the other public burthens. No clearer proof could be adduced of the reckless method of finances in the past nine years than the subjoined table of average annual income and expenditure; and the correctness of the figures is borne out by a statement of the increase of debt in the several countries, according to official returns:

	Annual average, millions sterling.		Debt increase. Millions stg.
	Revenue.	Expenditure.	
France.....	128	138	89
Germany.....	145	165	183
Russia.....	90	105	132
Austria.....	80	88	73
Italy.....	60	63	30
Spain.....	32	34	17
Portugal.....	9	11	20
Other States.....	52	56	36
Total.....	596	660	580

About 60 per cent. of this increase of debt (or surplus expenditure) is accounted for by reproductive works, the outlay having been approximately as follows:

	Millions sterling.
State railways.....	36
Telegraphs, etc.....	16
Armaments.....	228
Total	580

Since 1885 the Continental governments have built or purchased more than 16,000 miles of railway. It is undeniable that the construction of these railways has eminently served to develop the resources and industries of the countries in question, but the net earnings of such lines (except in Germany) have rarely exceeded 2½ per cent., and thus have fallen very

But this period of industrial servitude will end; and when it does end, in the election of a President who does not get his financial policy from Wall street and his tariff policy from England, Montana will challenge the world in the industrial race. —Hon. Chas. S. Hartman, Montana.

EUROPE. (Continued.)

far short of the interest on the money borrowed to make them. Hence a constant disturbance in the finances. Military outlay has been another cause of a continuous deficit, and it would be impossible, without entering into the field of politics, to discuss how far one or another Nation has been guilty of extravagance under this head. We have, however, no difficulty in ascertaining the cost. According to the budgets of the 16 Continental States, the annual expenditure for armies and navies rose from £128,000,000 in 1884 to £146,000,000 in 1893, the average for the intermediate nine years having been £140,000,000, that is, £12,000,000 more than in 1884. In order to meet this increase of expenditure taxes have been augmented on all sides, the aggregate revenues of the said sixteen States showing as follows:

	1885. Millions stg.	1893. Millions stg.
Customs.....	73	87
Excise.....	125	151
Sundries.....	339	411
Total.....	537	649

Customs and excise fall heaviest on the working classes, because they are the least able to support taxation, and in many states of the Continent excise comes in a most objectionable form. Suffice it to mention the sugar tax in France, which amounts to five francs per inhabitant; the salt tax in Italy, which averages two francs per head; and the sugar tax in Germany, of nearly two marks per head. The sum of customs and excise collectively in various countries has increased very remarkably since 1885, viz:

	Millions sterling.		
	1885.	1893.	Increase.
France.....	59	68	15 per ct.
Germany.....	18	30	67 "
Russia.....	37	45	30 "
Austria.....	29	35	21 "
Italy.....	22	24	9 "

The above figures force us to conclude that the extra burthens caused by the enormous military expenditure of late years fall in a great measure on the working classes of the Continent, and that any further increase of customs or excise might produce, not merely discontent, but revolution. One-fourth of the public debt of Continental Europe is represented by State railways, and there is very little to show for the remainder—say 3,000,000,000 sterling—expended mostly in wars or armaments. This latter kind of expenditure may be termed unproductive, and the amount of money lost or wasted in this manner since 1885 has averaged 25,000,000 sterling per annum. How long is this to go on before bankruptcy

When we light our torch by any inferior flame,
then we descend to a lower altitude and make the
world worse rather than better.

—Hon. H. W. Blair, New Hampshire.

EUROPE. (Continued.)

overtakes one or other of the European nations? What effect must such a crisis have on the trade of the world? Is it possible, in the present political state of Europe, to devise any means for averting a general cataclysm? These are questions of far higher importance to 300,000,000 of the human race than the observation of the transit of Venus or the discovery of the North Pole. Nevertheless, there are unfortunately few thinking men in Europe who give themselves any concern with respect to a state of things more pregnant with widespread danger and confusion than any that has existed for a century.—*Michael G. Mulhall, in the North American Review for June.*

EUROPEAN SILVER COULD NOT BE DUMPED INTO OUR MINTS WITH PROFIT TO FOREIGN OWNERS.

The silver of Europe is coined at a ratio of 15½ to 1, whereas American coinage is at the rate of 16 to 1, and as the bulk of European silver has been in use many years, it has probably lost 3 per cent. by abrasion. Here is a dead loss of 6 per cent. on every dollar's worth of European silver to be "dumped" on this country, to which must be added freight and insurance. But this is not all. The European coins could not be offered to our mints. The one-tenth alloy which they contain would have to be extracted—a loss of 10 per cent.—and the extraction would cost another 5 per cent., making a loss and cost of not less than 22 cents before the "dump" reached our mints, the total loss on every dollar's worth of European silver brought over here being not less than 32 cents. To put it in another shape, foreign speculators, in order to "dump" European silver on our mints would be compelled to sell for 68 cents the silver that cost them a dollar in gold.

An ounce of coined silver in India is equal to \$1.37 in gold, so that a dollar there would contain but 348.33 grains of pure silver, against 359.91 in Europe and 371.25 here. Hence, to send the silver of India here, a loss of nearly 8 cents an ounce would be incurred.

Note the following:

This relation may be shown in tabular form as follows:

371½ grains silver, ratio 16 to 1.....	\$1.0000 gold
371½ grains silver, ratio 15½ to 1.....	1.0315 gold
371½ grains silver, ratio 15 to 1.....	1.0660 gold

Or in the following form:

1 oz. silver, ratio 16 to 1, worth in gold.....	\$1.2929
1 oz. silver, ratio 15½ to 1, worth in gold.....	1.3337
1 oz. silver, ratio 15 to 1, worth in gold.....	1.3781

Or again:

Our silver unit, 371.25 grains.....	\$1.00 in gold
Unit of France, 359.90 grains.....	1.00 in gold
Rupee of India, 348.30 grains.....	1.00 in gold

EXPORTS. (See Balance of Trade.)

I have said Michigan is rich in agricultural products. Her manufactories, her mining industries, her mills, and her great lumber camps afford a ready market for the more perishable products of the farm. —Hon. Jno. Avery, Michigan.

F

FACTORY SYSTEM, (See Manufactures and Employment.)

FAILURES IN BUSINESS FROM 1885 TO 1893.

From Reports of U. S. Treasury.

Year.	No. Failures.	Liabilities.
1885.....	10,637	124,220,321
1886.....	9,834	114,644,125
1887.....	9,634	167,561,030
1888.....	10,679	123,829,073
1889.....	10,882	148,784,837
1890.....	10,907	189,856,964
1891.....	12,273	189,868,638
1892.....	10,344	114,044,167
1893.....	15,242	846,749,889

FARMS.

Total number of farms in 1890.....	4,564,641
An increase of.....	555,734
Or 13.86 per cent.....	
Value, including fences and buildings in 1890.....	\$13,279,252,649

Showing an increase in valuation since 1880, of 30.23 per cent.

Value of farm implements and machinery in 1890.....	\$494,247,467
Showing an increase since 1880, of 21.58 per cent.	
Value of live stock on hand June 1, 1890.....	\$2,208,767,573
Showing an increase since 1880, of 47.21 per cent.	
Value of farm products in 1889.....	\$2,460,107,454
Showing an increase since 1880, of 11.19 per cent.	
Horses on farms in 1890, numbered.....	14,969,467
An increase over 1880, of 44.53 per cent.	
Swine.....	57,409,583
Or an increase over 1880, of 20.40 per cent.	

CATTLE.

Working Oxen.....	1,117,494
Milch Cows.....	16,511,950
Other Cattle.....	83,734,128
Total on farms June 1, 1890.....	51,363,572
Cattle on ranges June 1, 1890.....	6,285,220
Total cattle on farms and ranges.....	57,648,792

I am not here to degrade the currency; but, while that is true, I am not here to obey the command of the extreme people who want gold and gold alone for currency.

—Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois.

FARMS. (Continued.)

MILK.

Gallons, June 1, 1890.....	5,209,125,567
Or, an equivalent of 315.43 gallons per milch cow, and 83.18 gallons per capita of population.	

BUTTER.

Pounds.....	1,024,223,468
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SHEEP.

Exclusive of spring lambs, June 1, 1890.....	35,985,364
Number of fleeces shorn in fall of 1889, and spring of 1890...	32,126,868
Average pounds per fleece.....	6.15

FARM IMPLEMENTS. (See Agricultural Implements.)

FARM LABOR. (See Labor and Farm Values.)

FARM MORTGAGES. (See Mortgages.)

FARM PRICES. (See Farm Values, also, Prices.)

FARM VALUES.

The products of the American farm have declined in value, but the changes noted in thirty years do not show an unfavorable condition against the farmer when values of articles of essential household use which the farmer must purchase are compared with what he sells. In the following tables, nineteen years' prices are shown.

Of ten leading articles which the farmer sells, for nineteen years from 1873 to 1891, inclusive, there was a shrinkage of a general average of 13 per cent., while of the articles which the farmer buys, for the same period, it is shown in the second table, by ten leading articles, that there was an average reduction or decrease of price of 26 plus per cent., the additional table, of ten articles, showing a reduction of 31 plus per cent.; or of the twenty articles enumerated in the two tables, of that which the farmer buys, there is an average reduction for the nineteen years of 55 plus per cent.; while there is but 13 per cent. of a reduction of that which he sells.

Attention is called in these tables to the years 1886, 1887, 1888 and 1889, which were the years covered by the period of Grover Cleveland's first term. Some comparisons for these years may be instructive to the reader.

The prices which have prevailed since the last National Election, are shown in another chapter.

What answer can be made to the intelligent farmers of Wisconsin who find that their potatoes are protected from the vegetable-growers of Canada by a duty of 20 per cent., while the toothsome peanut of the Old Dominion is sheltered by a protection of 73 per cent., and who ask if this favoritism is not a fairly good example of class legislation.

—Hon. Geo. B. Shaw, Wisconsin.

FARM%. (Continued.)

ARTICLES THAT FARMERS SELL.

TABLE 1.

Years.	Cotton, per pound.	Corn, per bushel.	Wheat, per bush.	Bacon and hams, per pound.	Lard, per pound.	Pork, per pound.	Beef, per pound.	Butter, per pound.	Cheese, per pound.	Tobacco, per pound.
	Cts.	Cts.		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
1873.....	18.8	61	\$1.81	8.8	9.2	7.8	7.7	21.1	13.1	10.7
1874.....	15.4	71	1.43	9.6	9.4	8.2	8.2	25.0	13.1	9.6
1875.....	15.0	84	1.12	11.4	13.8	10.1	8.7	23.7	13.5	11.3
1876.....	12.9	87	1.24	12.1	13.3	10.6	8.7	23.9	12.6	10.4
1877.....	11.8	58	1.17	10.8	10.9	9.0	7.5	20.6	11.8	10.2
1878.....	11.1	56	1.34	8.7	8.8	6.8	7.7	18.0	11.4	8.7
1879.....	9.9	47	1.07	6.9	7.0	5.7	6.3	14.2	8.4	7.8
1880.....	11.5	54	1.25	6.7	7.4	6.1	6.4	17.1	9.5	7.7
1881.....	11.4	55	1.11	8.2	9.3	7.7	6.5	19.8	11.1	8.3
1882.....	11.4	66	1.19	9.9	11.6	9.0	8.5	19.3	11.0	8.5
1883.....	10.8	68	1.13	11.2	11.9	9.9	8.9	18.6	11.2	8.3
1884.....	10.5	61	1.07	10.2	9.5	7.9	7.6	18.2	10.3	9.1
1885.....	10.6	54	.86	9.2	7.9	7.2	7.5	16.8	9.3	9.9
1886.....	9.9	49	.87	7.5	6.9	5.9	6.0	15.6	8.3	9.6
1887.....	9.5	47	.89	7.9	7.1	6.6	5.4	15.8	9.3	8.7
1888.....	9.8	55	.85	8.6	7.7	7.4	5.3	18.3	9.9	8.3
1889.....	9.9	47	.90	8.6	8.6	7.4	5.5	10.5	9.3	8.8
1890.....	10.1	41	.83	7.7	7.1	6.0	5.4	14.4	9.0	8.6
1891.....	10.0	57	.93	7.6	6.9	5.9	5.6	14.5	9.0	8.7
Average decrease..	53	6	30	14	25	24	27	33	31	19

General average, 13½ plus per cent.

I can set my table with American-made glass-ware and china good enough for a prince and cheap enough to be within the reach of a laboring man, and I can load that table with bread and butter and potatoes and meat and poultry and fish and game and fruits and vegetables, all raised in America.
—Hon. M. N. Johnson, North Dakota.

FARMS. (Continued.)

ARTICLES THAT FARMERS BUY.

TABLE 2.

Years.	Refined sugar, per pound.	Cut nails, per pound.	Bar iron, per ton.	Steel rails, per ton.	Rio coffee, per lb.	Tea, per pound.	Sheeting, per yard.	Drilling, per yard.	Shirting, per yard.	Standard prints, per yard.
	Cts.	Cts.			Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
1873.....	11. 6	4. 90	\$86. 00	\$120. 50	18	95	13. 31	14. 13	19. 41	11. 37
1874.....	10. 5	3. 99	67. 00	94. 25	20	100	11. 42	11. 75	18. 04	9. 75
1875.....	10. 8	3. 42	60. 00	68. 75	18	60	10. 41	11. 12	15. 12	8. 71
1876.....	10. 7	2. 98	52. 00	59. 25	17	55	8. 85	8. 71	13. 58	7. 06
1877.....	11. 6	2. 57	45. 00	45. 50	20	55	8. 46	8. 46	12. 46	6. 77
1878.....	10. 2	2. 81	44. 00	42. 25	17	45	7. 80	7. 65	11. 00	6. 09
1879.....	8. 5	2. 69	51. 00	48. 25	14	40	7. 97	7. 57	11. 62	6. 25
1880.....	9. 0	3. 68	60. 00	67. 50	15	40	8. 51	8. 51	12. 74	7. 41
1881.....	9. 2	3. 09	58. 00	61. 13	13	35	8. 51	8. 06	12. 74	7. 00
1882.....	9. 7	3. 47	61. 00	48. 50	10	35	8. 45	8. 25	12. 95	6. 50
1883.....	9. 2	3. 06	50. 00	37. 75	8	33	8. 32	7. 11	12. 93	6. 00
1884.....	7. 1	2. 39	41. 00	30. 75	11	33	7. 28	6. 86	10. 46	6. 00
1885.....	6. 4	2. 33	40. 00	24. 50	9	33	6. 75	6. 36	10. 37	6. 00
1886.....	6. 7	2. 27	43. 00	34. 50	9	33	6. 75	6. 25	10. 65	6. 00
1887.....	6. 0	2. 30	49. 00	37. 08	15	28	7. 15	6. 58	10. 88	6. 00
1888.....	6. 3	2. 03	44. 00	29. 83	15	23	7. 25	6. 75	10. 94	6. 50
1889.....	7. 6	2. 00	43. 00	29. 25	16	23	7. 00	6. 75	10. 50	6. 50
1890.....	7. 0	2. 00	45. 00	31. 75	19	25	7. 00	6. 75	10. 90	6. 00
1891.....	5. 7	1. 86	42. 00	29. 92	16	25	6. 83	6. 41	10. 64	6. 00
Average decrease...	50	62	51	75	11	73	48	55	45	47

Average reduction in ten farm products, 26.1.

The blending of our resources, industries and products is the secret of the great prosperity we have enjoyed in the past.

—Senator Geo. L. Shoup, Idaho.

FARMS. (Continued.)

TABLE NO. 3.

Years.	Print cloth, per yard.	Quinine, per ounce.	Goblets, per dozen.	10 by 14 window glass.	Undershirts.	Ginghams, per yard.	Carpets, 2-ply ingrain, per yard.	Black pepper, per pound.	Molasses, per gallon.	Freight rate, per ton per mile.
	<i>Cts.</i>		<i>Cts.</i>			<i>Cts.</i>		<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>	<i>Cts.</i>
1873.....	6. 69	\$2. 65	85	\$3. 40	\$1.41	13	\$1. 14	19	69	2. 00
1874.....	5. 57	2. 50	80	2. 97	1. 25	11	1. 02	20	71	.....
1875.....	5. 33	2. 25	70	3. 18	1. 12	10	. 92	17	70	.....
1876.....	4. 10	2. 00	65	3. 08	1. 00	10	. 82	14	55	.....
1877.....	4. 38	3. 00	50	2. 97	. 91	8	. 81	14	54	.....
1878.....	3. 44	3. 50	45	2. 42	. 87	8	. 75	12	40	.....
1879.....	3. 93	3. 60	40	2. 42	. 83	8	. 67	12	36	.....
1880.....	4. 51	3. 00	40	2. 42	. 83	9	. 85	14	53	1. 26
1881.....	3. 05	2. 60	35	2. 12	. 83	8	. 75	14	43	1. 25
1882.....	3. 76	2. 45	35	2. 12	. 79	9	. 78	17	50	1. 23
1883.....	3. 60	1. 80	35	2. 29	. 79	8	. 74	16	52	1. 22
1884.....	3. 36	1. 43	33	2. 16	. 75	7	. 66	15	50	1. 12
1885.....	3. 12	. 83	30	1. 91	. 70	6	. 58	14	45	1. 04
1886.....	3. 31	. 70	28	2. 04	. 70	6	. 58	14	44	1. 04
1887.....	3. 33	. 53	28	1. 70	. 66	7	. 60	15	40	1. 03
1888.....	3. 81	. 49	27	1. 76	. 66	6	. 53	15	38	0. 97
1889.....	3. 81	. 38	26	1. 70	. 66	6	. 52	13	39	0. 97
1890.....	3. 34	. 35	26	1. 70	. 64	6	. 48	10	40	0. 93
1891.....	2. 95	. 30	25	1. 70	. 62	6	. 50	9	32	0. 92
Average decrease.....	56	89	70	50	56	54	56	52	53	54

Average reduction, 81 per cent.

Average reduction in twenty articles which the farmer buys, 55.4 per cent.

We uphold a system of tariff protection because we believe it is one important method of defending the standards of living in the United States from a fatal and degrading competition.
—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts.

FARM VALUES.

HIGHER PRICES FOR FARM PRODUCTS.

The gross incomes of the farmers of the United States are indicated in the following tables, being divided into four groups, by which a comparison is made of the States having diversity of occupations with purely agricultural States. These tables are from the "Farm and Factory," by *J. R. Dodge*.

SUMMARY.

Table No. 1 shows the value per capita to be \$457, and the per cent. in agricultural 18.

Table No. 2 shows the value per capita to be \$394 and the per cent. in agricultural 42.

Table No. 3 shows the value per capita to be \$261 and the per cent. in agricultural to be 58.

Table No. 4 shows the value per capita to be \$160 and the per cent. in agricultural 77.

The significance of these tables is at once apparent, as it is seen at a glance that one man earns about three times more by reason of the markets which are known to be the result of industrial employment. One million of men in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, as shown in table No. 1, get for their farm produce \$160,000,000 more than two million farmers as shown in table No. 4. Here is the direct proof that the factory aids the farm. Where eighteen per cent. of the people are engaged in agriculture, and eighty-two per cent. engaged in other pursuits, as shown in table No. 1, the annual earnings or value of their products amount to \$457 per annum. A careful study of the following table, which should be compared with table No. 4, will give a good idea of the conditions existing between purely agricultural and manufacturing districts.

The plain issue which we are to meet is
indirect versus direct taxation.
—Senator David B. Hill, New York.

FARM VALUES. (Continued.)

TABLE NO. 1.

States.	Persons in all occu- pations.	Persons in agricul- ture.	Per cent. in agri- culture.	Value of product in agriculture.	Value per capita.
Dist. of Col.....	66, 624	1, 464	2	\$514, 441	\$351
Massachusetts ...	720, 744	64, 973	9	24, 160, 881	372
Rhode Island.....	116, 979	10, 945	9	3, 670, 135	335
Colorado	101, 251	13, 539	13	5, 035, 228	372
Nevada.....	32, 233	4, 180	13	2, 855, 449	683
Arizona.....	22, 271	3, 435	15	614, 327	179
New Jersey.....	396, 879	59, 214	15	29, 650, 756	501
Wyoming.....	8, 884	1, 639	18	372, 391	227
Connecticut.....	241, 833	44, 026	18	18, 010, 075	409
Montana	22, 255	4, 513	20	2, 024, 923	449
New York.....	1, 884, 645	377, 460	20	178, 025, 695	472
Pennsylvania.....	1, 456, 067	301, 112	21	129, 760, 476	431
California.....	376, 605	79, 896	21	59, 721, 425	762
Idaho.....	15, 678	3, 858	25	1, 515, 314	393
Maryland	324, 432	90, 927	28	28, 889, 281	317
Total.....	5, 786, 710	1, 060, 681	18	\$484, 770, 797	\$457

In the foregoing table California, with 79 per cent. of the people engaged outside of agriculture, shows the largest possible income. This is accounted for in part by her fruit, which finds a general market throughout the United States. Maryland and Virginia, geographically divided by the Potomac, may be profitably compared in tables No. 1 and No. 3. Maryland, with cities and villages busy with industries other than agriculture, nearly doubles agricultural Virginia in the annual returns of her farms.

TABLE NO. 2.

States.	Persons in all occu- pations.	Persons in agricul- ture.	Per cent. in agri- culture.	Value of product in agriculture.	Value per capita.
New Hampshire	142, 468	44, 490	31	\$13, 474, 330	\$303
Delaware.....	54, 580	17, 849	33	6, 320, 345	354
New Mexico.....	40, 822	14, 139	35	1, 897, 974	134
Maine.....	231, 993	82, 130	35	21, 945, 489	267
Utah.....	40, 055	14, 550	36	3, 337, 410	229
Ohio.....	994, 475	397, 495	40	156, 777, 152	394
Oregon.....	67, 343	27, 091	40	13, 234, 548	489
Washington.....	30, 122	12, 781	42	4, 212, 750	330
Michigan.....	569, 204	240, 319	42	91, 159, 858	379
Illinois.....	999, 780	436, 371	44	203, 980, 137	467
Wisconsin.....	417, 455	195, 901	47	72, 779, 496	372
Vermont.....	118, 584	55, 251	47	22, 082, 656	400
Dakota.....	57, 844	28, 608	49	5, 648, 814	198
Total.....	8, 764, 725	1, 566, 875	42	\$616, 850, 959	\$394

Our people are so interdependent in their occupations, whether as laborers in field or factory, as merchants or manufacturers, as transporters of products or clerks or otherwise; that we have hitherto believed our true national policy to be to aid in keeping every man within the borders of our Republic uninterruptedly occupied.

—Senator Wm. B. Allison, Iowa.

FARM VALUES. (Continued.)

In this table the factory system of New England, stimulated by the markets of New York and Boston, brings the farm and the home market very close together, as illustrated in the case of Vermont, where forty-seven per cent. of the people are engaged in agriculture with an annual return of four hundred dollars each, but otherwise, the principles underlying the whole system are true.

TABLE NO. 3.

States.	Persons in all occupations.	Persons in agriculture.	Per cent. in agriculture.	Value of products in agriculture.	Value per capita.
Virginia	494, 240	254, 099	51	\$45, 726, 221	\$180
Missouri	692, 959	355, 297	51	95, 912, 660	270
Minnesota	255, 125	131, 535	52	49, 468, 951	376
Indiana	635, 080	331, 240	52	114, 707, 082	346
Louisiana	863, 228	205, 306	57	42, 883, 522	209
Iowa	528, 302	303, 557	57	136, 103, 473	448
Nebraska	152, 614	90, 507	59	31, 708, 914	350
West Virginia	176, 199	107, 578	61	19, 360, 049	180
Kentucky	519, 854	320, 571	62	68, 850, 155	199
Florida	91, 536	58, 731	64	7, 439, 392	126
Kansas	322, 285	206, 080	64	52, 240, 361	253
Tennessee	447, 970	294, 153	66	62, 076, 311	211
Texas	522, 183	359, 317	69	65, 204, 329	181
Total	5, 201, 525	3, 017, 971	58	\$786, 681, 420	\$261

In this, the third table, it will be noticed that two-thirds of the people are dependent directly upon agriculture, and as a result the average income drops to \$261 per annum.

The great States of Iowa, Minnesota and Nebraska lead in the value per capita of products. Here may be found the greatest agricultural development by reason of soil, climate and enterprise. This group with three millions engaged in agriculture, produced a value of seven hundred and eighty-six million dollars; while in table No. 2 it is shown that one million and a half engaged in agriculture produced nearly as much, being six hundred and sixteen million dollars. These States are gradually gaining in factory enterprise. Indiana, perhaps, taking the lead.

The great trusts are guarded by the provisions of this law, but there is nothing to show that the farmer, the workingman or the manufacturer have been heard or regarded in its schedules.
 —Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts.

FARM VALUES. (Continued.)

TABLE NO. 4.

States.	Persons in all occupations.	Persons in agriculture.	Per cent. in agriculture.	Value of products in agriculture.	Value per capita.
Georgia	597, 862	432, 204	72	\$67, 028, 929	\$155
North Carolina	480, 187	360, 937	75	51, 729, 611	143
South Carolina	392, 102	294, 602	75	41, 108, 112	140
Alabama	492, 790	380, 630	77	56, 872, 994	149
Mississippi	415, 506	339, 938	82	63, 701, 844	187
Arkansas	260, 692	216, 655	83	43, 796, 261	202
Total	2, 639, 139	2, 024, 966	77	\$324, 237, 751	\$160

Here is found a group of States in which an average of seventy-seven per cent. of the people are engaged in agriculture. South Carolina stands at the bottom in the list of earnings, with one hundred and forty dollars as the per capita income of those engaged in agriculture in the State.

No better argument is to be found in all the history of the past or in present results. This vast territorial section, covered by Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and the Carolinas, equals if not surpasses any like area of territory on the Western continent in fertility, climate and the natural resources incident to easy transportation and communication one with the other. Georgia ought to be the leading State in wealth of the United States to-day, considering age, opportunity, climate, soil and location; but she stands almost at the foot of the list—her agricultural people earning but \$155 annually.

The foregoing tables and the criticisms thereon give to the observing student a further and better opportunity to understand why tariff reform, as perfected in the Wilson Bill in the present Congress is a sectional, Southern product in character very much like the States in industrial development, whose narrow-minded Representatives were its framers and advocates.

FARMERS, HOW BENEFITED BY PROTECTION.

We start first with the proposition that each farmer must pay his share of the National expense in some kind of taxes. Take a family with an annual income ranging from three to four hundred dollars per annum. By comparison of one hundred and ninety-five occupations, the annual wages in England as compared with the United States are found to be \$300 in England and in the United States \$597, showing a difference in favor of American labor of \$288 annually. The average daily wages of ordinary labor in the United States are \$1.32 per day against an average in England of only 60 cents per day.

The new tariff is bad in construction, bad in purpose, and bad in its assaults upon the onward march of the industrial energy and prosperity of this mighty Republic.

—Senator Jacob Gallinger, New Hampshire.

FARMERS. (Continued.)

An American family expends annually for clothing, \$50.50; for food, \$182.36; for sundries or all other articles outside of rent, light, and fuel, \$73.08. Upon these articles the duty levied according to the Democratic theory is on clothing, 66 per cent. equal to \$22.49; for food, 23 per cent, equal to \$34.10; for sundries, 27 per cent, equal to \$15.54, or a total tax of \$72.13.

It is reasonable to suppose that the farmer can not expend anything like the same amount the mechanic expends for the maintenance of his family. In all articles except that of clothing it would not equal half. Therefore it is reasonable to say that the farmers outlay annually as a tax, according to the Democratic theory, would not exceed \$50, all of which we deny as being true either in theory or practice, but give these figures for the sake of the argument.

Now, to offset this tariff tax of \$72.13 of the mechanic, or the probable reduced amount of the farmer of \$50, we have accumulated profits or benefits upon the agricultural products which the farmer produces. The average farmer in Northern New York is benefited as follows:

Wheat, 29 bushels to the farm, 1893: Rate of duty 25 cents per bushel present law, increased value by reason of tariff.....	\$7.25
Oats, 125 bushels to the farm, 1893: Rate of duty 15 cents per bushel present law, increased value by reason of tariff.....	18.75
Corn, 63 bushels to the farm, 1893: Rate of duty 15 cents per bushel present law, increased value by reason of tariff.....	9.45
Rye, 14 bushels to the farm, 1893: Rate of duty 10 cents per bushel present law, increased value by reason of tariff.....	1.43
Barley, 23 bushels to the farm, 1893: Rate of duty 30 cents per bushel present law, increased value by reason of tariff.....	6.40
Hay, 30 tons to the farm, 1893: Rate of duty \$4 per ton present law, increased value by reason of tariff.....	120.00
Potatoes, 107 bushels to the farm, 1893: Rate of duty 25 cents per bushel present law, increased value by reason of tariff.....	26.75
Buckwheat, 17 bushels to the farm, 1893: Rate of duty 15 cents per bushel present law, increased value by reason of tariff.....	2.55
Eggs, 207 dozen to the farm, 1893: Rate of duty 5 cents per dozen present law, increased value by reason of tariff.....	10.35
Total.....	\$196.13

The foregoing result shows the advantage of the present tariff as affected by nine articles of the product of the farm. We leave out all live stock, fruit, garden farming, poultry, butter, and dairy products, which, if thrown into the calculation, would at least double the benefit which the present tariff law guarantees to the agricultural classes.

The result as shown by comparing the cost in taxes, which is \$50, with the benefits in tariff, \$196.13, leaves a balance in favor of the farmer of \$146.13.

The Wilson bill proposes the sweeping away of this \$146.13, leaving the farmer to bear his share of the national burden for the support of the Government as surely as if the present tariff law were to remain in force.

It has been the policy of the Government to collect the principal part of its revenues by a tax upon imports; and no change in this policy is desirable.
—President Cleveland, in 1896.

FARMERS, AND THE NEW DEMOCRATIC TARIFF.

Considering that we are told by the Democrats that "of the staple agricultural products, including meats and provisions, we are such large exporters, and must continue to be such large exporters, that any duties upon them are useless for protection, and fruitless for revenue, and generally can be imposed only for the purpose of deluding the less intelligent of our farmers," etc., it will be difficult to explain, upon what principle the duty on horses, which last year yielded a revenue of about \$400,000 upon an importation amounting in value to one and a quarter millions, is reduced more than one-third.

Is there less moral turpitude in 20 than in 32 per cent. of deceit? Or does it proceed from a fear that by saving to the Northwestern farmer annually two or three million dollars paid for Canadian horses, the farmer will become a robber baron?

Why is the duty on barley, which last year brought over half a million in revenue, reduced from 64.68 to 20 per cent?

Upon what principle is one-half of the \$600,000 collected on cheese last year remitted by a reduction of one-half the present duty?

Last year imported beans paid into the national Treasury nearly half a million; this bill reduces the duty more than half.

The duty on hay, hops, honey, and onions last year swelled the Government receipts by nearly a million and a quarter, every dollar of which was paid by foreign producers, yet this is reduced by nearly one-half.

The "tax" on imported potatoes brought to the Government Treasury last year over a million, at the rate of 51.96; yet three-fifths of this is abandoned for the benefit of the foreign producer by a reduction to 20.78.

The Government, however, is allowed to recoup for these remissions by a duty of 83.89 on rice and 72.86 per cent. on peanuts. This will, however, hardly compensate the Treasury, or content the Northwestern farmer, when it is considered that almost \$400,000 was last year collected on imported eggs, at 5 cents per dozen, which this bill abandons, and that the American hen must adjust herself to the system of cheap production and competition with foreign labor.

FINANCIAL DISASTER. (See Panic.)

FINANCIAL DISASTER, WAS IT CAUSED BY THE SHERMAN SILVER LAW?

The shrinkage in bank clearings for the two months preceding the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was	\$2,634,599,247
The falling off for the two months immediately following such repeal was.....	3,339,684,035
Or greater than the shrinkage of the two months immediately preceding the repeal by.....	705,084,788
The shrinkage in the month of September, 1893, before the repeal act was passed, was.....	1,467,649,673
That of December following the repeal in October was.....	1,947,505,663
In the months of January and February, 1894, according to Bradstreet, the shrinkage in business, as indicated by the volume of bank clearings, reached the enormous sum of	\$2,757,566,454

The same force which has created great nations has created civilization, and great nations are the denial of the let-alone theory.
—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts.

FINE BARS.

Gold or silver bars resulting from the operations of parting and refining. Bars containing 99 per cent. of pure metal are generally considered as fine bars.

FINENESS OF METAL.

A term indicating the proportion of pure metal contained in a piece of gold or silver. Fineness is expressed in thousandths; that is, pure metal is 1000 fine. United States coin is nine hundred one-thousandths fine, or, decimally, .900 fine. Fineness is estimated by jewelers and workers in the precious metals by "carats," pure metal being 24 carats. Thus, 22 carats, the British standard for gold coins, is 22-24 or decimally, .916 $\frac{2}{3}$ fine.

FLORIDA.

Area, 59,268 square miles.

First State Constitution formed January 11, 1839, by Act of Congress, admitted as a State, March 3, 1845.

Legislature composed of 32 Senators, 92 Representatives. Meets biennially, April 2, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1897.

SENATOR SAMUEL PASCOE, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

SENATOR WILKINSON CALL, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 188,630. Vote 1892: Dem., 16,113—No opposition.

2nd. Population, 202,792. Vote 1892: Dem., 14,668; Pop., 4,641.

FOREIGN COINS, VALUE OF.

The law requires that the value of foreign coins as expressed in the money of account of the United States shall be that of the pure metal of such coin of standard value; and the values of the standard coins in circulation of the various nations of the world shall be estimated quarterly by the Director of the Mint, and be proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury immediately after the passage of this act and thereafter quarterly on the 1st day of January, April, July, and October in each year.

FOREIGN LABOR. (See Labor.)

FOREIGN MARKETS. (See also, Markets of the World.)

FOREIGN MARKET, TRANSPORTATION WASTE OF FORCE.

All unnecessary transportation is a waste of energy, and our development ought to tend in the direction of reducing it to the minimum. The importance of supplying our own necessities of life all must acknowledge. With our vast area, offering every variety of soil and climate, every dollar expended in the development of our latent possibilities raises the wall of defense against possible foreign foes, and largely serves the purpose of naval and military expenditures.

If the laboring class are to perish, perish, I say, the whole Nation.

—Senator J. N. Dolph, Oregon

FOREIGN MARKETS. (Continued.)

Transportation only consumes, it does not create. It is a tax on every article carried, and should be avoided as far as possible, and the force now going into its wasteful service released for more profitable and productive labor, or at least not increased unnecessarily. This can only be done by encouraging the building up of home markets. As we are legislating for this country and not for any other, the first step is to relieve our people from dependence upon the foreign market. Every bushel of wheat consumed here is a bushel less added to the foreign surplus, and every acre of land taken from wheat-growing and applied to other purposes means so much less wheat for an already overloaded foreign market. We largely control the grain prices in Liverpool by the quantities we send there.

Wheat bears transportation better than any other cereal, having the greatest value proportioned to its weight; and still, at present prices, wheat 800 miles or more West or Northwest of Chicago pays one bushel out of every four to transportation companies between the place of its production and Liverpool.

FRANCE.

In France the standard is gold and silver, the monetary unit is the franc, the value in United States coin is \$0.19.3. The coins are gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs. Silver: 5 francs. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver and 1 of gold to 14.38 of limited silver.

FREE COINAGE DEFINED.

Free coinage means coining all the bullion an individual may bring to the mints into full legal-tender money.

FREE LIST.

The free list is a collection of articles which were at one time on the dutiable list, but subsequently made free.

FREE RAW MATERIAL. (See Raw Material.)

FREE SUGAR. (See Sugar.)

FREE TRADE DEFINED.

Free trade does not deny the right to tax imports, but in such taxation it eliminates protection. England has a revenue of more than one hundred millions from this source, all laid upon articles not produced in Great Britain, and so it is wholly unprotective.

The English theory and Democratic argument are one and the same.

FREE TRADE AND STATES RIGHTS.

Extract from speech of Senator Oullom.

There are two theories of States rights and free trade, closely akin as they are, gave birth to secession and nullification, and but for the prompt and patriotic action of Andrew Jackson the overt act of armed rebellion would have followed.

What (let me ask) is the farmers' department
of this Government doing under its present head?
—Hon. J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin.

FREE TRADE AND STATES RIGHTS. (Continued.)

South Carolina was the birthplace of free trade, and the nullification ordinance of that Commonwealth, passed in November, 1832, was the first official enunciation of the theory reiterated sixty years later at Chicago by a Democratic convention in 1892, that a protective tariff is unconstitutional. The Democratic convention of 1892, a body composed largely, as I have reason to believe, of conservative and moderate Democrats, should have consented to the incorporation into their platform of the great central idea born of nullification in 1832, that protection is unconstitutional.

It is lamentable, Mr. President, that such a monstrous doctrine should have found its way into the fundamental structure of a great political party. I do not pretend to assert that this was the trap which it is said Mr. Cleveland believes was laid for him in the Chicago Democratic platform; but certainly, except in the nullification ordinance of South Carolina in 1832, there can not be found in the history of political parties, recent or remote, any such damning assertion as that incorporated into the Chicago Democratic platform, upon which Mr. Cleveland, with the Senator from Missouri, the Senator from Texas, the Senator from Maryland, and the Senators from New York, is supposed to stand. Let me quote it verbatim and compare it with the nullification ordinance:

CHICAGO PLATFORM.

"We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue only."

DISUNION, NULLIFICATION ORDINANCE.

"We, therefore, the people of the State of South Carolina in convention assembled, do declare and ordain that the several acts imposing duties on imports (the tariff laws of 1828 and 1832) are unauthorized by the Constitution of the United States, and are null and void and no law."

Thereupon, upon the lead of Mr. Calhoun, a rebellion was inaugurated, or attempted to be inaugurated, by undertaking to take South Carolina out of the Union. I am reminded by the honorable Senator from Ohio [Mr. Sherman] that the same principle was embodied in the constitution of the so-called Southern Confederacy. It was one of the stones of the corner upon which that government was attempted to be built.

Mr. PLATT. May I interrupt the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. CULLOM. Certainly.

Mr. PLATT. A very significant fact to be spoken of in this connection is that the words "tariff reform" were first inaugurated by Governor Hayne when he made his proclamation in issuing the nullification ordinance.

Mr. CULLOM. I remember that that is true.

This, with other ordinances, completely nullifying the laws of Congress, was reported in this South Carolina nullification convention by

Democrats by theoretical speculations about per cents and ad valorem make believe that the poor have to bear the burden of tariff taxation. In truth and practical fact it is not so.

—Hon. M. N. Johnson, North Dakota.

FREE TRADE. (Continued.)

Gen. Hayne, November 20, 1832, and adopted by a nearly unanimous vote.

The party in South Carolina which promoted and urged these proceedings adopted the name of "The Free Trade and State Rights party." In July, 1832, Mr. Calhoun, in a letter to citizens of Colleton, spoke of them by that name, and in this same letter he said:

"In the short space of four years our doctrine has overspread our own State and is rapidly taking root beyond our limits."

And so it was.

It should be borne in mind that the letter of Mr. Calhoun was written when Calhoun was the Vice-President of the United States, and it shows clearly what I intimated earlier in these remarks that subsequent to 1828 Mr. Calhoun changed his views, and from the firm and solid ground of American protection he passed out upon the dangerous marsh of free trade.

"Free-trade and State rights" was the motto of disunion, the excuse for secession, and although crushed out by Jackson in 1832, it sprang anew into disgraceful life in 1860, to be driven to the wall at untold cost of blood and treasure by Lincoln, and Grant, and Sherman, and Logan, and Palmer, I may say, and many other distinguished men.

In 1892 the false creed again sprang into being and was adopted by the Democratic party only to be again driven from the political field as it will be in 1894.

A revenue tariff pure and simple, is a misnomer and an impossibility. It is merely a half-way house between free-trade and protection, a neutral ground where cowards may meet as under a truce to concoct unholy compromises and base compacts between sugar trusts and lead trusts and questionable "combines," to the injury of legitimate commercial and agricultural and manufacturing interests. Dignified and worthy Senators console themselves with the idea that the compound of free-trade and State rights is vastly more palatable when it is labeled "tariff reform" than when it was called by its true and proper designation of nullification and disunion.

That sturdy old Republican-Democrat Andrew Jackson, whose "by the Eternal" meant all that his full and expressive utterance could imply, built his everlasting fame upon the true support he always gave to the American system, and nowhere in our wonderful legacy of State papers are to be found any more touching or eloquent tributes to the beauty, simplicity, and value of the American Union than in the messages, letters, and proclamations of Jackson. The closing words of his proclamation to the South Carolina discontents, generally known as "Jackson's nullification proclamation," are to be classed in classic beauty beside the address of Abraham Lincoln at Gettysburg. I quote a few lines:

There could have been read between the stars and bars, as they floated at the head of the Confederate forces, the words "slavery and free trade," and between the stars and stripes upon the flag of the Union, as it was borne by the boys in blue to victory, the words "liberty and protection."

—Hon. Joseph G. Cannon, Illinois.

FREE TRADE. (Continued.)

"Fellow-citizens of the United States, the threat of unhallowed disunion, the names of those once respected by whom it is uttered, the array of military force to support it, denote the approach of a crisis in our affairs on which the continuance of our unexampled prosperity, our political existence, and perhaps that of all free governments may depend.

* * * * *

"Preserve the Union by all constitutional means, and if it be the will of Heaven that a recurrence of the primeval curse on man for the shedding of a brother's blood should fall upon our land, let it be not called down by any offensive act on the part of the United States."

FREE TRADE, WHY ENGLAND IS FOR IT,

England is a free-trade country, and why? Simply because she consumes only 37 per cent. of what she produces or manufactures, and is compelled to find a market for the remaining 63 per cent. of all her productions. In other words, when a British manufacturer makes three articles he can sell only one of them at home, and is compelled to find a foreign market for the other two; otherwise his factory must close.

America consumes 93 per cent. of what she produces, and sends only 7 per cent. abroad. Therefore, if America should sell nothing abroad, only one man out of every twelve would be thrown out of employment.

FREE TRADE IS TAXING NON-COMPETING ITEMS.

All free-trade nations, so called, lay tariff duties on imports, free-trade England raising almost \$100,000,000 annually, and free-trade Norway and Sweden each about one-third of their revenues from that source. The distinguishing feature of the free-trade or revenue-tariff policy is to lay duties on foreign goods without any reference whatever to the protection of domestic industries, but solely for revenue, and this, in contradistinction from a protective tariff, which, while it raises revenue, protects domestic products, is called free-trade. Hence a tariff for revenue only, a revenue tariff, and free-trade are equivalent terms.

The elevation and dignity of labor should be the principal cardinal doctrine of every patriotic American. —Senator Geo. C. Perkins, California.

G

GEORGIA.

Area 58,980 square miles. Included in the Carolina charter of 1663—charter surrendered to the Crown in 1729—charter granted by George II, June 9, 1732—charter surrendered to the Crown, June 20, 1751—first State Constitution formed, February 5, 1777—ratified the Constitution of the United States, January 2, 1788.

Legislature composed of 44 Senators, 175 Representatives. Meets biennially, (Oct. 23, 1894.)

State elections, biennially, 1st. Wednesday in Oct., 1894.

SENATOR PATRICK WALSH, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

SENATOR JOHN B. GORDON, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 168,809. Vote 1892: Dem., 12,447; Rep., 3,502.

2nd. Population, 180,300. Vote 1892: Dem., 11,517; Pop., 6,060.

3rd. Population, 159,658. Vote 1892: Dem., 11,574; Pop., 4,962.

4th. Population, 166,121. Vote 1892: Dem., 12,779; Pop., 7,145.

5th. Population, 165,638. Vote 1892: Dem., 9,732; Pop., 6,447.

6th. Population, 165,942. Vote 1892: Dem., 11,628; Pop., 6,387.

7th. Population, 179,259. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,572; Pop., 7,037.

8th. Population, 170,801. Vote 1892: Dem., 11,133; Pop., 5,550.

9th. Population, 172,061. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,952; Pop., 9,481.

10th. Population, 180,759. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,772; Pop., 12,333.

11th. Population, 155,948. Vote 1892: Dem., 11,661; Pop., 5,882.

GERMANY.

In Germany the standard is gold; the monetary unit is the mark; the value in United States coin is \$0.23.8; the coins are gold; 5, 10 and 20 marks. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 13.93 of limited tender silver.

GLASS, 1890.

Establishments.....	294
Capital.....	\$40, 966, 850
Employés.....	45, 987
Wages.....	\$22, 118, 522
Materials.....	12, 140, 985
Products.....	41, 051, 004

Average annual wages, \$482.73; Imported in 1893, \$7,943,961; Duty collected, \$5,067,306.

Duty reduced by new law from average ad valorem of 51.20 to 35.21.

Every Nation is trying how it can get the
greatest protection for its own industries.
—Hon. J. T. McCleary, Minnesota.

GOLD AND SILVER. (See also Coinage.)

Coinage of nations of the world from 1798 to 1898.

Countries.	Years.	Gold.	Silver.
United States	1798-1892	\$1,585,302,060	\$611,358,811
Great Britain	1816-1891	1,160,960,074	151,925,944
France	1795-1891	1,689,785,518	1,025,814,200
Mexico	1792-1891	79,725,408	1,733,298,368
Belgium	1832-1891	115,538,049	103,128,149
Switzerland	1866-1891	3,201,484	6,910,027
Italy	1861-1891	92,965,860	113,250,035
Germany	1857-1891	623,291,883	277,769,824
Netherlands	1847-1891	31,488,365	189,719,848
Scandinavian Union	1873-1891	29,613,967	11,673,564
Russia	1800-1891	965,411,163	234,098,981
Japan	1871-1891	63,429,611	111,671,255
Chile	1872-1888	65,927,408	38,306,775
Australasia	1855-1891	550,418,822	1,479,416
India	1835-1891	11,710,832	1,575,843,309
Austria-Hungary	1857-1891	94,439,473	278,687,921
Portugal	1876-1891	192,677,344	154,580,160
Greece	1854-1891	8,185,138	20,813,755
Servia	1867-1885	2,316,000	5,068,732
Roumania	1882-1885	1,930,000	868,500
Bulgaria	1879-1884	734,365	15,062,600
Argentina Republic	1883-1885	.....	2,160,120
Brazil	1882-1888	26,438,817	2,710,639
Egypt	1849-1891	6,488,801	11,412,565
Turkey	1830-1891	13,539,113	9,219,605
Central American States	1844-1891	143,756,546	42,333,102
Colombia	1829-1877	2,318,881	873,919
Venezuela	1868-1891	3,053,464	5,719,179
	1874-1891	660,500	2,495,991
Total		\$7,564,307,452	\$6,736,784,794

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Bureau of the Mint, August 18, 1898.

The firing on Fort Sumter united the Northern States in defense of the Union. The passage of this bill in anything like its present form will again unite them in the protection of their industries.
 —Senator W. D. Washburn, Minnesota.

GOLD AND SILVER, BARS FURNISHED FOR USE IN MANUFACTURES AND THE ARTS, IN 1892.

Material.	Gold.	Silver.	Total.
Domestic bullion	\$10, 588, 703	\$7, 204, 210	\$17, 792, 913
United States coin	787, 334	5, 152	792, 486
Foreign bullion and coin.....	771, 686	1, 249, 801	2, 021, 487
Old material	4, 468, 685	647, 377	5, 116, 062
Total	\$16, 616, 408	\$9, 106, 540	\$25, 722, 948

GREAT BRITAIN.

In Great Britain the standard is gold; the monetary unit is the pound sterling; the value in United States coin is \$4.86.6 $\frac{1}{2}$; the coins are gold: sovereign (pound sterling) and $\frac{1}{2}$ sovereign. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 14.28 of limited silver.

GREECE.

In Greece the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the drachma; the value in United States coin is \$0.19.3; the coins are gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 drachmas; silver: 5 drachmas. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold, 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ of silver, or 1 of gold to 14.38 of limited silver.

You cannot reduce the laborer to a state of starvation and degradation without also destroying national prosperity.

—Senator J. N. Dolph, Oregon.

H

HAITI.

In Haiti the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the gourde; the value in United States money is \$0.93.5; the coins are silver: gourde. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

HAY.

In 1870 the hay acreage in the United States was but 19,861,805 acres, yielding 24,525,000 tons of hay of the home value of \$338,969,680; while in 1880 the acreage had increased to 25,863,955 acres, producing 31,925,233 tons of the home value of \$371,811,084; while in 1893 the acreage had reached the enormous figure of 49,619,469 acres. The product was 65,766,158 tons of the home value of \$570,882,872, or more than double the value of the cotton crop, which in 1888 was \$292,139,209; \$144,540,110 more than twice the value of the wheat crop in 1893, the latter being but \$213,171,381; nearly fifteen times greater than the tobacco crop, which was but \$39,155,442 in 1893, and more than five times the value of the potato crop, which in 1893 was \$108,661,801, and within a fraction of as much in value as the corn crop of 1893, which was \$591,625,627.

The tariff on foreign hay under the McKinley act was \$4 per ton, and notwithstanding this rate of duty, we imported from Canada for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, 104,181 tons of the value of \$962,221.51, on which we collected a duty of \$416,724.86. The year ending June 30, 1890, prior to the passage of the McKinley act, we imported 124,544 tons of hay of the value of \$1,143,445. The duty in the new law is \$2 per ton.

HAY. FARMERS' LOSS FROM THE NEW TARIFF.

If, as argued by Democrats, the whole amount of the tariff rates on foreign products is added to the domestic products of like kind; then whatever reduction the new tariff makes on foreign hay will be taken from the farmers' price of home products. The following table shows the loss to our farmers on hay alone on this hypothesis, namely \$131,532,316.

The only liberty worth having in this country
is the equal liberty of all men alike.

—Senator C. K. Davis, Minnesota.

HAY, 1893.

Table showing the production of hay in 1893, the value thereof, and the constructive loss by reason of reduction of duty under the new tariff law.

States and Territories.	Tons.	Value.	Loss.
Maine.....	1, 129, 486	\$13, 700, 665	\$2, 258, 972
New Hampshire.....	672, 556	40, 491, 874	1, 345, 112
Vermont.....	1, 028, 591	10, 933, 922	2, 067, 182
Massachusetts.....	724, 555	12, 556, 538	1, 449, 110
Rhode Island.....	71, 831	1, 407, 888	143, 662
Connecticut.....	512, 522	8, 969, 135	1, 025, 044
New York.....	7, 298, 208	82, 688, 697	14, 596, 416
New Jersey.....	526, 840	9, 182, 821	1, 053, 680
Pennsylvania.....	3, 178, 426	45, 769, 334	6, 356, 852
Delaware.....	43, 124	733, 108	86, 248
Maryland.....	422, 830	6, 025, 828	845, 600
Virginia.....	853, 975	11, 178, 533	1, 707, 950
North Carolina.....	310, 769	3, 452, 644	621, 538
South Carolina.....	255, 075	2, 466, 575	510, 150
Georgia.....	214, 117	2, 582, 251	428, 234
Florida.....	15, 626	308, 614	31, 252
Alabama.....	114, 084	1, 282, 304	228, 168
Mississippi.....	135, 486	1, 302, 020	270, 972
Louisiana.....	59, 780	538, 020	119, 560
Texas.....	470, 794	4, 519, 622	941, 598
Arkansas.....	234, 082	2, 193, 348	469, 164
Tennessee.....	766, 276	8, 245, 130	1, 532, 552
West Virginia.....	682, 825	8, 706, 019	1, 365, 650
Kentucky.....	882, 543	8, 966, 637	1, 765, 086
Ohio.....	3, 306, 772	33, 233, 059	6, 613, 544
Michigan.....	1, 869, 245	17, 122, 284	3, 788, 490
Indiana.....	2, 875, 572	26, 340, 240	5, 751, 144
Illinois.....	3, 273, 874	29, 006, 524	6, 547, 748
Wisconsin.....	2, 308, 859	16, 623, 785	4, 617, 718
Minnesota.....	2, 791, 702	12, 758, 078	5, 583, 404
Iowa.....	8, 622, 589	53, 115, 148	17, 245, 178
Missouri.....	3, 651, 246	25, 704, 772	7, 302, 492
Kansas.....	4, 374, 459	20, 516, 213	8, 748, 918
Nebraska.....	2, 589, 663	12, 611, 659	5, 179, 326
South Dakota.....	1, 379, 992	5, 064, 571	2, 759, 984
North Dakota.....	553, 771	2, 060, 028	1, 107, 541
Montana.....	440, 570	3, 476, 097	881, 140
Wyoming.....	237, 483	2, 379, 864	594, 966
Colorado.....	945, 755	6, 601, 370	1, 891, 510
New Mexico.....	82, 880	704, 480	165, 760
Arizona.....	63, 383	522, 910	126, 766
Utah.....	305, 811	1, 581, 043	611, 611
Nevada.....	361, 576	3, 615, 760	723, 152
Idaho.....	518, 324	2, 850, 782	1, 036, 648
Washington.....	566, 607	5, 195, 786	1, 183, 214
Oregon.....	1, 139, 178	9, 227, 342	2, 278, 356
California.....	2, 842, 446	22, 370, 050	5, 684, 892
Total.....	65, 766, 158	570, 882, 672	181, 682, 316

Whatever the future industrial system of this country may be, the past system is a splendid monument to that series of successful statesmen who found the country bankrupt and distracted, and left it first on the list of nations.

—Hon. Thos. B. Reed, Maine.

HAWAII.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

The natives of Hawaii are of the brown Polynesian race, and at the time they first became known to the whites, numbered about 400,000. But like all the weaker races in contact with the stronger they have been unable to resist the new diseases, vices and habits, and have now diminished to about 40,000.

Few stories are more deeply interesting to the student than the history of this far-off diminutive island people and kingdom. Discovered by Capt. Cook in 1779, and visited three times by Vancouver before 1796, they were neglected by white men until the arrival of the first company of American missionaries in 1820, to be followed by another in 1823 and a third in 1828. Up to 1848 twelve companies of missionaries went from the United States. They found a people in the bonds of idolatry of a pagan priesthood and superstition enforced by the dreadful penalty of the "tabu," and yet singularly, open-minded and amenable to the influences of civilization. The chieftain class were distinctively superior to the common people as much in physique, courage, mental, and moral force as they were in rank. Their government and land tenures approximated to the feudal system. In the Kamehameha dynasty they were fortunate in a line of kings who possessed lofty qualities of both head and heart. Under their benign influence and sway, Christianity was welcomed and adopted; churches and schools took the place of idols and superstition; the language was reduced to writing, and the Bible translated. Before the end of 1824, 2,000 people had learned to read, and a popular system of schools spread rapidly over the islands. The eagerness of the people to acquire the new and wonderful art of reading and writing was intense, and at length almost the whole population attended school.

Not only did the natives accept Christianity and education, but the American influence upon their Government, upon its framework and conduct, from the outset was profound. As early as 1839 the King promulgated a Declaration of Rights, which may be considered as the Magna Charta of Hawaiian freedom. When the commanders of French or British ships sought to get possession of the islands they found that they had to deal not merely with native rulers, but with skillful and accomplished American or European diplomatists, backed by important vested commercial interests. In 1839, when Capt. La Place, in command of a French frigate, exacted an indemnity of \$20,000 as a guaranty of harsh and unreasonable demands with the hope that because of the inability of the King to procure the money he could seize the islands, the white merchants promptly subscribed and deposited the sum. When in 1842,

I am aware of the difficulties that will arise in this country in reducing wages to the level of Asiatic wages and the wages of some of the countries of Europe.

—Senator W. M. Stewart, Nevada.

HAWAII. (Continued.)

at the instigation of the British consul, Lord George Paulet, in command of a British frigate, compelled from Kamehameha III a deed of cession of the islands, his action was anticipated by the King, who had already sent a commissioner to the United States and to England, on whose representation and request, with the added interposition of the American Government, the British Government promptly repudiated the transaction, and with the French Government reciprocally agreed never to take possession of the islands. Notwithstanding this treaty, however, in 1849 Admiral de Tromelin, in command of a French frigate took military possession of the fort, Government offices, custom-house, and other royal property; their demands continuing to be harshly pressed, Kamehameha in 1851 made to the American consul in escrow a conditional proclamation of the cession of the islands to the United States; and thereafter and upon the urgency of the American Government, the French abandoned their pressure. With this incident all active efforts of Great Britain and France to dominate the islands ceased.

Under American influence constitutional government was established in the islands by the adoption of a written constitution after the English analogy, containing the safeguards of Anglo-American liberty. In 1851 Mr. Severance, the American consul writes:

"The popular representative body is for the most part composed of natives of the United States, and so is the executive part of the Government as well as the judiciary, at least in the high courts."

In addition to all this, American commercial and property interests predominated from the outset. As early as 1842, the Hawaiian Commission to obtain from the United States the recognition of their sovereignty, stated to Mr. Webster, that annually not less than from five to seven millions of American property, in from 90 to 100 American whalers and from twelve to fifteen merchant vessels, lay in Hawaiian harbors and roadsteads receiving protection from the Hawaiian Government. Mr. Severance in his dispatch of 1851 adds:

"The American interest—missionary, mercantile, and otherwise—is altogether paramount. Three-fourths at least of the business done here is by Americans, and they already own much of the real estate."

The earlier intimacy between the islands and the United States was of course greatly augmented by the annexation and development of California, Oregon, and our Pacific coast; until finally these growing influences led to the reciprocity treaty of 1875—still subsisting—under which the Hawaiian Government became a part of the American commercial system and shared in the unlimited resources of the American market. In its own comprehensive terms the treaty was made "to consolidate the commercial intercourse" of the two countries. And it had consolidated them, at the very hour when the infatuated Queen Liliuokalani was proposing to put her heel on the neck of every American on the islands. Every material interest of the islands was part and parcel of their iden-

I do not know of any crime that the farmer has committed that he should be deprived of protection and his home market turned over to Canada and the other people of the earth.
—Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

HAWAII. (Continued.)

tification with the United States and of the influences—moral, social, and political—for which her American subjects stood.

HAWAII, A NEW DYNASTY, NOT HEREDITARY.

The high chiefs, the Kamehamehas, were especially superior in quality and character. Born to rule, they were fit to rule. They were as ready to accept the aid of the white men in the conduct of their Government as they were to accept parliamentary Government and constitutional limitation upon their theretofore arbitrary power. No friction ensued between them and their advisers; while adventurers and hoodlums, bribery and corruption, had no place in their councils. But they became extinct, as did also the entire class of chiefs throughout the islands. With them, as the event has shown, expired the last possibility of successful native rule. Kalakaua and Liliuokalani not only were governed by but sympathized with whatever was base in the influences that surrounded them. Both abandoned the traditions of the Kamehamehas. Both sought arbitrary power to escape wholesome restraints, and to enable them by the abuse of Government to secure revenues to which they were not entitled, and thus minister to the passions which dominated them. Neither property nor any other vital interest was safe at their hands. Force compelled Kalakaua to accept the restraints of the Constitution of 1887. He was called to the throne in 1874 *by election and not by hereditary right*, and both he and his sister proved to be totally different people from the royal dynasty whom they succeeded. On the 29th of January, 1891, Liliuokalani was proclaimed Queen on the death of Kalakaua. She was neither an hereditary nor an absolute monarch, but chosen under and bound by the terms of a written Constitution, which she was sworn to obey and maintain. She had no more right to set it aside than has President Cleveland to set aside the Constitution of the United States.

HAWAII, THE QUEEN'S ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION.

The first year and a half of her reign was uneventful, but the last six months were pregnant with events that affected the future. The Queen and her supporters were struggling to have ministers of her own choosing, rather than those acceptable to the majority of the Legislature, as required by the Constitution, so that during those six months there were five different cabinets. Three cabinets were voted out in the course of a few weeks. In two of them were Sam Parker and Paul Neumann. In the third was Cornwell. These men, and their like, were those who were promoting the *opium and lottery bills*—the one to permit the opium traffic at the cost of the further demoralization of the native population; the other to transfer to these islands the Louisiana octopus, which had been driven out of the United States, that from that coigne of vantage it might eat up the substance of the islands and prey upon our people. From

The dogma that cupidity is a synonym for virtue will never fail to find ready converts among the beneficiaries. —Senator Jno. P. Jones, Nevada.

HAWAII. (Continued.)

both, the Queen could gain a permanent revenue which would make her independent of the purse of the State controlled by the Legislature and enable her the more readily and easily to forge the fetters of absolutism upon the country. From both, the harpies, sharpers, and adventurers around her, who were guiding the movement, would fatten on the profits and corruption that would ensue.

The Queen, with the aid of the unscrupulous supporters of the opium and lottery bills, had, by bribery, forced both measures through the Legislature, had voted out the conservative cabinet, and had appointed in their stead a new cabinet, made up of Parker, Cornwell, Colburn, and Peterson. At noon on the 14th of January, 1893, the Queen prorogued the Legislature, thereby leaving this cabinet in power until the Legislature should again assemble at the end of nearly two years. At the same time she announced to her ministers her purpose to proclaim a new Constitution. This proposed Constitution would overthrow constitutional and responsible government, and practically place the entire powers of the government, all power over the people and property of the islands, at the mercy of the Queen. It gave to the Crown the power to appoint the ministers without regard to any vote of the Legislature, to appoint the nobles, twenty-four in number, and one-half of the Legislature. It reduced the qualification of voters and confined the right of suffrage to "subjects" only, thereby taking it away from those of American or European birth or descent who had it under the existing Constitution; thus giving to the native Hawaiians control over the election of the representatives, and, with her power to appoint the nobles, making the Legislature the creature of her will.

The Constitution could be changed by the majority vote of one Legislature and the two-thirds vote of the succeeding one, but she attempted to change it by her own arbitrary edict in violation of her solemn oath. The only further authority she invoked was the acquiescence of her ministers. She demanded of them that they should sign the instrument and join with her in promulgating it. Small wonder that they refused, and, when with savage fury she insisted, surrounded by a crowd of hoodlums of her own race, that they fled from her presence for their lives and unfolded the tale to the leaders of the reform party they had opposed, asking them to summon the people to their rescue.

The Committee on Foreign Relations of the Senate have well found in their report that Liliuokalani *then and there ceased to reign*. And it will remain a standing marvel to the people of this Republic as long as it endures, and the pitiful story of the subsequent course of President Cleveland and Secretary Gresham lives to stain our records, how they could ever have thought otherwise.

Can anyone now living tell when there has been such want and suffering, even for the necessities of life, as within the last nine months (1894)?
—Hon. Henry M. Baker, New Hampshire.

HAWAII, THE QUEEN DEPOSED AND A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT FORMED.

When the Queen's ministers made known her revolutionary attempt, the greatest excitement prevailed, as the news rapidly spread. There was no hesitation in the minds of the responsible citizens of Honolulu. A crisis had come, a final decision was to be made between freedom and despotism, and the universal feeling was that the monarchy must go. The positive refusal of her ministers to join in proclaiming her new constitution, their prompt appeal to the people to sustain them, and the universal and bitter denunciation of her course, alarmed the Queen, and she reluctantly receded from her course, but with positive assurance to her followers that she would carry out her purpose at the first opportunity. With this standing threat, with her broken oath, with her known cruel and obstinate nature, and with her profligate surroundings, there was nothing for the people to do but to put her aside, and in the language of the Great Declaration "to institute a new Government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness." A meeting of leading citizens was held, a Committee of Public Safety appointed, and for forty-eight hours the matter was agitated. At 2 o'clock on Monday, the 16th, a public meeting was held, and the fate of the Queen decided. A Provisional Government was formed, which the next day took possession of the Government building, publicly proclaimed the deposition of the Queen, and thenceforth all the powers of the Government were in their hands. This Provisional Government was promptly recognized by all the foreign diplomatic representatives, except the English minister, which came later.

HAWAII, THE PROPOSED ANNEXATION.

The Provisional Government immediately appointed a Commission authorized to come to Washington and negotiate a Treaty for the annexation of the Islands to the United States. They came; a treaty was agreed upon; was sent to the Senate by President Harrison on February 15, 1893, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and promptly returned with a favorable report.

Mr. Cleveland was inaugurated on the 4th of March, and by the 7th of March he had withdrawn the Treaty and appointed James H. Blount as Commissioner to the Hawaiian Islands, to investigate and report the facts as to the condition of affairs in the Islands, created by the recent deposition of the Queen, and the erection of a Provisional Government, the causes of the revolution, and the sentiment of the people toward existing authority.

Mr. Blount reached the Islands on the 29th of March, and his last dispatch, to the Secretary of State, being the final report of his mission, was dated at Honolulu, July, 17, 1893. This report, with the accompanying

There is no permanent place in American politics for a party that bases its claims for popular support on the failures and disappointments of the people.—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

HAWAII. (Continued.)

testimony and documents, was the basis of Secretary Gresham's letter to the President of October 18, which first announced to the country the startling change of policy meditated by the Administration.

Let it be remembered that from the time Kamehameha offered to cede the Islands to us in 1851, it has been well understood that upon failure of the Native Government, they would fall to us. Even before that he had pushed aside France and England when they had attempted to take possession of them, and refused to join with them in any agreement that we would not assent to. Not a word of protest or objection to this proposed annexation came from any quarter—England, France, Germany, or Japan—all of whom look with longing eyes to this "Paradise of the Pacific." Nor did it involve any possibility of war as did the annexation of Texas.

HAWAII, MR. BLOUNT'S MISSION.

The President has power to send messengers to collect information in any emergency; but he has no right to clothe them with diplomatic functions not provided for by law, and no right to give them authority over the Army or Navy in which they bear no commissions. His appointment of Mr. Blount with such powers, while the Senate was in session, without its knowledge and consent, was a clear act of usurpation. As the object of this mission was to find evidence to discredit the administration of President Harrison and the Hawaiian Provisional Government, it was sought for principally among the disreputable supporters of the Queen. Nevertheless facts of the utmost consequence were too patent to be omitted. In his dispatch of April 26, he sent the President two documents which fully disclose the kind of Government wanted by the Queen and her followers, and of which he says:

"I had supposed up to the appearance of this memorial that the real demand of the native was for a just proportion of power in the election of nobles by the reduction of the money qualification of an elector. This I had derived from interviews with some of the intelligent half-castes. This memorial indicates an opposition to the new Constitution, because it takes away from the Crown the right to appoint nobles and the right to appoint and remove cabinets at will. There is no aspiration in it for the advancement of the right of the masses to participate in the control of public affairs, but an eager, trustful devotion to the Crown as an absolute monarchy. I had wondered whether or not this race of people, which up to 1843 had no rights of property, and over whom the king and chiefs had absolute power of life and death, had fully cast off the old system and conceived the modern ideas in the United States of the control of the Government by equal participation by every citizen in the selection of its rulers. * * * Taken in connection with the foregoing memorial of the [Hawaiian Political Association] it is strongly suggestive of blind

Does any member of this House remember any time when the auction bell and the sheriff's voice have been heard so much as within the last twelve months (1894)?

—Hon. Henry M. Baker, New Hampshire.

HAWAII. (Continued.)

devotion to arbitrary power vested in the crown worn by a person of native blood. I have forwarded these two documents because they present a phase of thought which had not been so well defined in anything I had seen in publications relating to these islands. They seem to go very far in the matter of the capacity of these people for self-government."

The objections to the Constitution of 1887, are thus stated in the memorial:

"First. This Constitution deprived the Crown of Hawaiian Islands of its ancient prerogatives.

"Second. This Constitution based the principles of Government on the forms and spirit of republican governments.

"Third. This constitution opens the way to a Republican Government.

"Fourth. This Constitution has taken the sovereign power and vested it outside of the King sitting on the throne of the Hawaiian Kingdom.

"Fifth. This Constitution has limited the franchise of the native Hawaiians."

It is not possible here to exhibit the testimony taken by Mr. Blount, but the above discloses the kind of ruler and government Mr. Cleveland proposed to restore. Mr. Blount, however, fully admits that the mass of the intelligence, moral virtue, and wealth of the country was with the Provisional Government; that it was fully and firmly established, and not to be peaceably dislodged; and that the men who composed it were of the highest character and worth. All this Mr. Cleveland knew when he appointed Mr. Willis as Minister to this Government.

HAWAII, MR. CLEVELAND ATTEMPTS TO RESTORE THE QUEEN.

On receiving Blount's report, Mr. Stevens was recalled and Mr. Willis was appointed American Minister. He was accredited to the Provisional Government, and bore a communication from President Cleveland to President Dole, who was addressed as "My great and good friend." Neither Congress nor the people had the slightest suspicions of the secret instructions he bore.

On the 18th of December the President sent a message to Congress. In this he announced his intention to repair the wrong done to Queen Liliuokalani by restoring her to the throne. The grounds upon which he adopted this policy and announced this purpose were that the force to which the Queen's Government yielded was that of the United States, and not any force possessed by the Committee of Safety and the revolutionists. That the United States troops were landed not to protect American life and property, but to promote and secure the overthrow of the Queen's Government and the substitution of another, that would offer to the United States a treaty of annexation. That Minister Stevens, in having the troops landed and in his recognition of the Provisional Government, acted in bad faith to the Queen, as well as in gross violation of his duty

Senators of the Democratic party, pull down the American system, which has stood so long a pillar of national pride and prosperity, the creation of a long line of American statesmen, including those of your own party, as the Parisian communists did the Vendome column—openly, boldly, and all at once.

—Senator F. T. Dubois, Idaho.

HAWAII. (Continued.)

to his own Government. And that good faith, the highest duty of a Republic, and a due regard for our national character required that we should endeavor to repair the wrong. But the President did not stop here. He had instructed Mr. Willis, his minister to the islands, to aid in overthrowing the Provisional Government and in restoring the Queen, upon the condition of pardon and clemency by her to her former subjects who had overthrown her power. But he naively admits:

"The check which my plans have thus encountered has prevented their presentation to the members of the Provisional Government, while unfortunate public misrepresentations of the situation and exaggerated statements of our people have obviously injured the prospects of successful Executive mediation."

A month before this message, Secretary Gresham's letter to the President had been made public, in which this purpose of restoring the Queen was foreshadowed. The amazement, indignation and chagrin of the country were unbounded. Men of all parties, and the Press almost without exception, denounced the policy. But the message disclosed more. It showed that while accredited to the Provisional Government, Mr. Willis was instructed to enter into secret negotiations with the Queen, and to promise her the intervention of the United States; and this he was to conceal from the Government to which he was accredited. To an honorable gentleman like Mr. Willis, to be thus compelled to act the part of a secret conspirator against a Republic in favor of a monarchy, against the men of his own blood in favor of the native race, must have been most humiliating; and all the more so for the reason that it was in open violation of established International Law.

Vattel's Law of Nations says;

"As to what concerns the prince to whom he is sent, the ambassador should remember that his ministry is a ministry of peace, and that it is on that footing only he is received. This reason forbids him engaging in any machinations; let him serve his master without injuring the prince who receives him. It is a base treachery to take advantage of the inviolability of the ambassadorial character, for the purpose of plotting in security the ruin of those who respect that character, of laying snares for them, of clandestinely injuring them, of embroiling and ruining their affairs. What would be infamous and abominable in a private guest, shall not be allowable and becoming in the representative of a sovereign."

But the reason for the failure of the President's Scheme must have been the keenest sting of all. When it was proposed by Mr. Willis the woman replied "I must abide by the laws of my Government. They require that traitors shall be beheaded and their property confiscated." Amazed at the stupidity and cruelty of this answer, Mr. Willis says he slowly

Should you succeed in enacting this legislation, we must appeal to the people of the country, a higher tribunal than the Senate or Congress of the United States, and from which there is no appeal.

—Senator W. D. Washburn, Minnesota.

HAWAII. (Continued.)

and deliberately repeated her words, and "I then said to her, it is your feeling that these people should be beheaded and their property confiscated?" She replied, "It is." No wonder that he stopped right there and telegraphed, "Views of the first party so extreme as to require further instructions." Such an admonition might be presumed to have given pause even to our national Don Quixote and Sancho Panza, but they were indeed made of sterner stuff. Promptly back goes the telegram in reply:

"Should the Queen accept conditions and the Provisional Government refuse to surrender, you will be governed by previous instructions."

What the Queen really intended is fully disclosed in a document afterwards placed in Mr. Willis' hands, by her ex-marshal, and paramour, Wilson, on Dec. 5, 1893.

This instrument was a proposed plan of procedure "in the event of the United States Government through its officials causing and compelling the Provisional Government to surrender unconditionally and proceeding to the restoration of Her Majesty's Government as it was on the 17th day of January, 1893, possibly coupled with a request or a recommendation to mercy and leniency on behalf of those who took part as principals in the overthrow of the Queen's Government on that date." It provided that the commander of the United States forces should bring them on shore, compel the surrender to him by the Provisional Government of all their officers and men as prisoners, to be subsequently turned over to Her Majesty's Government, to be dealt with by a court specially appointed for that purpose, which was to proceed under martial law. Martial law was to be proclaimed, the writ of habeas corpus suspended; all arms and ammunition in private hands were to be surrendered, and their sale prohibited; all officials were to be reappointed; all persons implicated or concerned in the late overthrow were to be arrested; custody and care was to be had of all such prisoners, as well as of those handed over by the United States forces; all arms were to be received and surrendered to the United States by the Provisional Government, and vessels were to be dispatched to the other islands to make all necessary changes and arrests. All this was to be carried out by the Queen's late cabinet, and a council of persons whose names were appended to the document.

In transmitting this precious instrument Mr. Willis felt compelled to say:

"It will be seen that, although claiming to be the author of the document, a claim which is doubtful, he (Wilson) finally admitted that it had been submitted to and approved by the Queen, by her attorney, and by all the members of her former ministry, all of whom had received copies. An analysis of the list of special advisers, whether native or foreign, is not encouraging to the friends of good government or of American inter-

This tariff absolutely abandons now and for all time the claim that protection is unconstitutional. After the spectacle which has been witnessed in this contest that issue ought not to be raised again.

—Senator J.J. Patton, Michigan.

HAWAII. (Continued.)

ests. The Americans who, for over half a century, held a commanding place in the councils of state are ignored, and other nationalities, English especially, are placed in charge. This is true both of the special list of advisers and of the supplementary list. If these lists had been selected by Wilson himself no special importance would attach to them, but it would seem from the facts that it is a list which has been approved after consultation with leading royalists and, most probably, with the approval of the Queen."

HAWAII, THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT WON'T GO !

On receiving the President's answer, Mr. Willis had another interview with the Queen, and finally persuaded her to sign the required agreement as to the amnesty of political offenders, and assuming the obligations of the Provisional Government, and then proceeded to carry out the second part of his instructions. Calling on President Dole and the Provisional Government, he delivered an address containing a string of false statements, notified them that he had secured the Queen's promise of amnesty, and stated that they would be expected to relinquish the Government to her, and closed thus :

"And now, Mr. President, and gentlemen of the Provisional Government, with a deep and solemn sense of the gravity of the situation, and with the earnest hope that your answer will be inspired by that high patriotism which forgets all self-interest, in the name and by the authority of the United States of America I submit to you the question, 'Are you willing to abide by the decision of the President?'"

And so the solemn farce, which would have been a tragedy had it otherwise ended, was played out. Gresham's letter, the American newspapers, and Minister Thurston, had all arrived at Honolulu, and made known the true situation. President Dole was fully informed and promptly furnished his answer.

The annals of diplomacy do not furnish a more crushing rejoinder. It is hard to refrain from quoting the whole of this long paper, every word of which goes to the mark. It opens with a dignity worthy of the theme and the occasion :

"While it is with deep disappointment that we learn that the important proposition which we have submitted to the Government of the United States, and which was at first favorably considered by it, has at length been rejected, we have experienced a sense of relief that we are now favored with the first official information upon the subject that has been received through a period of over nine months.

"While we accept the decision of the President of the United States, declining further to consider the annexation proposition, as the final conclusion of the present Administration, we do not feel inclined to regard it as the last word of the American Government upon this subject, for

It was not the farmers that put Grover Cleveland in the White House; it was the laborers in the factories of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and Indiana. Why then, should the market for farm products be turned over to people who live in other countries.

—Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

HAWAII. (Continued.)

the history of the mutual relations of the two countries, of American effort and influence in building up the Christian civilization which has so conspicuously aided in giving this country an honorable place among independent nations, the geographical position of these islands, and the important and, to both countries, profitable reciprocal commercial interests which have long existed, together with our weakness as a sovereign nation, all point with convincing force to political union between the two countries as the necessary logical result from the circumstances mentioned. This conviction is emphasized by the favorable expression of American statesmen over a long period in favor of annexation, conspicuous among whom are the names of W. L. Marcy, William H. Seward, Hamilton Fish, and James G. Blaine, all former Secretaries of State, and especially so by the action of your last Administration in negotiating a treaty of annexation with this Government and sending it to the Senate with a view to its ratification.

"We shall therefore continue the project of political union with the United States as a conspicuous feature of our foreign policy, confidently hoping that sooner or later it will be crowned with success, to the lasting benefit of both countries.

"The additional portion of your communication referring to our domestic affairs with a view of interfering therein, is a new departure in the relations of the two governments. Your information that the President of the United States expects this Government 'to promptly relinquish to her (meaning the ex-Queen) her constitutional authority,' with the question 'are you willing to abide by the decision of the President?' might well be dismissed in a single word, but for the circumstance that your communication contains, as it appears to me, misstatements and erroneous conclusions based thereon, that are so prejudicial to this Government that I can not permit them to pass unchallenged; moreover, the importance and menacing character of this proposition make it appropriate for me to discuss somewhat fully the questions raised by it.

"We do not recognize the right of the President of the United States to interfere in our domestic affairs. Such right could be conferred upon him by the act of this Government, and by that alone, or it could be acquired by conquest. This I understand to be the American doctrine, conspicuously announced from time to time by the authorities of your Government.

HAWAII, ANSWER TO THE WHOLE CASE.

"My position is briefly this: If the American forces illegally assisted the revolutionists in the establishment of the Provisional Government that Government is not responsible for their wrong-doing. It was purely a private matter for discipline between the United States Government

Starving families clutching for the last morsel of food, cannot be lulled into forgetfulness of present misery by the announcement of lower ad valorem on the necessities of life.

—Hon. Julius C. Burrows, Michigan.

HAWAII. (Continued.)

and its own officers. There is, I submit, no precedent in international law for the theory that such action of the American troops has conferred upon the United States authority over the internal affairs of this Government. Should it be true, as you have suggested, that the American Government made itself responsible to the Queen, who, it is alleged, lost her throne through such action, that is not a matter for me to discuss, except to submit that if such be the case, it is a matter for the American Government and her to settle between them. This Government, a recognized sovereign power, equal in authority with the United States Government, and enjoying diplomatic relations with it, can not be destroyed by it for the sake of discharging its obligations to the ex-Queen."

So let the curtain drop on the most humiliating and disgraceful page of American history in its foreign relations.

HAWAII, BIRTH OF A NEW GOVERNMENT.

A NEW FOURTH OF JULY.

AN ENJOYABLE OCCASION.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Star.

"Honolulu, July 10, 1894.

"A real and happy change has passed over this community since a week ago. The Republic of Hawaii has been inaugurated; the Government has passed from its provisional and unsettled stage into a permanent and stable form. The transition has been effected with almost unlooked-for speed and security. There was unlooked-for unanimity and enthusiasm in support of the procedure. We find ourselves at once transferred from a tossing sea of uncertainties and threatening contingencies to what seems to be a quiet anchorage in harbor. There is in consequence a prevailing feeling of gratulation and returning confidence.

HAWAII, PRESIDENT DOLE PROCLAIMS THE REPUBLIC.

"And, now, in behalf of the men who have carried this cause along and who have stood ready to defend it with their lives, in behalf of the women who have given it their prayers and their husbands and sons, for the benefit and protection of all the people of this country, of whatever race or name, and in gratitude to God, whose hand has led us,

"I, Sanford B. Dole, President of the Provisional Government of the Hawaiian Islands, by virtue of the charge to me given by the executive and advisory councils of the Provisional Government, and by act dated July 3, 1894, proclaim the Republic of Hawaii as the sovereign authority over and throughout the Hawaiian Islands from this time forth. And I declare the Constitution framed and adopted by the constitutional convention of 1894 to be the Constitution and the supreme law of the Republic of Hawaii, and by virtue of this Constitution I now assume the office and authority of President thereof.

The lifting up of silver to its rightful place on
the side of gold will set in motion all the latent
energies of the people.

—Senator Jno. P. Jones, Nevada.

HAWAII. (Continued.)

"God save the Republic!

"With the last words the audience gave three rousing cheers, the Hawaiian flags flew out over the executive and judicial buildings, and a battery near by thundered a salute.

HAWAII, THE DELEGATES AND WHAT THEY THINK.

"Councillor Brown (British) 'believed that the future would look back on the work of the convention and regard it as one of the grandest ever accomplished in Hawaii, and the fact would be recognized that the convention had nothing at heart but the good of all Hawaii.'

"Delegate Kauhane (Hawaiian) said: 'The conduct of this body has been with great freedom from temper. Threats of violence had been made from outside, but nothing came of it. They had not their own strength to thank. The guiding of the Divine hand had been most evident.'

"Minister Smith (Americo-Hawaiian) drew attention to the fact that supporters of the Government and its leaders had been called 'aliens, adventurers and filibusters.' There were in the convention six native Hawaiians, fourteen Hawaiians born of foreign parents, nine Americans, three British, three Portuguese, and two Germans, and all had resided here a long time and were fully identified with the country. There had been problems of great difficulty—the franchise was one. The prophecy had been made that the convention would go to pieces on this rock; that the problem could not be solved. In point of fact it had been solved, with no injustice to any man having rights in the country. That was a grand thing, a thing to be proud of. So of the question of the executive and the promulgation of the Constitution. It was a marvelous thing that under all these difficulties and wide differences of opinion a result had been reached which was unanimously ratified with not one dissenting voice.

"Delegate Vivas (Portuguese) said: 'The mass meeting of the other night had shown that the people were satisfied with the work of the builders. All had confidence in the leader who had been continued at the head of affairs.'

"Delegate Baldwin (Americo-Hawaiian) said: 'The change from a monarchy to a republic was a great one, especially to the native Hawaiian, accustomed to the feudal ideas. But the conciliatory policy of the Government would soon reconcile them to a Government which gave them more rights than they had ever had before. Personal preferences had been set aside in order to forward the one aim to establish a republic for the benefit of all.'

HAWAII, MINISTER WILLIS PRESIDES OVER THE FESTIVITIES.

"No military were in sight on the occasion. The Government band

This is the record of the new tariff for the farmer. This is what it offers to the farmer, and I say that it smites the farmer hip and thigh upon every article that he produces.

—Hon. John A. Pickler, South Dakota.

HAWAII. (Continued.)

played Hawaii Ponoi. A number of consuls were present without special invitation, as well as officers of the United States flagship. Admiral Walker and staff were present unofficially.

"In honor of the double importance of the day the American community had made unusual preparations for its celebration. The largest outlay was \$2,500 for a spacious wooden pavilion near the turn into Waekiki road, where a large audience gathered to hear the time-honored declaration read and listen to a variety of addresses. The American minister, Willis, presided most felicitously. Admiral Walker sat on the platform, which President Dole also ascended amid the loud cheers of the audience. There was none of the usual spread-eagle oratory. Capt. Cochrane of the marines gave a most happy and entertaining talk, mingling humor and mirth with patriotism and cordial salutations to the new republic. In the afternoon all hands paid their respects to the United States minister at his levee in the Hawaiian Hotel, making bygones of the doings of last December.

"Mr. Willis makes no secret of his wish not to have those days remembered. He evidently was then laboring under misleading information and total misconception of the situation, brought with him from Washington. There was, perhaps, never a man more preplexed how to reconcile his strange orders with the actual condition of things which he began to see into. His present attitude toward the Government is exceedingly friendly; he has hastened to extend recognition to the new republic, so far as in his power, pending instructions from his Government."

HATS AND CAPS, NOT INCLUDING WOOL HATS, 1890.

Establishments	705
Capital.....	\$13, 724, 002
Employes	27, 198
Wages.....	\$14, 111, 747
Materials.....	16, 160, 802
Products	37, 311, 599

Wages per capita, \$518.94.

HOME MARKET, A HOME OR A FOREIGN PARTNER.

Let us give this great truth of Bastiat's another application. Nature produces all. That is the origin of the much-abused phrase, "The farmer pays all." Whenever the farmer goes beyond his farm for the gratification of his desires, Bastiat, the free-trader, shows that he must then share his riches. Now, whom shall we share with, the mechanic at home or the mechanic abroad; his fellow-citizens or an alien? Which is for his interest?

Let us put it in another phrase. Which is it better for a farmer to do, send his surplus wheat a thousand miles to the seacoast, three thousand

What is the laborer's estate? It is the education he has gathered in our public schools and elsewhere. It is his ability to convert one of the several things into another thing, and thus add to the convenience of the citizen and the wealth of the country.

—W. D. Kelly, Pennsylvania.

HOME MARKET. (Continued.)

miles across the water, pay the freight, sell it to the mechanic who gets less wages, or sell it right here at home to the mechanic who gets more wages? The answer seems obvious.

HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS, 1890.

Establishments.....	796
Capital.....	\$50, 607, 738
Employés.....	61, 209
Wages.....	\$18, 263, 272
Materials.....	35, 861, 585
Products.....	67, 241, 018
Wages per capita, \$298.37.	

I

IDAHO.

Area, 84,800 square miles.

Admitted as a State July 3, 1890.

Legislature composed of 18 Senators, 36 Representatives. Meets biennially, (Jan., 1895.)

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR GEO. L. SHRUP, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

SENATOR FRED. T. DUBOIS, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

At large. Population, 84,385. Vote, 1892: Dem., 4,567; Rep., 8,549.

ILLINOIS.

Area, 55,414 square miles.

Enabling act approved Apr. 18, 1818. First State constitution formed Aug. 26, 1818. By joint resolution of Congress admitted as a State Dec. 3, 1818.

Legislature composed of 51 Senators, 153 Representatives. Meets biennially, Jan. 4, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR SHELBY M. CULLOM, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

SENATOR JOHN M. PALMER, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

- 1st. Population, (not given.) Vote 1892: Dem., 20,982; Rep., 25,425.
- 2d. Population, (not given.) Vote 1892: Dem., 23,059; Rep., 15,869.
- 3d. Population, (not given.) Vote 1892: Dem., 20,933; Rep., 12,525.
- 4th. Population, (not given.) Vote 1892: Dem., 20,615; Rep., 13,018.
- 5th. Population, (not given.) Vote 1892: Dem., 20,908; Rep., 14,857.
- 6th. Population, (not given.) Vote 1892: Dem., 18,396; Rep., 12,593.
- 7th. Population, (not given.) Vote 1892: Dem., 21,676; Rep., 19,799.
- 8th. Population, 173,922. Vote 1892: Dem., 14,910; Rep., 21,299.
- 9th. Population, 181,797. Vote 1892: Dem., 16,090; Rep., 24,010.
- 10th. Population, 154,843. Vote 1892: Dem., 15,355; Rep., 22,646.
- 11th. Population, 175,696. Vote 1892: Dem., 19,481; Rep., 17,599.
- 12th. Population, 195,811. Vote 1892: Dem., 18,046; Rep., 21,125.
- 13th. Population, 173,972. Vote 1892: Dem., 18,326; Rep., 21,405.
- 14th. Population, 177,494. Vote 1892: Dem., 21,003; Rep., 18,448.
- 15th. Population, 180,383. Vote 1892: Dem., 21,777; Rep., 19,312.
- 16th. Population, 176,536. Vote 1892: Dem., 22,033; Rep., 16,473.
- 17th. Population, 168,418. Vote 1892: Dem., 20,521; Rep., 17,422.
- 18th. Population, 165,127. Vote 1892: Dem., 18,341; Rep., 15,520.
- 19th. Population, 178,763. Vote 1892: Dem., 20,754; Rep., 18,345.
- 20th. Population, 166,590. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,585; Rep., 15,757.
- 21st. Population, 183,111. Vote 1892: Dem., 20,470; Rep., 17,335.
- 22d. Population, 159,186. Vote 1892: Dem., 20,507; Rep., 21,873.

When the great Bonaparte found himself law-maker not only for France, but for a large part of Continental Europe he told the savans and legislators that a new form of property had come into existence, and that they must care for it as they had cared for capital invested in land or other possessions.

—W. D. Kelly, Pennsylvania.

IMMIGRATION FOLLOWS HIGH WAGES. HIGH WAGES FOLLOW HIGH TARIFF.

In 1856 the rate of duty on the aggregate of our imports was 20.3, and the number of immigrants were 200,436; in 1859 the rate of duties had been reduced to 14.6, and the number of immigrants fell to 121,282. In 1861, by the acts of March 2, August 5, and December 24, the rate of duties was further reduced to 11.2. This broke the camel's back. So many men were thrown out of employment and wages sunk so low that none but agriculturists could come to us with any prospect of improving their condition and immigration sank to a point lower than it had been since the ever-to-be-remembered free-trade crisis of 1837-40. In that year but 91,920 immigrants arrived, and the depression continued through the next year, and the number of immigrants was but 91,987. By the act of July 14, 1863, the duties were raised, so that in 1863 they were up to 23.7, and the immigration nearly equaled that of the two preceding years, having gone up to 176,282. By the several acts of 1864, 1865, and 1866 the duties were increased, so that the duties on importations of 1866 averaged 40.2 per cent. and immigration went up to 318,554.

IMPORTS. (See Balance of Trade.)

IMPORTS, EFFECT OF IN UNITED STATES.

President Fillmore tells us that the effects of the law of 1846 were twofold: (1) The large importation of foreign goods drained us of our currency; (2) home competition with cheap foreign labor bankrupted our manufacturers, and turned loose our laborers to tramp the highways and fill our almshouses and prisons.

Like causes produce like effects. This law must inevitably work the same result.

The general average of duties under this bill, the committee says, is about 30 per cent. According to the statement of the committee, the duties realized in 1892 would have been \$65,407,900 less than those realized, had the proposed law then been in effect. In 1893 the duties realized would have been \$75,707,784 less.

To realize the same amount of duties then, if this bill be enacted into law, as was realized in 1892, under existing law, our imports must be increased to the extent of \$218,026,833; to realize the same amount as was realized in 1893, they must be increased to the extent of \$252,359,280.

What would be the effect of thus increasing our imports? It will, in the first place, take just that amount of gold out of the country to pay for these imports. It will, in the second place, substitute just that amount of foreign manufactures for American manufactures. It will close as many American mines, furnaces, mills, factories, and workshops as con-

If the Constitution does forbid such legislation, then, Sirs, the time has come to make a new one.

—Hon. Thad. M. Mahon, Pennsylvania.

IMPORTS. (Continued.)

tributed that amount to the home market, and doom to idleness just as many American laborers as kept those mines, furnaces, mills, factories, and workshops in operation. This is not a matter of rhetoric or speculation or guessing; it is a plain matter of figures, open to the comprehension of the plainest intellect outside of a tariff reformer's.

INDIA.

In India the standard is silver; the monetary unit is the rupee; the value in United States coin is \$0.29.2; the coins are gold: mohur (\$7.10.5). Silver: rupee and divisions. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 22 of silver.

INDIANA.

Area 33,809 square miles.

Enabling act passed, April 19, 1816—first State Constitution formed June 29, 1816—by joint resolution of Congress admitted as a State, December 11, 1816.

Legislature composed of 50 Senators, 100 Representatives. Meets biennially, (Jan. 10, 1895.)

State elections, biennially, first Tuesday after first Monday in November, 1894.

SENATOR DANIEL W. VOORHEES (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

SENATOR DAVID TURPIE (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st.	Population, 186,263.	Vote 1892: Dem., 19,720; Rep., 19,266.
2nd.	Population, 161,887.	Vote 1892: Dem., 17,700; Rep., 15,732.
3d.	Population, 170,209.	Vote 1892: Dem., 20,930; Rep., 17,957.
4th.	Population, 142,314.	Vote 1892: Dem., 19,000; Rep., 15,928.
5th.	Population, 148,925.	Vote 1892: Dem., 17,663; Rep., 16,610.
6th.	Population, 139,359.	Vote 1892: Dem., 11,845; Rep., 20,444.
7th.	Population, 195,472.	Vote 1892: Dem., 23,233; Rep., 26,951.
8th.	Population, 183,641.	Vote 1892: Dem., 22,949; Rep., 21,327.
9th.	Population, 182,344.	Vote 1892: Dem., 19,291; Rep., 23,416.
10th.	Population, 156,749.	Vote 1892: Dem., 18,298; Rep., 18,256.
11th.	Population, 187,720.	Vote 1892: Dem., 21,899; Rep., 21,141.
12th.	Population, 162,216.	Vote 1892: Dem., 19,991; Rep., 16,926.
13th.	Population, 175,905.	Vote 1892: Dem., 21,675; Rep., 19,735.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

DIRECT TAXATION.

In 1791 direct taxation was resorted to in order to replenish an empty Treasury of the new Government, and in 1813, in our second conflict with Great Britain, we again resorted to direct taxation to raise the necessary means to carry on that war. The act of 1791 was

If you pay Chinese wages for your workmen, you will have Chinese civilization for your country. The brain does not invent when the blood is thin or the belly is starved.

—Senator Geo. F. Hear, Mass.

INTERNAL REVENUE. (Continued.)

repealed nine years after its passage; and the act of 1812 was repealed in the year 1817, during the Administration of President Monroe. From the organization of the present National Government, in 1789, to 1862, a period of seventy-two years, not more than \$22,000,000 of all our revenues were derived from direct taxation.

This system again (1861-62) had to be resorted to in order to meet the enormous expenses of the civil war, and the debts, interest, and pensions growing out of it. Its comparative productiveness is shown by the following:

Year.	Customs.	Internal revenue.	Direct tax.
1861.....	\$39,582,125.64	.....	.....
1862.....	49,056,397.62	.....	\$1,795,331.73
1863.....	69,059,642.40	\$37,640,787.95	1,485,103.61
1864.....	102,316,152.99	139,741,134.10	475,648.96
1865.....	84,928,260.00	209,464,215.25	1,200,573.03
1866.....	179,046,651.58	309,226,813.42	1,974,754.12
1867.....	176,417,810.88	266,027,537.43	4,200,233.70
1868.....	164,464,599.56	191,087,589.41	1,788,145.85
1879.....	180,048,426.63	158,356,460.86	765,685.61
1870.....	194,538,374.44	184,899,756.49	229,102.88
1871.....	206,270,408.05	143,098,153.63	580,355.37
1872.....	216,370,296.77	130,642,177.72	.....
1873.....	188,089,522.70	113,729,314.14	315,254.51
1874.....	163,103,833.69	102,409,784.90	.....
1875.....	157,167,722.35	110,007,493.58	.....
1876.....	148,071,984.61	116,700,732.03	93,798.80
1877.....	130,956,493.07	118,630,407.83	.....
1878.....	130,170,680.20	110,581,624.74	.....
1879.....	137,250,047.70	113,561,610.58	.....
1880.....	186,522,064.60	124,009,373.92	30.85
1881.....	198,159,676.02	135,264,385.51	1,516.89
1882.....	220,410,730.25	146,497,595.45	160,141.96
1883.....	214,706,496.93	144,720,368.98	108,156.60
1884.....	195,067,489.76	121,586,072.51	70,720.75
1885.....	181,471,939.34	112,498,725.54	.....
1886.....	192,906,023.44	116,805,936.48	108,239.94
1887.....	217,286,893.13	118,823,391.22	32,892.05
1888.....	219,091,173.63	124,296,871.98	1,565.83
1889.....	223,832,741.69	130,881,513.92	.....
1890.....	229,668,584.57	142,606,705.81	.....
1891.....	219,522,205.23	145,686,249.44	.....
1892.....	217,452,964.15	153,971,072.57	.....
1893.....	203,355,016.73	161,027,623.93	.....

REPORT 1893.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the year ending June 30, 1893, shows an expenditure for all the purposes of the Government of \$459,374,887.75. The income to meet these expenditures was de-

The laboring people of this country ask not lower ad valorem, but work. They prefer high ad valorem, constant employment, and abundant wages.

—Hon. Julius C. Burrows, Michigan.

INTERNAL REVENUE. (Continued.)

rived, from customs or tariff duties, \$203,355,016.73; from internal revenue, \$161,027,623.93; and from postal and other sources, \$97,333,921.28. It is quite evident, therefore, that for the present we can not dispense with either the tariff or the internal-revenue duties. But there is evidently growing up between the Republican and Democratic parties a difference of sentiment, which must precipitate a distinct controversy as to the treatment of these two sources of revenue. It seems desirable, therefore, to furnish the facts concerning them, that the American people may be able to make up an intelligent judgment.

The last annual report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shows the sources and amount of revenue: Spirits, \$94,720,260.55; tobacco, \$31,889,711.74; fermented liquors (beer, etc.), \$32,548,983.07; oleomargarine, \$1,670,643.50; penalties, etc., \$175,390.81; total, \$161,004,989.67. The total cost of the bureau for the fiscal year was \$4,353,325.63. There are about 4,200 persons employed. There were 4,989 registered distilleries, with a capacity for producing spirits daily of 101,592 gallons. There were 806 illicit stills seized, and three employes killed in the execution of the law. In the past thirteen years there have been killed 14, and wounded 21. During the year 29,030,293 bushels of grain were used in producing 129,545,017 gallons of spirits.

The yield of spirits is 4.35 gallons to the bushel of grain. The total product from all material was 128,661,782. Had this paid the tax of 90 cents per gallon when made it would have afforded \$115,784,603 of revenue. Deduct the amount collected as above and there is shown a loss of \$21,064,343 to the Government for the privilege of warehousing. The bonded period is three years, but extended in the new revenue law to eight years, which will involve a still greater loss. The loss for "leakage" in 1880 was less than 1 per cent; but it grows year by year, and for 1893 was 4.681. This will no doubt be doubled by the eight-year period.

REPUBLICAN POSITION.

Reductions made in schedules of direct and internal-revenue taxes since the conclusion of the civil war.

By the acts of July 13, 1866, and March 3, 1867.....	\$103, 381, 199. 00
By the acts of March 31, 1868, and February 3, 1868.....	54, 802, 578. 00
By the act of July 14, 1870.....	55, 315, 351. 00
By the act of December 21, 1871.....	14, 436, 862. 00
By the act of June 6, 1872.....	15, 807, 618. 00
By the act of March 3, 1883.....	40, 677, 682. 00
By the act of October 1, 1890.....	10, 442, 187. 11½

Total..... 294, 863, 447. 11½

Of this last act, the so-called McKinley bill, the Democratic campaign Book of 1890, issued by the Democratic Congressional committee, on page 188, charges the Republicans with bad faith in further reducing the internal-revenue schedule, and gives the following analysis:

Protection secures to the American workman at least one market—the market of the greatest consuming nation on earth. Protection secures to the American farmer at least one market—the market of the greatest manufacturing nation on earth. Free trade secures no market either to manufacture or agriculture.
—Senator Geo. F. Hoar, Mass.

INTERNAL REVENUE. (Continued.)

The bill made changes in the internal revenue as follows:

First. Abolishing the tax on dealers in leaf tobacco.....	\$48, 570. 88
Second. Abolishing the tax on dealers in manufactured tobacco.....	1, 280, 015. 98
Third. Abolishing the tax on the manufacturers of tobacco.....	5, 128. 25
Fourth. Abolishing the tax on manufacturers of cigars.....	120, 195. 53
Fifth. Abolishing the tax on peddlers of tobacco.....	127, 010. 88
Sixth. A reduction of the tax on smoking and manufactured tobacco from 8 cents to 4 cents per pound.....	8, 538, 449. 97
Seventh. A reduction of the tax on snuff from 8 cents to 4 cents per pound.....	322, 544. 784
Eighth. The abolition of the tax on retail dealers in leaf tobacco.....	270. 84

But this charge of bad faith is unwarranted, as the Republicans have always treated the internal-revenue system as a war tax, to be resorted to only in an extraordinary emergency, and to be abandoned as soon as the exigencies of the Treasury would permit. They have always contended that the tariff must be the regular source of revenue for ordinary expenses, as it has been from the foundation of the Government. Hence the above frequent reductions whenever they have had power. And hence, also, their declared principles in national platforms.

INTER STATE COMMERCE. (See Transportation.)

INCOME TAX.

IN THIS COUNTRY AN INCOME TAX OF ANY SORT IS ODIOS AND WILL BRING ODIUM UPON ANY PARTY BLIND ENOUGH TO IMPOSE IT.

—NEW YORK *Herald*, DEC, 29, 1893.

INCOME TAX A DEATH KNELL.

PREPARE FOR THE FUNERAL OF THE POLITICAL PARTY
WHICH IMPOSES SUCH A BURDEN.

A LANDSLIDE OF DISAPPROVAL.

EVERYWHERE THE MEASURE IS VEHEMENTLY CONDEMNED,
IRRESPECTIVE OF PARTISANSHIP.

If the leaders of the Democrats have any regard for the success of the national party they would better drop the proposed income tax as speedily as possible.

If they would like to learn with ease and accuracy just what the masses of the voters all over the land think of that un-American form of raising a revenue let them read the heaped up expressions of opinion which the *HERALD* has published on the subject.

If the people of the Northeastern States have been purchasing flour from Minneapolis millers, under this law they may buy in Toronto or Montreal.

—Senator H. C. Hansbrough, North Dakota.

INCOME TAX. (Continued.)

In these columns merchants, bankers, railroad men, journalists, lawyers, doctors, millionaires and wage earners from North, South, East and West have emphatically condemned the measure and given shrewd, logical, unanswerable reasons for the faith that is in them.

The *HERALD* to-day presents another convincing array of similar testimony.—*New York Herald*, Dec. 6, 1895.

INCOME TAX.

MANNING REPLIES TO CARLISLE.

The Cleveland scheme of taxing incomes from corporate investments is defended by Secretary Carlisle:

"There appears to be no good reason why the contributions for the support of the public service generally should not be equalized as nearly as possible by including this kind of property in the Federal revenue system."

Turning to the annual report for 1886 by Mr. Cleveland's first Secretary of the Treasury during his previous administration, we find a very positive expression on the subject of Federal taxes on incomes:

"Direct taxes must be apportioned among the several States according to their population. Our experience of the difficulties and inequalities of the direct tax, when applied to land, of which a square foot in one place is costlier than one hundred square miles in another place; or, when applied to individual incomes (the most direct tax conceivable, for when paid it cannot be shifted; it has no repercussion, which is the only common feature of the taxes held to be direct before war had disturbed the vision of courts and legislatures) under the prescribed rule of apportionment to the States according to population, confines their utility to State purposes, and excludes them from the first purview of Federal taxation."

That is Daniel Manning's comment on John G. Carlisle's proposition.—*New York Sun*, Dec. 21, 1895.

INCOME TAX.

[By telegram to the *N. Y. Herald*.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *HERALD*:

Coronado, Cal., Mar. 7, 1894.

Senator Mills, in a recent article, states that five hundred million dollars of revenue are required for the coming financial year.

The expenditures for 1893 were, according to a Treasury report, \$459,374,887; for 1892, they were \$415,953,806; for 1891, \$421,304,470, and for 1890, \$358,618,584.

At five hundred millions for the first Democratic year, it is clear that the "period of economy and reform" of which Mr. Tilden used to talk has not set in with great ferocity.

But Mr. Mills says we need to raise five hundred millions. All right. It is a big sum of money, but if the Democrats cannot carry on the

Silent factories, vacant workshops, capital without return, workmen out of employ, children and women seeking the necessaries of life, will make little impression upon Democratic statesmanship. —Senator Geo. F. Hoar, Mass.

INCOME TAX. (Continued.)

country for less, the taxpayers will, I suppose, have to stand it. Half a billion of revenue, however, does not necessitate the enacting of a new, very odious and inquisitorial income tax, with a brand new set of office-holders, or taxeaters, to take their large share out of the taxpayers' pockets. There is no necessity for that, and the Democrats, even with a Populist alliance, are not so strong in the country that they can venture on an experiment of this kind.

HATEFUL TAXATION.

It is a doubly hateful form of taxation, because, as the highest authorities have stated, it cannot be fully and honestly collected, and leads to fraud, false swearing and blackmail.

The income tax is the most odious of taxes, and it is, besides that, unjust, for it levies the same percentage from the hard working salaried man, whose family depends entirely on what, by his skill, he can gain, as upon the man who lives on an invested fortune. It thus puts a penalty on skill and thrift.

Mr. Mills and his fellow Democrats propose to lay this income tax, hateful and unjust and impossible of full collection, inquisitorial and leading to fraud and blackmail—they propose to lay this new tax without the least necessity.

Suppose they do it? Suppose they make the Democratic party as odious as the income tax? Is that worth while for them?

CHARLES NORDHOFF.

INCOME TAX, COMMUNISM PURE AND SIMPLE.

The income tax appendage to the Wilson bill was not devised primarily for the purpose of raising revenue, though the deficiency of revenue created by that bill was increased by amendments passed for the purpose of affording a pretext for the socialistic imposition.

It is not expected to yield more than a small revenue, insufficient, even with the other internal taxation of the Populist scheme, to make up for the deficiency created by the preposterous Wilson bill.

It was devised, primarily, to establish in Democratic legislation the un-Democratic, un-American, communistic, and unconstitutional principle of class legislation. It is, to use the words of Tom Johnson in Tuesday's debate on the measure, "a proposition for the poor to tax the rich, and for the majority to tax the minority," made on the theory that "the bill will be popular because it exempts the great mass of the voters." It is advocated on the base and communistic ground that as it discriminates against only 80,000 or 100,000 of the people, the loss of votes by reason of it will be trifling.

Rejoicing in the establishment of this communistic principle of plunder by the Democratic party, the Populist Pence expressed the gratitude his harum-scarum party "owe to the Democrats: our sincere thanks and

The passage of this malformed measure simply postpones the day when wisdom will supplant theory.

—Senator H. C. Hansbrough, North Dakota.

INCOME TAX. (Continued.)

congratulations for their courage" in adopting it. This particular measure does not go so far as he wishes, for the Populists want a graduated income tax; but it establishes a principle which may be carried to any extreme.

If the rich are to be plundered to the extent provided for by this measure simply because they are in the minority, they can afterward be plundered to any further extent. They will hold their property at the mercy of the rapacious majority. If they can be singled out and robbed of 2 per cent of their incomes, while the incomes of the rest of the people are left untaxed, they can be robbed of 50 per cent. "Sooner or later," said the Populist Jerry Simpson, addressing the Democrats, "you will all have to stand up here and advocate the principles that we advocate now;" and he spoke truly. If the Democrats start on that road, they must go to the end.

As Mr. Franklin Bartlett, the Democratic Representative from the Seventh New York district, said in opposing the iniquitous measure, "the bill was really framed upon the income-tax plank of the late Socialist Convention that met in New York." "If you can bind us for the income tax," proceeded Mr. Bartlett, "you can bind us for any fraud or forgery that some one may set up as true Democratic doctrine." If the Democratic party is perverted to the support of any form of plunder, it adopts plundering as a principle which may be carried to any length. It becomes a public enemy whose overthrow will be required by justice, constitutional law, and the inseparable interests of both poor and rich.

All honor to the consistent Democratic members of Congress from New York who are standing up in resistance to the foul communistic current which threatens to sweep away the Democratic party.—*New York Sun*, Feb. 1, 1894.

INCOME TAX AND POPULISTS.

"When this House was seeking to secure a quorum to bring this question up for consideration, we, ten of us who are here as Populists, doubted, regretfully but sorrowfully doubted, the disposition and purpose of 169 Democrats in this House to bring in this measure. We feel now that we owe to them our sincerest congratulations for the courage which they have displayed.

"It is true that the proposition to levy a tax upon incomes is a Populist proposition. No national platform, except that of the People's party, endorses it.

"Every Populist paper, wherever published, advocates this most righteous tax. Their columns are filled with pointed and able editorials in its support drawn from the practical condition of the people.

"All Populists favor it, and in the contest now being waged and to be continued until this or some similar law is enacted, the most valiant and enthusiastic of its supporters are found among the active and leading members of the People's party."

Now, to say that protection does not increase wages is to say that busy factories do not increase wages; that lighted furnaces do not increase wages; that open mines do not increase wages; that manufacturing cities do not increase wages; that having the market close to the farm and the farm close to the workshop does not increase wages.

—Senator Geo. F. Hoar, Mass.

INCOME TAX. (Continued.)

There you have the income tax wrapped in the original communistic colors. They are unchangeable. No matter how frantically the Clevelandites attempt to cover them with the flag of the Democratic party, deception as to the communistic source and nature of the income tax is impossible.

The Democracy never witnessed a more offensive spectacle than that of some of its own representatives shamelessly pleading for its surrender to its socialistic enemies, and for the adoption, in its own honored name, of their central principle of class legislation.—*New York Sun*, April 20, 1894.

INCOME TAX, DENOUNCED BY DEMOCRATS.

When it was necessary to save the life of this Nation, when the knife of treason was at the throat of this Government of ours, we found it necessary to resort to measures which were called war measures; and among others we had the income tax.

The Democratic party then denounced it, and so long as we continued it upon the statute books the Democratic party in Congress and out continued to oppose it and denounce it, in the following language: "The most odious and universally condemned mode of taxation resorted to by any Nation."

"As a bill to tax incomes over \$4,000 it is a fraud. * * * A law that can shoot in as many directions as this one and hit something every time is too dangerous to let loose in hard times on a suffering country. * * * If a page here owns one share of Western Union Telegraph stock which pays him \$5 a year he must lose 2 per cent. on that \$5. If I own a million dollars of Government bonds I do not have to lose one cent. * * * The bill should be entitled, "An act to encourage idle capital." * * * If a widow receives an insurance of \$10,000 on her dead husband's policy, and invests it in some corporate stock from which she receives \$600 a year, she must lose 2 per cent. of that by this bill. A rich man's widow puts \$100,000 into Brooklyn city 4's and doesn't pay a cent. * * * This proposition cuts the throat of the National Democracy as a vital force against centralization and the invasion of private rights. It is the stab of the assassin at the heart of that great Democracy of the North. * * * It slaps the face of public opinion, insults every Democratic tradition, disrespects the sacred sentiment of personal liberty, and commits the party to one of the most vicious of political tendencies—the division of the community into classes."

—Hon. Joseph C. Hendrix, New York.

"The provisions of this bill are dangerous in the extreme. * * * The bill seriously affects the rights and interests * * * of Building

Tramping the streets, out of employment, receiving alms, lower ad valorem will not heal the wounded pride of the brave men who never before were dependent on public charity.

—Hon. Julius C. Burrows, Michigan.

INCOME TAX. (Continued.)

and Loan Associations * * * incorporated under State laws * * * Neither the Republican nor Democratic platform proposed any such method of raising revenues. * * * Its approval was limited to the platform of the newly formed Populist party. * * *

"I protest against the Democratic party being made a tail to the Populist kite. * * * The authors of this bill in the House deliberately set themselves at work to make extreme reductions, unnecessary changes, and violent alterations in existing tariff rates * * * for the very purpose of creating a necessity for the imposition of a tax on incomes. * * * This bill proposes a suicidal policy when it seeks by its extreme provisions to discard numerous reasonable tariff duties and thereby imperil many industries and create a deficiency in necessary revenues, simply for the purpose of affording an opportunity or excuse for the substitution of an income tax. * * * The substitution of internal or direct taxes for custom-house taxation, means the reduction of the wages of American workmen to the European standard. It means the degradation of American labor, it means the deprivation to our workmen of the comforts and luxuries of life to which they have been accustomed. * * * I have no patience with the demagogic clamor which is constantly demanding that the rich shall pay all the taxes. * * * I am opposed to any income tax which wholly or in part proposes to supersede this wise and useful [tariff] method of taxation."

—Senator David B. Hill, New York.

INCOME TAX. BY WHOM PAID.

The income tax of twenty-five years ago was paid by 250,000 persons. The income tax with a limit of untaxed income of \$4,000 would now to-day be paid by over 200,000 persons at the outside, and this is a large and lavish estimate.

IOWA.

Area, 55,045 square miles.

Constitution formed, November 1, 1844—Act for admission, with certain specified boundaries passed Congress March 3, 1845—rejected by the people of the proposed State—memorials presented to Congress regarding boundaries, February 17, 1846—first State Constitution formed, May 18, 1846—Acts of Congress to define boundaries and to repeal parts of Act of March 3, 1845, relating thereto, approved August 4, 1846—by Act of Congress, admitted as a State, December 28, 1846.

Legislature composed of 50 Senators and 100 Representatives. Meets biennially, (Jan. 8, 1894.)

Elections annual, Tuesday after second Monday in Oct., 1895.

SENATOR WM. B. ALLISON (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

SENATOR JAS. F. WILSON (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

Democrats by theoretical speculations about per cents and ad valorem make believe that the poor have to bear the burden of tariff taxation. In truth and practical fact it is not so.

—Hon. M. N. Johnson, North Dakota.

IOWA. (Continued.)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

- 1st. Population, 153,712. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,787; Rep., 18,416.
- 2d. Population, 172,990. Vote 1892: Dem., 23,129; Rep., 15,357.
- 3d. Population, 184,437. Vote 1892: Dem., 20,585; Rep., 22,043.
- 4th. Population, 169,344. Vote 1892: Dem., 18,090; Rep., 19,680.
- 5th. Population, 168,175. Vote 1892: Dem., 18,935; Rep., 20,133.
- 6th. Population, 155,354. Vote 1892: Dem., 16,572; Rep., 17,747.
- 7th. Population, 161,320. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,883; Rep., 19,963.
- 8th. Population, 173,484. Vote 1892: Dem., 15,968; Rep., 20,219.
- 9th. Population, 180,764. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,809; Rep., 20,287.
- 10th. Population, 188,346. Vote 1892: Dem., 18,458; Rep., 23,482.
- 11th. Population, 203,470. Vote 1892: Dem., 20,707; Rep., 21,984.

IRISHMEN. HOW CAN THEY SUPPORT FREE TRADE.

What I say here to-day may be as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals; but as a humble member of this illustrious body I am prompted by a stout sense of duty to submit this solemn question to the American people for their solemn answer. Is the speakership of the American House of Representatives, chairmanship of the Committee on Ways and Means, membership of the House of Representatives, and the Cobden Club, that, in the Language of the *London Times*, can never rest while the United States are unsubdued, consistent and compatible positions. [Applause on Republican side.]

I am anxious to know if the adopted citizens of Irish birth and their descendants will continue to perpetuate the political power of a party, the leading members of which adorn the roll of an organization that bodes death not only to American but to Irish industries. Cobden free trade means that parliamentary independence in Ireland is utterly valueless. It has scattered them like the Israelites over every portion of God's footstool, robed them in rags, and made them "hewers of wood and drawers of water." Can they knowingly support at the ballot-box for the high office of President of the United States a leader of that party, when they are informed by the London cable dispatches of the 18th day of January last that the surplus funds of the Cobden Club are intended as re-enforcements for Cleveland in his efforts to hand over the control of American markets to British traders?—*Irish Republican*.

IRON.

THE RESULT OF PROTECTION ON PIG IRON, AS SHOWN BY THE OPERATION OF A SINGLE FURNACE.

From a statement made by the Hon. J. E. Washington, of Tennessee, Democrat, in the House of Representatives, Feb. 9, 1894. After insisting on the correctness of the statement, which is appended, he is recorded as voting against the continuance of the McKinley Law and for the adoption of the Wilson bill.

Whatever the future industrial system of this country may be, the past system is a splendid monument to that series of successful statesmen who found the country bankrupt and distracted, and left it first on the list of nations.

—Hon. Thos. B. Reed, Maine.

IRON. (Continued.)

Before reading the following paragraph of Mr. Washington, notice that he fails to include in his statement the damage resulting from idleness, the loss on investment, the maintaining of the plant, watch force, pumping, etc., all of which adds to the sum stated by Mr. Washington.

"The value of a furnace to a community is a matter of mathematical demonstration.

"The consequences of stopping a furnace of 900 to 1,000 tons capacity per week would be somewhat as follows: The freight receipts inward and outward amount to not less than \$15,000 to \$20,000 per month, which is about equal to the average revenue to a railroad derived from a city of 20,000 people. This gives one some idea of the enormous amount of business set in motion by a large furnace in operation. In addition to the direct loss to the railroad in the falling off of its business, the employes of the railroad and those dependant upon them would suffer corresponding hardships and losses. There would also be cut off in wages to furnace employes \$15,000 to \$16,000 per month. The farmers in the vicinity who sell their farm products—flour, bacon, corn, hay, potatoes, butter, eggs, chickens, fruits, and live stock—would lose a ready, profitable home market, and would soon be made to feel the hard times incidental to stopping the furnace.

"The coal miner would also have to stand his share of the burden, as it requires from 300 to 350 tons of coal per day to produce coke for such a furnace. This would cut off about \$10,000 monthly at the coal mines and result in preventing 150 to 200 miners from earning their daily bread.

"Following in the track of depression and losses, our wholesale merchants at home would suffer a monthly loss of thousands of dollars of trade.

"To present these results with more practical force we will work out the problem of one furnace and apply to the entire iron interest of Tennessee and give the figures in gross covering a year:

The loss to railroad in freight, passenger fares, and indirect services, \$20,000 per month.....	\$240, 000
The loss to those dependent on railroad, \$1,000 per month.....	12, 000
Employes of furnace, \$15,000 to \$16,000 per month.....	180, 000
To farmers in vicinity, \$8,000 per month.....	96, 000
Coal miners, \$10,000 per month.....	120, 000
Wholesale merchants, say \$6,000 per month.....	72, 000
Doctor fees, monthly, \$300.....	3, 600

Total loss estimated to the people of Tennessee by stopping furnace for one year \$688, 600

If the laboring class are to perish, perish, I say, the whole Nation.

—Senator J. N. Dolph, Oregon

IRON AND STEEL.

The amount of iron and manufactures of iron imported into the United States in 1893, was \$96,002,146, paying a total duty of \$38,506,950, average ad valorem, 48.01 per cent.

IRON AND STEEL IN GENERAL, 1890.

Establishments.....	645
Capital.....	\$373, 478, 018
Employes.....	152, 535
Wages.....	\$84, 065, 506
Materials.....	295, 777, 843
Products.....	430, 954, 348

Wages per capita, \$555.05.

IRON AND STEEL, NAILS AND SPIKES, OUT AND WROUGHT, INCLUDING WIRE NAILS, 1890.

Establishments.....	138
Capital.....	\$24, 334, 549
Employes.....	17, 116
Wages.....	\$7, 816, 904
Materials.....	22, 960, 737
Products.....	34, 227, 517

Wages per capita, \$456.76.

IRON AND STEEL, PIPE, WROUGHT, 1890.

Establishments.....	22
Capital.....	\$22, 622, 367
Employes.....	12, 064
Wages.....	\$5, 845, 462
Materials.....	25, 988, 796
Products.....	37, 906, 801

Wages per capita, \$484.53.

IRON AND STEEL. BESSEMER STEEL.

In 1865 the first Bessemer steel rail was made in this country. There was a duty of 45 per cent. on the foreign product at that time. This continued until January 1, 1871, when the act of Congress which imposed a specific duty of \$28 a ton went into effect. Steel rails in 1867 were selling in our market for \$166 a ton in currency, or \$138 in gold. The price had fallen to \$106.75 in 1870, when the duty was imposed. Now, if the President is correct in his theory, the imposition of the duty of \$28 per ton would have had the effect of advancing the price from \$106.75 a ton to \$134.75 a ton.

But what has been the result? In 1867 our steel-rail mills produced 2,278 tons. In 1867 they produced 2,101,904 tons. How about the price? A ton, in 1867, was sold in our market at \$166; a ton in March, 1888, sells for \$31.50. What becomes of the President's theory that the duty enhances the cost of the article and becomes a tax to the consumer? But in this connection we must not lose sight of the fact that millions of capital have been invested in this industry by reason of the encouragement extended by the act of 1870, and that thousands of laborers have been employed in this great industry.

The same force which has created great nations has created civilization, and great nations are the denial of the let-alone theory.
 —Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts.

IRONWORK, ARCHITECTURAL AND ORNAMENTAL, 1890.

Establishments.....	724
Capital.....	\$21, 968, 172
Employés.....	18, 672
Wages.....	\$11, 951, 457
Material.....	18, 620, 510
Products	37, 745, 294
Wages per capita	\$640.07.

ITALY.

In Italy the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the Lira; the value in United States coin is \$0.19.3: the coins are gold: 5, 10, 20, 50 and 100 lire; silver: 5 lire. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver, or 1 of gold to 14.83 of limited silver.

I have seen the straw shed of free-trade times
 give place to the splendidly-constructed barns that
 are an ornament to the farms all through Illinois.
 —Hon. A. J. Hopkins, Illinois.

J

JAPAN.

In Japan gold is the nominal and silver the practical standards; the monetary unit is the yen; the value in United States coin is, gold \$0.99.7, silver \$0.68.1; the coins are gold: 1, 2, 5, 10, and 20 yen; silver: yen. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 16.18 of silver.

JEWELRY, 1890.

Establishments.....	783
Capital.....	\$22, 246, 508
Employés.....	15, 761
Wages.....	\$10, 270, 393
Materials.....	16, 110, 219
Products.....	34, 761, 458

Wages per capita \$651.63.

Goods were imported to the value of \$15,776,009 on which duty was collected \$1,646,476. The duty under the McKinley law was 21 per cent., while the new law increased it to 23.55 per cent.

JUTE, ITS ENORMOUS VALUE.

“Under circumstances which seemingly assure the prosperity of the new culture, is it wise for Congress to make the proposed change? The abolition of duties on rival imports would benefit only a comparatively small number of people, but the successful growth of jute and ramie in the South would add large and richly productive resources to the wealth of the Nation. In their crude and manufactured forms jute and ramie are yielding India and China an annual revenue of not less than \$150,000,000; but Texas alone can raise more jute and ramie than India or China have ever yet produced. Under the patronage of wise laws, with the greater productiveness of intelligent agriculture, and with the economies of efficient machinery, the South ought at an early day to derive from the tillage of these staples as large an income as India and China now do.”

These statements, coming from as careful an investigator and conservative thinker as Professor Waterhouse, convince us that the cultivation and manufacture of jute and ramie would increase the price of land throughout the Gulf States, and bring to the people thereof more than one hundred millions of dollars annually.

The great trusts are guarded by the provisions of this law, but there is nothing to show that the farmer, the workingman or the manufacturer have been heard or regarded in its schedules.
—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts.

K

KANSAS.

Area, 70,891 square miles.

Convention met at Topeka to consider formation of State Government, September 19, 1855—Convention adjourned and met at the same place, October 23, 1855—Constitution formed by Topeka Convention, November 12, 1855—Topeka Constitution adopted by the people, December 15, 1855—Convention met at Lecompton, September 5, 1857—Lecompton Convention adjourned and met at same place, October, 1857—Constitution formed by Lecompton Convention, November 7, 1857—bill passed Congress to admit, conditionally, under the Lecompton Constitution, May 4, 1858—Act for admission rejected by the people, January 4, 1859—Convention met at Wyandotte, July 5, 1859—Constitution formed by Wyandotte Convention, July 29, 1859—by Act of Congress admitted as a State, under the Wyandotte Constitution, January 29, 1861.

Legislature composed of 40 Senators, 125 Representatives.

Meets biennially, Jan. 8, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR WM. A. PEPPER (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

SENATOR JOHN MARTIN (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

At large. Vote, 1892: Fusion, 163,634; Rep., 156,761.

1st. Population, 167,314. Vote, 1892: Pop., 15,782; Rep., 19,401.

2d. Population, 209,148. Vote, 1892: Fusion, 22,817; Rep., 22,900.

3d. Population, 201,584. Vote, 1892: Fusion, 23,098; Rep., 21,594.

4th. Population, 214,544. Vote, 1892: Fusion, 22,603; Rep., 25,307.

5th. Population, 177,151. Vote, 1892: Fusion, 20,162; Rep., 18,842.

6th. Population, 179,147. Vote, 1892: Fusion, 19,398; Rep., 17,887.

7th. Population, 178,208. Vote, 1892: F. A., 33,822; Rep., 32,059.

KENTUCKY.

Area, 37,680 square miles.

Application made to Congress for admission as a State Dec. 9, 1790. Act of Congress approved Feb. 4, 1791. Admitted as a State June 1, 1792.

Legislature composed of 38 Senators, 100 Representatives. Meets biennially, Jan. 1, 1894.

State election, biennially, first Monday in Aug., 1895.

SENATOR JOSEPH C. S. BLACKBURN, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

SENATOR WILLIAM LINDSAY, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

"Free trade and State rights," was the motto of disunion, the excuse for secession, and although crushed out by Jackson in 1833, it sprang anew into disgraceful life in 1860, to be driven to the wall at untold cost of blood and treasure.
—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

KENTUCKY. (Continued.)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 170,500.	Vote 1892: Dem., 15,295; Rep., 8,433.
2d. Population, 178,808.	Vote 1892: Dem., 15,053; Rep., 9,781.
3d. Population, 176,471.	Vote 1892: Dem., —; Rep., —.
4th. Population, 192,055.	Vote 1892: Dem., 16,048; Rep., 11,465.
5th. Population, 188,598.	Vote 1892: Dem., 20,445; Rep., 13,767.
6th. Population, 160,649.	Vote 1892: Dem., 18,564; Rep., 10,739.
7th. Population, 141,461.	Vote 1892: Dem., 16,588; Rep., 9,433.
8th. Population, 142,671.	Vote 1892: Dem., 14,092; Rep., —.
9th. Population, 176,212.	Vote 1892: Dem., 18,295; Rep., 15,339.
10th. Population, 149,053.	Vote 1892: Dem., 14,515; Rep., 11,743.
11th. Population, 187,431.	Vote 1892: Dem., 10,433; Rep., 17,037.

The new tariff is bad in construction, bad in purpose, and bad in its assaults upon the onward march of the industrial energy and prosperity of this mighty Republic.

—Senator Jacob Gallinger, New Hampshire.

L LABOR.

LABOR BILLS, WHO PASSED THEM?

Mr. McMillin, a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, has been pleased to claim that because a Democratic House not long ago passed two measures in the interest of labor (one of them known as the contract bill), which were signed by the President of the United States, therefore his party alone is entitled to be considered to be the friend of the laboring men of this country. If there be no other basis for this claim, we feel that the title of his party to that distinguished honor is unassailable. If there be any other foundation for this claim except the shallow pretense that a low tariff makes high wages, we would like to know it. Every Republican in the House voted for both those measures, and they never could have gone to the hand of a Democratic President for signature except through the intervention of a Republican Senate. It will be a very difficult matter for the Democrats to convince the people that the legislative department of this Government consists solely of the House of Representatives.

There was another labor bill passed in a Democratic House. It was known as the "arbitration or O'Neill bill;" and the Democrats are entitled to a monopoly of all the glory of the achievement. When that measure came up for debate upon its merits a distinguished Democratic member of the Labor Committee rose in his place and denounced it as a piece of unblushing demagogery, and characterized its author as "a good constitutional lawyer among baseball players and a good baseball player among constitutional lawyers."

LABOR LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHO ENACTED THEM?—THE CONSTITUTION—THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT.—SLAVERY, ETC., PROHIBITED.

This great revolution by which labor was exalted and the country freed from the curse of slavery, was accomplished by the Republican party against the fiercest opposition possible by the combined forces of the Democrats and their allies.

THE COOLY TRADE PROHIBITED.

This law was passed February 19, 1862; amended February 9, 1869; and further amended March 3, 1875. President Grant, in his message of December 7, 1874, laid before Congress a recommendation for the enforcement of the law. The legislation on these several acts was accomplished by the Republicans in 1862, in the Thirty-seventh Congress, and in 1869, in the Fortieth Congress.

When the Canadian farmers and millers have thus secured free access to our markets for all they can produce, our own farmers and millers must look for a market for those of their products that have been displaced by Canadian products.

—Senator H. C. Hansbrough, North Dakota.

PEONAGE ABOLISHED.

This act was passed in the Thirty-ninth Congress, when both Houses were Republican by a large majority, March 2, 1867.

INSPECTION OF STEAM VESSELS.

Passed during the Fortieth Congress when the Republicans were in power in both Houses.

SEAMEN, PROTECTION OF.

Passed during the 42nd Congress when both Houses were under the control of the Republicans. It was amended during the 43rd Congress when the Republicans were in control of both Houses.

INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE OF FOREIGNERS, ABROGATED.

Passed during the 43d Congress when both Houses were under the control of the Republicans.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR.

Contract Labor Law passed the House March 9, 1886. All the votes against the bill were Democratic.

INCORPORATION OF NATIONAL TRADES UNIONS.

Passed the Senate June 9, 1886, without division. Passed the House June 11, 1886, without division.

PAYMENT OF PER DIEM EMPLOYEES FOR HOLIDAYS.

Passed without division in the 49th Congress, 2nd Session.

LABOR OF UNITED STATES CONVICTS. CONTRACT SYSTEM PROHIBITED.

Passed the House March 9, 1886. Passed the Senate Feb. 28, 1887. All the votes against the bill were Democratic.

BOARDS OF ARBITRATION.

Passed the House on April 3, 1886, with thirty votes against the bill, all being Democratic.

HOURS OF LABOR, LETTER CARRIERS.

Law limiting letter-carriers to eight hours a day. Passed in the Senate without division.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Passed the House April 19, 1888. Passed the Senate May 23, 1888. All votes cast against the bill were Democratic.

ALIEN CONTRACT LABOR.

Fifty-first Congress. Passed the House without division, Aug. 30, 1890. Passed the Senate with verbal amendments Sept. 27, 1890.

When the Government, in the first year of its life, by the patriotic hands of Washington, Madison, and the other representatives of the people, declared and enacted a law establishing a system of protective duties, it did no more than was its bounden duty to do.

—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

LABOR, LOSS TO.

Bradstreet, in a recent publication after a careful enumeration of the unemployed throughout the country, states that there are "in New England 65,200 unemployed and 154,000 dependent; New York and New Jersey, 223,250 unemployed and 563,750 dependent; Pennsylvania, 151,500 unemployed and 449,200 dependent; Central Western States, 227,340 unemployed and 443,310 dependent; Northwestern States, 64,900 unemployed and 175,800 dependent; Pacific Coast, 25,800 unemployed and 47,300 dependent; Southern States, 43,065 unemployed and 122,650 dependent; making a frightful aggregate of 801,885 people unemployed and 1,956,710 dependent."

LABOR, THE LABORER AND HIS HIRE.

The following figures, compiled by a Democratic free trader, the Honorable Carol D. Wright, United States Commissioner of Labor, are taken from his article in the *Forum* of October, 1893, entitled "Cheaper Living and the Rise of Wages." It is thought that they speak for themselves and for protection, and against free trade.

"The pay of laborers is quite indicative of general conditions. In 1840 a laborer in a large brewery in the city of New York received 62.5 cents a day; in 1860, 84 cents a day; in 1866, \$1.30 a day; in 1891, from \$1.90 to \$2 a day. Compositors who worked by the day received, in 1840, \$1.50; in 1860, \$2; in 1866, from \$2.50 to \$3, and the same in 1891. These quotations are for a well-known establishment in the State of Connecticut. A building firm in Connecticut paid journeymen carpenters, in 1840, from \$1.25 to \$1.62 a day; in 1860, from 1.25 to \$1.75 a day; in 1891, from \$3 to \$3.25 a day. A firm of builders in New York paid, in 1840, \$1.50 a day; in 1860, \$3; in 1866, \$3.50; in 1891, \$3.50. Painters received the same. Similar quotations could be made for carpenters and painters in different parts of the Eastern States. The rates of wages paid to wheelwrights were in 1840, \$1.25; in 1860, 1.25; in 1866, \$2; in 1891, \$2.50. Cotton weavers (women) in Massachusetts earned, in 1840, on the average, about 62 cents a day; in 1860, 54.5 cents; in 1866, from 85 to 90 cents; in 1891, \$1.05. Women frame spinners were paid about the same, earning a little more in the later years. Wool spinners, both jack and mule, earned less than \$1.00 a day in 1840, while in 1860 they earned \$1.05 a day; in 1866, from \$1.80 to \$1.90 a day; in 1891, from \$1.88 to \$1.75 a day.

"The average earnings of puddlers have been subject to great variations. An average must be used here because puddlers are paid largely by the ton. In 1840, at Aetna, Pennsylvania, puddlers earned \$3.69 a day; in 1860, \$2.67 a day; in 1866, from \$5.37 to \$6.04 a day; in 1891, \$3.67. In another iron works at Duncannon, Pennsylvania, the rates were \$2.30, \$2.01, \$4.83, and \$2.91 for the years named. The rates of wages a day, successively for the years named, for blasters and drillers in the New Jersey ore district, were 75 cents, \$1, \$1.65, and \$1.50; and for unskilled laborers in mining ore at Cornwall, Pennsylvania, 50 cents, 75 cents, \$1.45, and \$1.55."

**Under these higher duties American labor
employed in these mills has earned more money
and had more constant occupation than it had
before the higher duties went into operation.
—Senator Matthew S. Quay, Pennsylvania.**

LABORING MEN, DO YOU OWN A HOUSE?

Go to Leeds, England, and see the condition of the working people there, and then tell us if you want the laboring men of the United States reduced to their level. A few years ago the inspector of police in Leeds was asked if he knew a single instance in that great industrial city of 320,000 souls where a workingman—a skilled artisan, mechanic, engineer, carpenter, or mason—owned the house in which he lived and the ground on which it stood, and the reply was: "If I was on my oath in court I should be obliged to answer no."

Now go to any New England town or city and see the homes of the mechanics and laboring men, homes of thrift and comfort and neatness, and then insist, if you will, that the laboring men in Europe are as well paid and as prosperous as they are in this country; but you must not expect to deceive intelligent workingmen by such false and misleading statements.

LEATHER, TANNED AND CURRIED, 1890.

Establishments.....	1, 596
Capital.....	\$81, 261, 696
Employees.....	34, 348
Wages.....	\$17, 825, 605
Materials.....	100, 114, 806
Products.....	138, 232, 004

Wages per capita \$518.97

Imported during 1893, \$15,303,243, on which duty was collected \$5,223,264; average rate of duty ad valorem 34.16 per cent. Rate of duty under the new law 17 per cent.

Legal Tender Money of the U. S.

LEGAL-TENDER MONEY, GOLD COINS.

The gold coins of the United States shall be a legal tender in all payments at their nominal value, when not below the standard weight and limit of tolerance provided by law for the single piece, and, when reduced in weight below such standard and tolerance, shall be a legal tender at a valuation in proportion to their actual weight.—R. S. Sec. 3585; Stat. vol. 17, p. 423.

LEGAL-TENDER MONEY, SILVER COIN.

ACT FEB. 23, 1878.—Silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains Troy, of standard silver * * * which coins together with all silver dollars heretofore coined by the United States, of like weight and fineness, shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value, for all debts and dues, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract.—R. S. Secs. 3009, 3473, 3474, 3513, 3596; Stat. vol. 20, p. 25.

The first necessary characteristic of any nation is, that it must possess the power to maintain and protect itself as against the world. And the first law of any Republican nation is, that it must have the power to protect its people in their rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

LEGAL-TENDER MONEY, SUBSIDIARY SILVER COIN.

That the present silver coins of the United States of smaller denominations than one dollar shall hereafter be a legal tender in all sums not exceeding ten dollars in full payment of all dues, public and private.—Stat. vol. 21, p. 8.

LEGAL-TENDER MONEY, MINOR COINS, COPPER AND NICKEL.

The minor coins of the United States shall be a legal tender, at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding twenty-five cents in any one payment.—R. S. Sec. 3587; Stat. vol. 17, p. 427.

LEGAL-TENDER MONEY, TREASURY NOTES.

ACT MARCH 3, 1863.—Treasury notes issued under the authority of the acts of March 3, 1863, chapter 73, and June 30, 1864, chapter 172, shall be legal tender to the same extent as United States notes for their face value, excluding interest: *Provided*, That treasury notes issued under the act last named shall not be a legal tender in payment or redemption of any notes issued by any bank, banking association or banker, calculated and intended to circulate as money.—R. S. Sec. 3590; Stat. vol. 12, p. 710; Stat. vol. 13, p. 218.

LEGAL-TENDER MONEY, UNITED STATES NOTES.

United States notes shall be lawful money, and a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States, except for duties on imports and interest on the public debt.—R. S. Sec. 3588; Stat. vol. 12, p. 711.

LEGAL-TENDER MONEY, DEMAND TREASURY NOTES.

Demand treasury notes authorized by the act of July 17, 1861, chapter 5, and the act of February 12, 1862, chapter 20, shall be lawful money and a legal tender, in like manner as United States notes.—R. S. Sec. 3589; Stat. vol. 12, p. 370.

LEGAL-TENDER MONEY, GOLD CERTIFICATES.

That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to receive deposits of gold coin with the treasurer or assistant treasurers of the United States, in sums not less than twenty dollars, and to issue certificates therefor in denominations of not less than twenty dollars each, corresponding with the denominations of United States notes. The coin deposited for or representing the certificates of deposit shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Said certificates shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued.—Act of July 12, 1892; Stat. 22, p. 162.

**What is the laborer's estate? It is the skill
he has acquired in an art, trade or mystery.**
—W. D. Kelly.

LEGAL-TENDER MONEY, TREASURY NOTES.

ACT OF JULY 14, 1890.—That the treasury notes issued in accordance with the provisions of this act shall be redeemable on demand, in coin, at the Treasury of the United States, or at the office of any assistant treasurer of the United States, and when so redeemed may be reissued; but no greater or less amount of such notes shall be outstanding at any time than the cost of the silver bullion and the standard silver dollars coined therefrom, then held in the treasury, purchased by such notes; and such treasury notes shall be a legal tender in payment of all debts, public and private, except where otherwise expressly stipulated in the contract, and shall be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and when so received may be reissued; and such notes, when held by any national banking association, may be counted as a part of its lawful reserve. That upon demand of the holder of any of the treasury notes herein provided for, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, under such regulations as he may prescribe, redeem such notes in gold or silver coin, at his discretion.—Stat. vol. 26, p. 289.

LEGAL-TENDER MONEY, NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

That after any such association shall have caused its promise to pay such notes on demand to be signed by the president or vice-president and cashier thereof, in such manner as to make them obligatory promissory notes, payable on demand, at its place of business, such association is hereby authorized to issue and circulate the same as money; and the same shall be received at par in all parts of the United States in payment of taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States, except for duties on imports; and also for all salaries and other debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States, except interest on the public debt, and in redemption of the national currency.—R. S. Secs. 3473, 3475, and 5182.

LEGAL-TENDER MONEY, WHAT IS IT?

LINDERMAN, H. R.

There is not a line nor word in the Constitution which in terms gives Congress the right or power to make anything but coined money a legal tender in payment of debts. There is no provision in that instrument under which the right is even implied, unless it be from the power "to raise and support armies."

Under this war power, the right to issue legal tender paper money has been asserted and once exercised by the Government. The right so exercised, has been sustained by the Supreme Court under the plea of necessity, of which necessity Congress is the judge. And the Government will exercise the power whenever the taxing and borrowing power are found insufficient to yield the means of suppressing an extensive rebellion, or repelling a formidable invasion.

The Republican policy is and always has been to dignify and benefit American labor, and that can best be done by generous protective legislation.

—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

LEGAL-TENDER MONEY. (Continued.)

Under the power granted to borrow money, Congress may authorize the issue of credit or demand notes, or other evidence of debt, and make the same receivable by the United States Treasury, and thereby aid in giving such notes currency as money, but it has no power to compel their acceptance in payment of private debts, except in the emergency of "necessity." This mode of borrowing money has been exercised at different times in our history.

Clothing with legal tender power any money but coin is one of the most responsible acts of Government. As a matter of equity to the people, the legal tender attribute in respect to all issues outstanding should continue until such money be either funded or made redeemable in the standard metallic money.

LEGAL-TENDER MONEY, REPUBLICAN POSITION DEFINED.

BUYING AND SELLING ARE VOLUNTARY.

CURRY, W. W.

Doctor Linderman's statements here are apt to be misleading:—In making any given coin or paper "a legal tender" the Government does not mean that the farmer must accept it for his produce or the merchant for his goods. Buying and selling are voluntary, and the parties themselves agree as to what shall be given and taken. No one is compelled to take coin any more than paper for his property if he does not so choose.

LEGAL-TENDER MONEY, DEBT-PAYING QUALITIES OF.

All that it means is that if one person owes another a debt on any account, and the Government is called on to collect it by law, it will collect it in any legal tender money which the creditor may offer. So, when a debt is due and the debtor tenders payment in legal-tender money, if the creditor refuse it, he cannot by law collect it in anything else, or collect any further interest or damages.

LEGAL-TENDER MONEY, IMPLIED POWERS OF CONGRESS, CONCERNING.

The Constitution does not "in terms" confer on Congress the power to make *anything* a legal tender, either coin or paper; but it does "in terms" deprive the States of the power to "make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in the payment of debts." This necessarily implies that the power to make paper money a tender for debts is inherent in Government, and as it is expressly withheld from the States, it must remain in the General Government,—or else it has been annihilated, which is absurd.

But the power to declare what money shall be a legal tender in the payment of debts is inherent in the power to enforce the payment of debts. It is inevitable, if the Government has the power to collect debts, it must have the power to say when the debt is to be paid, and in what it shall be paid. The power to make greenbacks a legal tender, therefore, does not rest exclusively on the "war-power" of the Government, but also on its inherent power to collect debts, and its implied retention of a power withheld from the States.

What is the laborer's estate? It is the force
of his will and the power of his thumbs and sin-
—W. D. Kelly.

LIQUORS, DISTILLED, 1890. (See also, Internal Revenue.)

Establishments.....	440
Capital.....	\$31, 008, 176
Employés.....	5, 343
Wages.....	\$2, 814, 889
Materials.....	14, 909, 178
Products.....	104, 197, 809

Wages per capita \$526.83.

LIQUORS, MALT, 1890. (See also, Internal Revenue.)

Establishments.....	1, 248
Capital.....	\$232, 471, 290
Employés.....	34, 800
Wages.....	\$28, 382, 544
Materials.....	64, 008, 347
Products.....	182, 731, 622

Wages per capita \$815.59

LIVE STOCK, EFFECTS OF DEMOCRATIC LEGISLATION ON THE BUSINESS.

The present law is in the interest of the stock raiser of Canada, Central America, Mexico and other foreign countries and against that of the American stock raiser. Under the McKinley act there was a specific duty of \$30 per head on horses valued at less than \$150, and 30 per cent. ad valorem on all valued at \$150 or over. The pending measure fixes the duty on all horses imported at the low rate of 20 per cent. ad valorem. (The rate on cattle was \$10 per head, under the old law.) Now, what must be the inevitable effect of this change on the American horse raiser? During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1893, we imported into this country, 12,248 horses valued at less than \$150 each, and 332 valued at \$150 and over, in all 12,630 head of the total value of \$1,164,483.50, and on which we collected a duty to the amount of \$367,440. Under the new tariff the revenue would be \$232,886, a loss of \$134,554 which will remain principally in the pockets of Canadian and Mexican stock raisers.

THE LAW ONLY IN EFFECT FOUR DAYS WHEN THE FOLLOWING IS REPORTED:

TEXAS CATTLEMEN COMPLAIN.

THEY SAY THAT THE NEW TARIFF WILL INJURE THEIR INTERESTS.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., August 30, 1894.

It is claimed by the cattlemen of Southwest Texas that the new tariff will result in serious injury to their interests in this section. The duty is reduced from \$10 per head to 20 per cent. ad valorem, and now that grass is good on this side it is expected that at least 100,000 cattle will be brought into Texas from Mexico within the next sixty days, and, after being fattened, marketed in this country, thus forcing down the prices. Thousands of head of cows and stock cattle will also be brought into Texas from Mexico. There will also be large exportations of cheap horses from Mexico into this country.—*Associated Press Dispatch.*

I cannot let the opportunity go by without saying that in this Republic we can not afford, if we mean that this republic shall endure, to adopt a policy which will result in pauperizing and degrading the great laboring population of our country.

—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

LOUISIANA.

Area, 41,346 square miles.

Enabling act approved Feb. 20, 1811. First State Constitution formed Jan. 22, 1812. By act of Congress, approved April 8, 1812, admitted as a State April 30, 1812.

Legislature composed of 36 Senators, 120 Representatives. Meets biennially.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in April.

SENATOR NEWTON C. BLANCHARD, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

SENATOR DONELSON CAFFERY (DEM.) term expires —.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 154,913. Vote 1892: Dem., 10,878; Rep., 4,789.

2nd. Population, 152,025. Vote 1892: Dem., 12,288; Rep., 6,102.

3rd. Population, 214,785. Vote 1892: Dem., 14,033; Rep., 3,123.

4th. Population, 193,760. Vote 1892: Dem., 16,442; Rep., 5,167.

5th. Population, 194,302. Vote 1892: Dem., 19,571; Rep., 4,301.

6th. Population, 208,802. Vote 1892: Dem., 12,258; Rep., 2,043.

LUMBER, FROM CENSUS REPORT OF 1890.

Number of establishments engaged in manufacturing lumber, and other mill products, from logs, bolts, etc.....

21, 011

Capital invested.....

\$496, 339, 938

Planing mills, etc.....

3, 670

Capital invested.....

\$120, 271, 440

Cost of material used.....

336, 482, 452

Value of product.....

588, 349, 127

Number of employes in both branches.....

373, 085

Total wages paid.....

\$136, 754, 513

Average wages per capita, \$366.00.

The reports of Treasury experts in connection with the tariff schedules show that the value of all imported wood and manufactures of wood, which may be classified as lumber, for the year 1893, amounted to \$2,247,205; upon which the amount of duty collected was \$714,518.

The average ad valorem duty under the McKinley law was 31.79 per cent., while the present law fixes the average rate at 23.62 per cent., the per cent. of reduction being 25.70.

From the foregoing statements, which are all taken from official reports, it will be easy to ascertain what the result of the future may be as to the lumber industry. A reduction of 25 per cent. in the duties charged will enable Canada to compete in all of the branches of the lumber business, and especially in the larger class of rough lumber. If Canada and other countries could send us two and one-fourth millions of dollars worth under the tariff tax of 31 per cent., we can reasonably suppose that they can double or treble that amount under the great reduction made. The important thought for consideration in this matter is—what is to become of the 373,085 people employed in the lumber industry?

No believer in the principle of protection could logically join in the rebellion of 1861, because that trouble was founded almost wholly upon opposition to protection. If any person holding decided views in favor of protection to American industry ever participated in that act of secession or engaged under its banner, he was enlisted under false pretences or misunderstood the issue.

—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

M

MAINE.

Area, 35,000 square miles.

First State Constitution adopted Oct. 29, 1819. Application made to Congress for an enabling act Dec. 8, 1819. By act of Congress, approved Mar. 3, 1820, admitted as a State Mar. 15, 1820.

Legislature composed of 31 Senators, 151 Representatives. Meets biennially, Jan. 2, 1895.

State elections, biennially, second Monday in Sept., 1894.

SENATOR EUGENE HALE, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

SENATOR WM. P. FRYE, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 153,778. Vote 1892: Dem., 14,635; Rep., 16,312.

2nd. Population, 169,528. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,566; Rep., 17,194.

3rd. Population, 154,710. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,700; Rep., 15,582.

4th. Population, 183,070. Vote 1892: Dem., 12,261; Rep., 16,549.

MANUFACTURES. (See also, Employment and Wages.)

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF TOTALS OF, WITH PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE, FOR THE UNITED STATES: 1890 AND 1880.

Items.	1890.	1880. (*)	Percentage of increase.
Number of establishments reporting...	322,624	253,502	27.27
Capital.....	\$6,188,716,604	\$2,780,766,895	120.76
Miscellaneous expenses.....	615,056,648	(†)	.....
Average No. of employes (aggregate)...	4,476,094	2,700,732†	65.74
Total wages.....	\$2,171,356,919	\$939,462,252†	131.18
Officers, firm members, clerks—			
Average number.....	426,139	(†)	.....
Total wages.....	\$372,005,001	(†)	.....
All other employes—			
Average number.....	4,049,955	(†)	.....
Total wages.....	\$1,799,851,918	(†)	.....
Cost of materials used.....	5,018,277,603	3,395,925,123	47.77
Value of products.....	9,054,435,337	5,349,191,458	69.27

* The difference between the totals stated in the table and those published in the reports of the Tenth Census is caused by the elimination of data duplicated under the head of "Mixed textiles," such data having been included in the totals for the different branches of the textile industry, also by the inclusion of petroleum refining.

† This item was not reported at the census of 1880.

‡ Not reported separately at the census of 1880.

The wages paid in manufacturing districts in England from which we import quantities of knit underwear will average not more than \$165 to \$175 a year, while the average wages in the same industry in this country are from \$400 to \$450 a year.

—Senator Matthew S. Quay, Pennsylvania.

MANUFACTURES. (Continued.)

The total value of products reported for the United States is \$9,370,107,-824; but the contribution to the wealth of the country is more nearly shown by deducting from this amount \$5,158,868,353, the cost of the materials used, leaving \$4,211,239,271 as the increased value of the raw materials.

MARBLE AND STONE WORK, 1890.

Establishments.....	3,373
Capital.....	\$37, 115, 193
Employés.....	35, 989
Wages.....	\$25, 363, 521
Materials.....	23, 868, 904
Products.....	62, 595, 762

Wages per capita, \$704.75.

Amount imported, 1893, \$1,750,498; duty collected, \$723,349.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

The markets of the world are not visionary markets, but real places where the gold of Ophir and the money changers sit waiting with the yellow metal to pay American producers for what they have to sell, provided they will sell cheaper than anybody else.

It is said that New York, Philadelphia, and Boston were greatly alarmed at the threatening aspect of affairs in the incipient days of the Wilson bill, as it was evident if that bill reflected public sentiment, that the American producer had taken his eye off these great centers of home population as markets for his products. He was looking beyond the great waters, where he was sure of ready cash at *bottom prices*—in fact the price did not make much difference—the thing the American producer wanted was a place to sell. He was tired of Chicago and St. Louis, Cincinnati and Pittsburg. He wanted to be independent and pass by all these markets of the past and send his produce direct to Yokohama, or to the other side of the Atlantic. His eye was upon Liverpool and St. Petersburg. He would like to pay toll in the great Suez Canal as he sent a cargo of cabbage or turnips or early rose potatoes to compete with the product of the valley of the Nile or of the East Indies.

We have long been expecting that trouble would occur in this country as a result of our people leaving our own shores to stand on foreign soil, in seeking a market. Something must be done to counteract the influence of the new tariff with its "free raw material," and done at once. It will never do to allow New York to be snubbed or even to be denied the privilege of purchasing American turnips or beans, to say nothing of green corn or other products, of which we have usually a very large sur-

A revenue tariff, pure and simple, is a misnomer and an impossibility. It is merely a half-way house between free trade and protection, a neutral ground where cowards may meet as under a truce to concoct unholy compromises and base compacts between sugar trusts and lead trusts and questionable "combines." —Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD. (Continued.)

plus, and which the Wilson bill will send into "the markets of the world."

We would suggest, in order that no great calamity may befall us as a result of this new free-trade measure, that the Wilson bill be amended at the next session of Congress, so that it may bear some semblance to our inter-State commerce law, which prevents the common carrier from discriminating in the receiving or carrying of freights. We, therefore, suggest a clause, that no discrimination shall be made against "the home market" in favor of "the foreign market" in the sale of fresh vegetables and early strawberries.

The Democratic Purpose in Tariff Reform, as Defined by the Report of the Ways and Means Committee April 2, 1888, on the Mills Bill.

1. "The principal elements of cost in manufactured goods are labor and material;" but material is the product of labor; therefore labor alone is the principal cost of manufactured goods.

2. "In the progressive growth of our manufactures we have reached the point where our capacity to produce is far in excess of the requirements of our home consumption"; to employ our capital and labor we must have "more extended markets"; and these we must find in the markets of the world.

3. "To take the foreign market from the foreign manufacturer we must produce our goods at a lower cost than he can"; to do this we must have "free raw material" from foreign countries.

4. But "we are the largest producers of cotton in the world, we are the second in the production of wool, we put on the market annually quantities of flax and hemp, and our country is full of ores and coal." These raw materials must be put on the free-list, so as to reduce the cost of the domestic product by foreign competition, in order to lower the cost of our goods.

5. As the foreign manufacturer has the same access to "free raw material" that we have, is as anxious to hold "the markets of the world" as we are to take them from him, we can only succeed in this keen competition by reducing the wages of all classes, so that the labor cost of material and goods will be less in the United States than in other countries.

MARYLAND.

Area 9,356 square miles.

Charter granted to Cecilius Calvert (Lord Baltimore), June 20, 1632—first State Constitution formed, November 3, 1776—ratified the Constitution of the United States, April 28, 1788.

Legislature composed of 26 Senators, 84 Representatives. Meets biennially, Jan. 3, 1894.

What (let me ask) is the farmers' department
of this Government doing under its present head?
—Hon. J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin.

MARYLAND. (Continued.)

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1895

Senator ARTHUR P. GORMAN (DEM.), term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

Senator CHAS. H. GIBSON (DEM.), term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 153,246. Vote 1892: Dem., 15,608; Rep., 13,714.

2nd. Population, 208,165. Vote 1892: Dem., 22,772; Rep., 17,926.

3rd. Population, 166,799. Vote 1892: Dem., 19,806; Rep., 13,769.

4th. Population, 183,005. Vote 1892: Dem., 21,455; Rep., 14,646.

5th. Population, 153,912. Vote 1892: Dem., 15,391; Rep., 13,505.

6th. Population, 172,263. Vote 1892: Dem., 18,899; Rep., 18,292.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Area, 7,800 square miles.

Charter granted by James I, Apr. 10, 1606, for the territory between the 34° and 45° north latitude, which was to be managed by two distinct councils; the London company, all south of 41°, and the Plymouth company all north thereof; patent granted by the King in council, Nov. 3, 1620, to the council established at Plymouth, for all lands between 40° and 48° north latitude, from sea to sea.

Legislature composed of 40 Senators, 240 Representatives. Meets annually, Jan. 3, 1894.

State elections, annually, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR GEORGE F. HOAR, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

SENATOR HENRY C. LODGE, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 170,297. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,695; Rep., 14,196.

2nd. Population, 173,951. Vote 1892: Dem., 12,718; Rep., 15,131.

3rd. Population, 171,448. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,262; Rep., 14,139.

4th. Population, 170,221. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,058; Rep., 16,209.

5th. Population, 172,178. Vote 1892: Dem., 14,423; Rep., 12,645.

6th. Population, 169,418. Vote 1892: Dem., 10,228; Rep., 16,335.

7th. Population, 174,866. Vote 1892: Dem., 9,733; Rep., 9,699.

8th. Population, 174,274. Vote 1892: Dem., 14,679; Rep., 15,671.

9th. Population, 170,458. Vote 1892: Dem., 14,454; Rep., 8,622.

10th. Population, 174,008. Vote 1892: Dem., 9,507; Rep., 8,822.

11th. Population, 173,185. Vote 1892: Dem., 14,404; Rep., 16,961.

12th. Population, 173,068. Vote 1892: Dem., 12,673; Rep., 17,316.

13th. Population, 171,535. Vote 1892: Dem., 9,006; Rep., 13,945.

MERCHANT MARINE. IT WANTS ENCOURAGEMENT.

We should encourage and foster the merchant marine by granting bounty for every league steamed or sailed in carrying the United States mails. We should make the bounty sufficiently ample to carry our mail and establish our trade in every nook and corner of the earth. This cant about the tariff destroying our carrying trade and thus our merchant marine is all false. Our carrying trade to-day is, according to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, \$1,400,000,000 annually, whereas it was but \$500,000,000 in 1860, an increase of nearly 300 per cent.

The industrial side of the tariff controversy must not be overlooked. The four millions of people who work in our factory system are the most potent factors outside of Agriculture in our civilization.
 ---Hon. J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin.

MEXICO.

In Mexico the standard is silver. The monetary unit is the dollar. The value in United States coin is \$0.66.6. The coins are gold: dollar (\$0.98.3), 2½, 5, 10, and 20 dollars. Silver: dollar (or peso) and divisions. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 16½ of silver.

MICHIGAN.

Area, 56,451 square miles.

Constitution formed January 29, 1835—Act providing for admission with conditions regarding boundaries, passed June 15-23, 1836—conditions rejected September 30, 1836—conditions accepted December 15, 1836—by act of Congress, admitted as a State January 26, 1837.

Legislature composed of 32 Senators, 100 Representatives. Meets biennially, January 1, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday, in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR JOHN C. PATTON, (REP.) term expires upon election of successor.

SENATOR JAMES McMILLAN, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 173,841.	Vote 1892: Dem., 18,854; Rep., 17,587.
2nd. Population, 191,841.	Vote 1892: Dem., 22,007; Rep., 21,443.
3rd. Population, 172,319.	Vote 1892: Dem., 15,802; Rep., 21,287.
4th. Population, 180,179.	Vote 1892: Dem., 20,246; Rep., 21,352.
5th. Population, 178,081.	Vote 1892: Dem., 20,095; Rep., 20,085.
6th. Population, 190,539.	Vote 1892: Dem., 19,669; Rep., 21,046.
7th. Population, 181,435.	Vote 1892: Dem., 16,125; Rep., 15,602.
8th. Population, 172,242.	Vote 1892: Dem., 15,886; Rep., 17,411.
9th. Population, 143,626.	Vote 1892: Dem., 13,053; Rep., 13,969.
10th. Population, 154,811.	Vote 1892: Dem., 14,858; Rep., 14,599.
11th. Population, 167,669.	Vote 1892: Dem., 16,622; Rep., 18,359.
12th. Population, 180,658.	Vote 1892: Dem., 16,674; Rep., 20,097.

MILLINERY, CUSTOM WORK, 1890.

Establishments.....	5,999
Capital.....	\$16, 309, 220
Employés.....	23, 976
Wages.....	\$8, 945, 139
Materials.....	18, 756, 776
Products.....	36, 983, 062

Wages per capita \$373.08.

MINNESOTA.

Area, 83,531 square miles.

Constitution formed, August 29, 1857—Constitution adopted by the people, October 13, 1857—by act of Congress admitted as a State, May 11, 1858.

I charge upon this Administration that it committed a wrong and a crime when it sent its representative to a friendly government to insultingly demand that it surrender to a barbarous Queen.
Hon. Henry U. Johnson, Indiana.

MINNESOTA. (Continued.)

Legislature composed of 41 Senators, 106 Representatives. Meet biennially, Jan. 8, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR CUSHMAN K. DAVIS, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

SENATOR WILLIAM D. WASHBURN (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

- 1st. Population, 185,584. Vote 1892: Dem., 15,000; Rep., 18,141.
- 2nd. Population, 188,480. Vote 1892: Dem., 11,299; Rep., 18,207.
- 3rd. Population, 187,215. Vote 1892: Dem., 15,890; Rep., 14,727.
- 4th. Population, 185,333. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,415; Rep., 16,624.
- 5th. Population, 185,294. Vote 1892: Dem., 15,910; Rep., 18,463.
- 6th. Population, 183,397. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,337; Rep., 16,940.
- 7th. Population, 185,983. Vote 1892: Dem., 7,096; Rep., 12,529; Pop., 12,614.

MISSISSIPPI.

Area, 47,156 square miles.

Application made to Congress for an enabling act, November 13, 1811, bill for enabling act, passed the House, defeated in the Senate, April 17, 1812—memorials presented to Congress from people of the proposed State, January 21, 1815, December 6, 1815, and December 9, 1816—enabling act approved March 1, 1817—first State Constitution formed August 15, 1817—by joint resolution of Congress, admitted as a State December 10, 1817.

Legislature composed of 37 Senators, 120 Representatives. Meets biennially, Jan. 2, 1894.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1895.

SENATOR JAMES Z. GEORGE (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

SENATOR ABSALOM J. McLAUREN (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

- 1st. Population, 143,315. Vote 1892: Dem., 5,605; Rep., —.
- 2nd. Population, 170,512. Vote 1892: Dem., 6,153; Rep., —.
- 3rd. Population, 184,297. Vote 1892: Dem., 2,495; Rep., 159.
- 4th. Population, 213,236. Vote 1892: Dem., 6,223; Rep., —.
- 5th. Population, 224,618. Vote 1892: Dem., 7,541; Rep., —.
- 6th. Population, 166,913. Vote 1892: Dem., 4,610; Rep., —.
- 7th. Population, 186,692. Vote 1892: Dem., 4,984; Rep., 207.

MISSOURI.

Area, 65,350 square miles.

Application made to Congress for a State Government Mar. 16, 1818, and Dec. 18, 1818. A bill to admit was defeated in Congress, which was introduced Feb. 15, 1819. Application made to Congress for an enabling act Dec. 29, 1819. Enabling act, (known as the Missouri Compromise),

This is a Government of law ; it is a free Government ; but freedom does not mean the right to burn, destroy, to commit crime.
—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

MISSOURI. (Continued.)

passed by Congress Mar. 6, 1820. First State constitution formed July 19, 1820. Resolution to admit as a State passed Senate Dec. 12, 1820. Rejected by the House Feb. 14, 1831. Conditional resolution to admit approved Mar. 3, 1821. Condition accepted by the Legislature of Missouri and approved by the Governor June 23, 1821. By proclamation of the President admitted as a State Aug. 10, 1821.

Legislature composed of 34 Senators, 143 Representatives. Meets biennially, Jan. 9, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR FRANCIS M. COCKRELL, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

SENATOR GEORGE G. VEST, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 179,344.	Vote 1892: Dem., 19,263; Rep., 15,920.
2nd. Population, 179,344.	Vote 1892: Dem., 21,928; Rep., 16,626.
3rd. Population, 174,736.	Vote 1892: Dem., 18,749; Rep., 15,288.
4th. Population, 164,264.	Vote 1892: Dem., 15,859; Rep., 14,600.
5th. Population, 190,694.	Vote 1892: Dem., 19,407; Rep., 14,240.
6th. Population, 161,784.	Vote 1892: Dem., 16,545; Rep., 13,151.
7th. Population, 201,708.	Vote 1892: Dem., 21,549; Rep., 17,943.
8th. Population, 188,313.	Vote 1892: Dem., 18,927; Rep., 16,453.
9th. Population, 152,442.	Vote 1892: Dem., 17,534; Rep., 14,944.
10th. Population, 172,447.	Vote 1892: Dem., 12,465; Rep., 15,623.
11th. Population, 187,802.	Vote 1892: Dem., 14,902; Rep., 14,900.
12th. Population, ———.	Vote 1892: Dem., 12,813; Rep., 11,841.
13th. Population, 162,510.	Vote 1892: Dem., 19,993; Rep., 15,006.
14th. Population, 230,478.	Vote 1892: Dem., 19,440; Rep., 15,732.
15th. Population, 188,071.	Vote 1892: Dem., 17,487; Rep., 15,767.

MONEY, CHEAP MONEY.

This phrase is used in two entirely different senses: Money is "cheap" in commercial phrase, when the supply in the loan market is large compared to the demand, and interest is low in consequence. In this sense interest is the price of money. "Cheap money" is used in a political sense to signify money of less value than gold, or the standard money of the commercial world. Silver is called cheap money because the commercial value of the bullion is much less than the nominal value of the coin. So all depreciated paper money, whether of banks or of the Government is cheap. Sometimes the phrase is used of money made of "cheap" material, as paper instead of the precious metals. But if this paper promises to pay coin, and specie payments are maintained, being at par with coin, it is not in any proper sense cheap.

The dogma that cupidity is a synonym for virtue will never fail to find ready converts among the beneficiaries. —Senator Jno. P. Jones, Nevada.

MONEY, SPECIE MOVEMENT 1893, '94.

For the year ending June 30, 1893, our exports of specie were \$149,418,163, and our imports \$44,367,633, showing a loss of \$105,050,530. The net export of gold for the year was \$91,699,184 more than during the preceding year. Over \$90,000,000, of the loss for the year followed the presidential election of November 1892.

MONETARY SYSTEMS.

Monetary systems, population, and approximate wealth, circulation and per capita in the principal countries of the world.

Countries.	Ratio between gold and full legal-tender silver.	Ratio between gold and limited-tender silver.	Population.	Circulation per capita.
<i>Gold and silver countries.</i>				
United States	1 to 15. 98	1 to 14. 95	67, 000, 000	\$24. 34
France	1 to 15½	1 to 14. 38	39, 000, 000	40. 56
Belgium .....	...do .....	...do	6, 100, 000	25. 53
Italy .....	...do .....	...do	31, 000, 000	9. 91
Switzerland .....	...do .....	...do	3, 000, 000	14. 67
Greece .....	...do .....	...do	2, 200, 000	9. 09
Spain .....	...do .....	...do	18, 000, 000	16. 56
Netherlands .....	...do	1 to 15	4, 500, 000	28. 88
Turkey .....	...do	1 to 15. 1	33, 000, 000	2. 88
Japan	1 to 6. 18	.....	40, 000, 000	4. 90
<i>Gold countries.</i>				
United kingdom .....	.....	1 to 14. 28	38, 000, 000	18. 42
Germany .....	.....	1 to 13. 957	49, 500, 000	18. 54
Portugal .....	.....	1 to 14. 08	5, 000, 000	19. 00
Austria-Hungary .....	.....	1 to 13. 69	40, 000, 000	9. 75
Scandinavian Union .....	.....	1 to 14. 88	8, 600, 000	8. 02
Australia .....	.....	1 to 14. 28	4, 000, 000	26. 75
Canada .....	.....	1 to 14. 95	4, 500, 000	13. 56
Egypt .....	.....	1 to 15. 68	7, 000, 000	16. 43
Cuba, Haiti, etc.	1 to 15	.....	2, 000, 000	31. 00
<i>Silver countries.</i>				
Russia	1 to 15½	1 to 15	118, 000, 000	7. 16
Mexico	1 to 16½	.....	11, 600, 000	4. 91
Central America	1 to 15½	.....	9, 000, 000	. 84
South America .....	...do .....	.....	35, 000, 000	19. 24
India	1 to 15	.....	255, 000, 000	3. 64
China .....	.....	.....	400, 000, 000	1. 75

Does any member of this House remember any time when the auction bell and the sheriff's voice have been heard so much as within the last twelve months (1894)?

—Hon. Henry M. Baker, New Hampshire.

MONETARY UNIT.

The unit of currency in the United States is the gold dollar, having a standard weight of 25.8 grains as the unit. In the British Empire, the pound; in France, the franc; in Germany, the mark.

MONETIZATION.

The act or process of giving something the character of money or of coining it into money.

MONOMETALLISM.

The use of only one metal as a standard of value in the coinage of a country; the economic theory that advocates such a single standard.

MONOPOLIES. (See Trusts.)

MONTANA.

Area 146,080 square miles.

Admitted as a State November 8, 1889.

Legislature composed of 16 Senators, 55 Representatives. Meets biennially, Jan. 7, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in November.

SENATOR THOMAS C. POWER, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

Vacant

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

At Large. Population, 132,159. Vote 1892; Dem., 17,686; Rep., 17,906.

MORTGAGES, MORTGAGE STATISTICS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1890.

A recent census bulletin issued by Mr. Carroll D. Wright gives a summary of the data collected in reference to the mortgages placed during the decennial period 1880-1889 in the various States and Territories. Special interest attaches to the tables, which indicate the extent to which farms and homes are mortgaged in different sections of the country, the decided difference in the rates of interest paid, and the reasons for mortgaging.

We point out, first, the result of an attempt to ascertain the purposes for which mortgage indebtedness is incurred. It appears from personal inquiries made in 102 selected counties, that 80.13 per cent. of the mortgages in number, and 82.56 per cent. in value, were made for purchase money and improvements. Not more than 1.73 per cent. of the sums procured by mortgages were disbursed for farm and family expenses.

We note next that the aggregate mortgage indebtedness of the United States amounted on January 1, 1890, to \$6,019,679,985. This sum was represented by 4,777,698 mortgages, divided into two classes, according as they rest on acre tracts or on city, town, or village lots. The number of acres

Is it to be presumed that the fundamental law of a government will preclude that Government from maintaining itself and leave it subject in its most vital and important part to the possible neglect or unfriendly act of an individual recalcitrant member; in other words, to the dictation or adverse action of a single State?

-Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois

MORTGAGES. (Continued.)

covered by mortgages in force at the date mentioned was 273,352,109; the number of lots was 4,161,133. The smallest amount of mortgage debt owed in any State, viz., \$2,194,995, rests upon Nevada. The heaviest burden is borne by New York, where the real estate mortgages are valued at \$1,607,874,301, equivalent to nearly 27 per cent. of the whole mortgage indebtedment of the United States. The mortgage debt in force throughout the Union amounts to \$96 per capita of population, the three largest State averages being \$268 in New York, \$206 in Colorado, and \$200 in California. The largest proportion of mortgaged acres is in Kansas, where 60.32 per cent. of the total number of taxed acres are thus encumbered. Next stands Nebraska, with 54.73 per cent., and then South Dakota, with 51.76 per cent. If we take the average of 41 States, we find that only 23.86 per cent. of the taxed acres are covered by the existing mortgages. In several of the Southern States the land is conspicuously free from encumbrance. Thus, in Kentucky, the mortgaged acres constitute but 13.73 per cent. of the taxed acres, in Virginia but 13.59, in Tennessee but 11.46, and in Florida but 9.76. The percentage of mortgaged farms to taxed farms in Arizona is 6.39, the lowest of all.

It is surprising to learn from these statistics how small are the debts for which the great majority of mortgages are given. It appears that 6.03 per cent. of the whole number made during the ten years ending December 31, 1889, were for amounts of less than \$100 each: while 45.17 per cent. were for sums of less than \$500; mortgages for debts less than \$1,000 constituted 68.54 per cent. of the whole, and only 4.05 per cent. were for \$5,000 or over.

We come now to the varying rates of interest charged in different sections of the country, and here we encounter the gratifying fact that, considering the United States collectively, the average rate of interest declined from 7.14 per cent. in 1880 to 6.75 per cent. in 1889. Of the aggregate mortgage indebtedness incurred during the ten years throughout the Union, 16.06 per cent. was subject to rates less than 6 per cent.; 41.89 per cent. to a rate of 6 per cent.; and 42.05 per cent. to rates higher than that last named. Passing to details, we observe that in the decennial period of 1880-'89 the rate of interest on mortgages fell in New York from 5.89 to 5.34 per cent.; in Massachusetts from 6.06 to 5.35; in Connecticut from 5.91 to 5.54; in New Jersey from 5.98 to 5.61; and in Pennsylvania from 5.87 to 5.65. In Kansas the average rate of interest dropped from 9.47 to 8.48; in Colorado from 11.05 to 8.22; in Nebraska from 8.82 to 8.04; and in South Dakota from 10.31 to 8.96. In Virginia, West Virginia, and Tennessee the average rate has remained nearly stationary, close to 6 per cent. In Vermont it has risen from 5.81 to 5.93, and in South Carolina from 7.50 to 8.85.

Senators of the Democratic party, pull down the American system, which has stood so long a pillar of national pride and prosperity, the creation of a long line of American statesmen, including those of your own party, as the Parisian communists did the Vendôme column—greedily, boldly, and all at once.

—Senator F. T. Isholt, Idaho.

MORTGAGES. (Continued.)

Those who have taken their opinions concerning mortgages from the calamity howlers will be surprised at these figures; and instead of seeing in them proof of poverty and ruin, we see in them rather proof of the thrift and enterprise which uses good character and credit to secure homes and fortunes. The following table gives the details:

Objects of indebtedness.	For number.	For amount.
Total for 102 counties.....	100. 00	100. 00
Purchase money.....	54. 67	56. 66
Improvements.....	20. 96	20. 81
Purchase money and improvements (combined)...	4. 50	5. 09
Business	6. 01	8. 92
Farm machines, domestic animals, and other personal property.....	1. 95	0. 70
Purchase money, improvements, business, and personal property (combined with one another)...	1. 73	2. 19
Purchase money, improvements, business, and personal property (combined with objects other than farm and family expenses).....	0. 45	0. 63
Purchase money, improvements, business, and personal property (combined with farm and family expenses)	2. 06	1. 32
Farm and family expenses.....	5. 40	1. 73
All other objects.....	2. 27	1. 95
Total for purchase money and improvements (not combined with other objects).....	80. 13	82. 56
Total for purchase money, improvements, business, and personal property (not combined with other objects)	89. 82	94. 37

An honest American ballot is the strongest,
the most Herculean power in the world.
—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

N

NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM. (See Currency.) NEBRASKA.

Area, 75,995 square miles.

Proposition to form a State Government disapproved by the people, March, 1860—application made to Congress for an enabling act, January 16, 1864—enabling act approved, April 19, 1864—Act passed Congress (just before adjournment), to admit as a State, July 23, 1866; bill pocketed by the President—another Act to admit, passed Congress, January, 1867; vetoed by the President, January 30, 1867—Act for admission passed Congress, over the President's veto, February 9, 1867—the conditions of the Act having been accepted, by proclamation of the President admitted as a State, March 1, 1867.

Legislature composed of 30 Senators, 80 Representatives. Meets biennially, January 1, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after 1st Monday in November, 1894.

SENATOR CHARLES F. MANDERSON (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

SENATOR WM. V. ALLEN (POP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 177,055. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,784; Rep., 13,644.

2nd. Population, 176,752. Vote 1892: Dem., 10,338; Rep., 11,488.

3rd. Population, 163,674. Vote 1892: Dem., 10,630; Rep., 13,635; Ind., 9,636.

4th. Population, 193,414. Vote 1892: Dem., 8,988; Rep., 15,648; Pop., 11,486.

5th. Population, 169,459. Vote 1892: Dem., ———; Rep., 14,230; Pop., 17,490.

6th. Population, 176,556. Vote 1892: Dem., 4,202; Rep., 12,197; Pop., 15,323.

NETHERLANDS.

In Netherlands the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the florin; the value in United States coin is \$0.40.2; the coins are: gold, 10 florins; silver, $\frac{1}{2}$, 1, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ florins. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to $15\frac{1}{2}$ of silver, or 1 of gold to 15 of limited tender silver.

NEVADA.

Area, 112,090 square miles.

A State constitution formed December 11, 1863—Constitution rejected by the people—enabling act passed March 21, 1864—first State constitution formed July 27, 1864—by proclamation of the President admitted as a State October 31, 1864.

There is no permanent place in American politics for a party that bases its claims for popular support on the failures and disappointments of the people.—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

NEVADA. (Continued.)

Legislature composed of 25 Senators, 54 Representatives. Meets biennially, Jan. 21, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR JOHN P. JONES, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

SENATOR WILLIAM M. STEWART, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

At large. Population, 45,761. Vote 1892: Dem., 345; Rep., 2,235; silver, 7,171.

NEW ENGLAND.—A FAR GREATER CUSTOMER THAN OLD ENGLAND IN THE PURCHASE OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

If our country is to remain a prosperous and united people sectional interests are not to be legislated against. The South and the West, controlling the votes in the Congress of the United States, to enact tariff laws at the present time, must hold to the conservative view that New England is their best customer, and that the enactment of laws detrimental to her great industrial interests cripples her as a purchaser of the great products of the South and West.

With three-fourths of all the spindles of the country, New England produces not a pound of cotton; but she consumes one-fifth of the whole cotton crop of the United States. Her purchase in 1890 amounted to more than \$77,000,000. Can the South treat with indignity such a customer as this?

New England grows less than four per cent. of the wool of this country, but she uses one-half of the total clip. Can the West and the great Pacific States see New England slighted by crippling her industries?

New England, again, mines not a pound of coal, but uses not less than ten million tons annually in her homes and factories. Can Maryland and the Virginias, whence a large portion of this output comes, cast a vote in the Congress of the United States that would paralyze her great factory system, and cause her to put out her fires?

Of all the articles of food for man and beast, New England produces a sufficiency only of two things, hay for her cattle, and potatoes for her people. Therefore, she becomes an annual customer of the West for not less than three million barrels of flour, to which is to be added two-thirds of all the meat consumed throughout her domain. Certainly the West must be careful for such a customer.

Manufacturing as she does fully three-fourths of all the boots and shoes worn in the country, she is a purchaser of hides and leather to the extent of the major portion of the output of the country. Her lumber has long since disappeared from off her mountain slopes. Now she looks to the Northwest and the South for her supplies to build homes and factories. If these people who crowd the markets with their lumber are not careful of New England's thrift and prosperity, they must lose one of their best customers for the purchase of lumber.

In the Hawaiian affair, the history of nine months of successive blunders is so full of the tragic, the ridiculous, and the farcical, and the responsibility has become so diffuse and generally uncertain, that the country has reached the conclusion that President, premier, and Cabinet, with all their new-fangled paramounds and mysterious cipher dispatches, are the mere tin-clad actors in a stupendous comedy of errors.

—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

NEW ENGLAND. (Continued.)

This is but a glance at the many-sided question of trade between the States, and while a Solid South is standing with a menace toward all industrial interests, trying to secure the very greatest possible reduction of that protection which has made New England the peer of old England, these selfsame people expect New England to come with her gold and her silver and buy the products of Southern fields and Southern farms. Let the Solid South stand still for a moment's reflection, and count the cost if they would be wise, for the New England manufacturer openly declares that if you will give him foreign wages he fears no foreign competition.

The outcome of the whole question is that such legislation is but to pauperize the artisans of the East, and to bring sorrow and sadness into the homes where joy and plenty have had their abode for many years. The laboring people of New England as well as the laboring people of all the country ought to understand this. One of their popular mottoes is, "The injury to one is the concern of all," and let this be emblazoned forever on all New England's interests, and held up before the whole country to warn them that if we would continue our national prosperity we must care for New England's factory system.

We must await results in the trial of the new law. The verdict will be the voice of the majority at the next national election.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

In Newfoundland the standard is gold; the monetary unit is the dollar; the value in United States coin is \$1.014; the coins are gold: 2 dollars (\$2.027). The ratio of Canada is 1 of gold 14.95 of limited tender silver. (Some doubt as to that of Newfoundland).

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Area, 9,280 square miles.

Included in the charters of Massachusetts. Separate charter granted September 18, 1679. First State Constitution formed, January 5, 1776. Ratified the Constitution of the United States, June 21, 1788.

Legislature composed of 24 Senators, 300 Representatives. Meets biennially, (Jan. 2, 1894.)

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR WM. E. CHANDLER, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

SENATOR JACOB H. GALLINGER, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 190,532. Vote 1892: Dem., 20,412; Rep., 21,081.

2d. Population, 185,998. Vote 1892: Dem., 20,996; Rep., 21,425.

NEW JERSEY.

Area, 7,455 square miles.

Held under the same grants as New York—divided into East and West Jersey, July 1, 1676—rights of the proprietary surrendered to the Crown April 17, 1702—first State constitution formed, July 2, 1776—ratified the Constitution of the United States, December 18, 1787.

Legislature composed of 21 Senators, 60 Representatives. Meets annually, (Jan. 2, 1894.)

State elections, annually, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1895.

SENATOR JOHN R. McPHERSON, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

SENATOR JAMES SMITH, JR., (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1896.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 198,193. Vote 1892: Dem., 22,511; Rep., 25,099.

2nd. Population, 183,316. Vote 1892: Dem., 20,592; Rep., 22,716.

3rd. Population, 159,193. Vote 1892: Dem., 20,407; Rep., 17,080.

4th. Population, 188,243. Vote 1892: Dem., 21,765; Rep., 20,726.

5th. Population, 186,312. Vote 1892: Dem., 20,693; Rep., 19,231.

6th. Population, 181,830. Vote 1892: Dem., 21,651; Rep., 20,284.

7th. Population, 222,053. Vote 1892: Dem., 22,416; Rep., 19,585.

8th. Population, 125,793. Vote 1892: Dem., 14,393; Rep., 13,400.

NEW YORK.

Area, 46,000 square miles.

The territory acquired the name of "New Netherlands" in 1614. The "Dutch West India Company" was chartered in June, 1621. Active settlements began at New Amsterdam (New York) in 1624. Granted to the Duke of York, March 12, 1664, April 26, 1664, and June 24, 1664. New charter granted to the Duke of York, June 29, 1674. First State constitution formed April 20, 1777. Ratified the Constitution of the United States, July 26, 1788.

Legislature composed of 32 Senators, 128 Representatives. Meets annually, Jan. 2, 1894.

State elections, annually, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR DAVID B. HILL (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

SENATOR EDWARD MURPHY, JR., (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 190,550. Vote 1892: Dem., 21,550; Rep., 18,749.

2d. Population, 169,449. Vote 1892: Dem., 20,697; Rep., 13,593.

3d. Population, 174,741. Vote 1892: Dem., 21,607; Rep., 15,907.

4th. Population, 169,387. Vote 1892: Dem., 22,118; Rep., 14,885.

5th. Population, 161,362. Vote 1892: Dem., 16,675; Rep., 14,488.

6th. Population, 163,648. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,151; Rep., 12,139.

7th. Population, 114,766. Vote 1892: Dem., 14,905; Rep., 7,122.

8th. Population, 125,778. Vote 1892: Dem., 15,287; Rep., 7,132.

9th. Population, 189,667. Vote 1892: Dem., 16,897; Rep., 7,175.

10th. Population, 156,537. Vote 1892: Dem., 18,452; Rep., 12,224.

The firing on Fort Sumter united the Northern States in defense of the Union. The passage of this bill in anything like its present form will again unite them in the protection of their industries.
 —Senator W. D. Washburn, Minnesota.

NEW YORK. (Continued.)

11th. Population, 148,640.	Vote 1892: Dem., 16,780; Rep., 8,355.
12th. Population, 130,311.	Vote 1892: Dem., 16,575; Rep., 7,766.
13th. Population, 175,994.	Vote 1892: Dem., 18,979; Rep., 11,181.
14th. Population, 227,978.	Vote 1892: Dem., 27,741; Rep., 15,872.
15th. Population, 223,838.	Vote 1892: Dem., 28,267; Rep., 17,442.
16th. Population, 220,857.	Vote 1892: Dem., 25,795; Rep., 19,312.
17th. Population, 164,052.	Vote 1892: Dem., 17,659; Rep., 17,806.
18th. Population, 179,790.	Vote 1892: Dem., 20,115; Rep., 21,084.
19th. Population, 170,683.	Vote 1892: Dem., 20,783; Rep., 19,065.
20th. Population, 164,555.	Vote 1892: Dem., 19,509; Rep., 17,883.
21st. Population, 187,119.	Vote 1892: Dem., 24,507; Rep., 23,187.
22d. Population, 185,123.	Vote 1892: Dem., 16,707; Rep., 26,209.
23d. Population, 191,155.	Vote 1892: Dem., 16,947; Rep., 25,690.
24th. Population, 170,495.	Vote 1892: Dem., 17,283; Rep., 23,858.
25th. Population, 168,530.	Vote 1892: Dem., 19,299; Rep., 20,445.
26th. Population, 209,103.	Vote 1892: Dem., ———; Rep., 28,980.
27th. Population, 189,139.	Vote 1892: Dem., 18,412; Rep., 25,737.
28th. Population, 213,142.	Vote 1892: Dem., 20,601; Rep., 28,724.
29th. Population, 174,676.	Vote 1892: Dem., 17,646; Rep., 21,443.
30th. Population, 195,553.	Vote 1892: Dem., 19,479; Rep., 24,205.
31st. Population, 189,596.	Vote 1892: Dem., 19,255; Rep., 19,762.
32d. Population, 164,450.	Vote 1892: Dem., 16,440; Rep., 12,966.
33d. Population, 158,531.	Vote 1892: Dem., 15,548; Rep., 19,701.
34th. Population, 179,308.	Vote 1892: Dem., 15,098; Rep., 24,951.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Area 45,000 square miles.

Charter granted by Charles II, March 24, 1663.

Legislature composed of 50 Senators, 120 Representatives. Meets biennially, Jan. 9, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1896.

SENATOR MATT W. RANSOM, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

SENATOR THOS. J. JARVIS, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 172,604.	Vote 1892: Dem., 14,263; Pop., 11,576.
2nd. Population, 182,461.	Vote 1892: Dem., 13,925; Rep., 11,314.
3rd. Population, 160,288.	Vote 1892: Dem., 12,457; Rep., 5,271.
4th. Population, 186,432.	Vote 1892: Dem., 14,640; Pop., 13,080.
5th. Population, 177,537.	Vote 1892: Dem., 13,746; Rep., 14,360.
6th. Population, 204,686.	Vote 1892: Dem., 16,624; Pop., 12,127.
7th. Population, 169,490.	Vote 1892: Dem., 14,303; Rep., 9,136.
8th. Population, 190,784.	Vote 1892: Dem., 16,866; Rep., 13,215.
9th. Population, 173,665.	Vote 1892: Dem., 16,010; Rep., 14,560.

In 1892 the false creed again sprang into being and was adopted by the Democratic party only to be again driven from the political field as it will be in 1894. —Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Area, 70,795 square miles.

Admitted as a State Nov. 2, 1889.

Legislature composed of 31 Senators, 61 Representatives. Meets biennially, January 1, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR HENRY C. HANSBROUGH, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

SENATOR WILLIAM A. ROACH, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

At large. Population, 182,719. Vote 1892: Dem., 11,021; Rep., 17,695.

NEWSPAPERS, WHO READ THEM—FREE TRADE AND PROTECTION—COMPARISON OF INTELLIGENCE.

Under the caption "Number of newspapers mailed to subscribers or news agents by publishers and news agents" we have the following exhibit:

Total of the sixteen free-trade States 156,203,516

Total Ohio and Illinois..... 159,254,004

Showing difference in favor of these two protection States, Ohio and Illinois, of 3,050,488.

But peradventure publications of a higher order, which evidence more recondite learning and philosophical research, have flourished better. Let us examine.

Under the classification "Number of magazines and other periodicals mailed to subscribers or news agents by publishers and news agents" we have the following exhibit:

Total number in sixteen free-trade States, all Democratic 3,890,35

Total number issued in Ohio..... 6,498,216

Difference in favor of Ohio, a Republican State, 2,607,864

NORWAY.

In Norway the standard is gold; the monetary unit is the and 20 crowns. The ratio of the Scandinavian Union is 1 of gold to 14.88 crown; the value in United States money is \$0.26.8; the coins are gold: 10 of limited silver.

I do not know of any crime that the farmer has committed that he should be deprived of protection and his home market turned over to Canada and the other people of the earth.

—Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

O

OHIO.

Area 39,964 square miles.

Enabling act approved Apr. 30, 1802. First State constitution formed Nov., 1802. By the enabling act admitted as a State Nov. 29, 1802.

Legislature composed of 37 Senators, 114 Representatives. Meets biennially, Jan. 1, 1894.

State elections, annually, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR JOHN SHERMAN, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

SENATOR CALVIN S. BRICE, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

- 1st. Population, 169,280. Vote 1892: Dem., 18,014; Rep., 19,269.
- 2nd. Population, 205,293. Vote 1892: Dem., 20,074; Rep., 22,240.
- 3rd. Population, 172,870. Vote 1892: Dem., 24,686; Rep., 20,370.
- 4th. Population, 163,632. Vote 1892: Dem., 20,417; Rep., 12,823.
- 5th. Population, 161,537. Vote 1892: Dem., 19,873; Rep., 15,269.
- 6th. Population, 122,028. Vote 1892: Dem., 18,091; Rep., 21,341.
- 7th. Population, 161,537. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,068; Rep., 19,434.
- 8th. Population, 175,917. Vote 1892: Dem., 18,384; Rep., 21,742.
- 9th. Population, 190,685. Vote 1892: Dem., 20,041; Rep., 20,027.
- 10th. Population, 173,921. Vote 1892: Dem., 14,241; Rep., 20,647.
- 11th. Population, 174,315. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,254; Rep., 19,905.
- 12th. Population, 158,026. Vote 1892: Dem., 20,298; Rep., 17,045.
- 13th. Population, 185,324. Vote 1892: Dem., 24,186; Rep., 17,037.
- 14th. Population, 178,259. Vote 1892: Dem., 22,285; Rep., 20,396.
- 15th. Population, 162,131. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,550; Rep., 18,718.
- 16th. Population, 160,399. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,314; Rep., 17,273.
- 17th. Population, 176,744. Vote 1892: Dem., 23,077; Rep., 16,723.
- 18th. Population, 199,178. Vote 1892: Dem., 22,600; Rep., 21,389.
- 19th. Population, 181,474. Vote 1892: Dem., 16,069; Rep., 23,870.
- 20th. Population, 177,340. Vote 1892: Dem., 16,460; Rep., 17,417.
- 21st. Population, 172,707. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,389; Rep., 14,165.

OREGON.

Area, 95,274 square miles.

First State constitution formed, September 18, 1857—by Act of Congress admitted as a State, February 14, 1859.

Legislature composed of 30 Senators, 60 Representatives. Meets biennially, (Jan. 14, 1895.)

State elections, biennially, 1st Monday in June, 1894.

SENATOR JOHN H. MITCHELL (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

SENATOR JOSEPH N. DOLPH (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

- 1st. Population, 155,562. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,019; Rep., 18,920.
- 2nd. Population, 158,205. Vote 1892: Dem., 12,120; Rep., 15,659.

All good people everywhere in America, regardless of their political affiliations, should join as one man to perpetuate, to make stronger and more efficient every guard and protection for honest elections. Do not relapse into barbarism, but keep pace with the age in which we live. Break down anarchy and build up society.

—Senator S. M. Cullem, Illinois.

P

PANICS. (See also Tariff.)

The coincidence of panics in the past eighty-five years.

France.	England.	United States.
1804.	1803.	
1810.	1810.	
1813-'14.	1815.	1814.
1818.	1818.	1818.
1825.	1825.	1826.
1830.	1830.	1829-1831.
1836-1839.	1836-1839.	1836-1839.
1847.	1847.	1848.
1857.	1857.	1857.
1864.	1864-1866.	1864.
	1873.	1873.
1882.	1882.	1884.
1890-'90.	1890-'91.	1890-'91.

This table does not correctly give the status as to the United States. In 1814 and 1864, there was great depression due to the disasters of war then in progress. Nor was there any panic from 1826 to 1831, but rather an era of prosperity. The years from 1817 to 1823 were years of great disaster. The years 1848 and 1864 were years of business stagnation, dull or "hard times," in common language; but not of the nature of "panics," as were 1837 and 1857.

PANIC OF 1893-'94.

Unlike the panics of former periods the great depression in business of 1893-'94, was not the result of, nor attended with undue paper inflation, nor depreciation of paper currency, nor suspension of specie payments, nor by extraordinary importations of foreign goods. It came almost solely from fear of the results of political change. The election of 1892 gave to the Democratic party all branches of the Government which have a voice in law-making, for the first time since the Civil war, and on the most radical platform they had ever adopted. Hence the certainty of great changes in the financial policy of the country, with entire uncertainty as to what the changes would be, caused a sudden stoppage of all business enterprises, with the resulting disasters.

PANIC 1893-'94, THE CONDITION BEFORE THE ELECTION.

Mr. Cleveland was elected in an era of great prosperity. The bells and steam whistles of every hamlet and city in the land then called to labor the most prosperous and contented people on the face of the earth.

The elevation and dignity of labor should be the principal cardinal doctrine of every patriotic American. —Senator Geo. O. Perkins, California.

PANICS. (Continued.)

Never before in the history of the United States had the country been in a more prosperous condition, and so far as one could look into the future the outlook for all branches of industry was of such an encouraging nature as to be a source of universal congratulation. Without free trade, without free coinage of silver there had been three decades of growth and unprecedented business activity. The American people, of all the millions living on the globe, were the best housed, the best clothed, and the best fed.

The *New York Herald*, in July, 1892, following the nomination of Mr. Harrison at Minneapolis and Mr. Cleveland at Chicago, in an editorial said:

A BAD YEAR FOR PESSIMISTS.

"All the evidence at hand shows that this is going to be a bad, sad year for the calamity prophets of both parties. Their occupation is gone, and there will be nothing for them to do in the campaign but to preserve a decent silence or bewail the country's universal and exasperating prosperity.

There is simply nothing for them to grumble about. The business of the country is in a provokingly healthy and flourishing condition.

"New industrial enterprises for manufacturing iron, cotton, and woolen fabrics are going into operation in various sections, and while the margin of profits is small, business is on a solid foundation, and the outlook in every direction is hopeful and encouraging. The grain crop is promising, money is abundant, and collections are easy.

"In the face of such a condition of things the calamity howler must remain silent. His howling will scare nobody, not even himself, for he is too smart not to realize that the country is in a marvelously prosperous condition and likely to continue so, no matter which party wins in November. No party can undo the work of nature in the harvest fields or destroy the splendid accumulation of enterprise and business sagacity. The country is so large and parties are so small as compared with the influence of the commercial institutions of the Nation that the success of this party or the defeat of that one can no longer be regarded as a disaster or a threat of disaster to national prosperity. The country is all right, and if anything is wrong it is one party or the other or both."

The foregoing article is indicative of the time, but not more so than the report of R. G. Dun & Co. in their statement of the condition of business for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892, the same month and year of the Presidential nominations.

BAD FOR THE CALAMITYITES.

The *Weekly Review of Trade*, published by R. G. Dun & Co.'s Commercial Agency, speaks as follows of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1892:

"A fiscal year never matched in the whole history of the country in volume of industrial production, in magnitude of domestic exchanges, or in foreign trade has just closed. The imports for the year have been about \$883,000,000, the increase in New York in June over last year being about 18 per cent. Exports from New York gained 15.4 per cent., and the

A national government which has not the power within itself to protect its own membership, and to have some control over their election, is as weak as water and can not very long endure.
—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

PANICS. (Continued).

aggregate for the year has been about \$1,027,000,000. Railroad earnings have been the largest in any year thus far, and clearings in June the largest ever known in that month, exceeding last year 8 per cent., and for the whole year the largest ever known outside of New York. Failures for the half year have been 5,503, against 6,073 in 1891, and liabilities \$62,000,000, against \$92,000,000, and on the whole about the smallest for five years. In spite of low prices additional works are going into operation even in the iron manufacture, and yet more in woolen and cotton. Moreover, the crops this year promise to be very satisfactory, and the new half year begins with excellent prospects."

PANIC OF 1893-'94, DISASTERS WHICH HAVE FOLLOWED MR. CLEVELAND'S ELECTION.

Some of the things which have happened since the election of the present Administration, not merely as coincidences, but consequences of the threatening policies of the Democratic party are these: Bankruptcy has fastened its cold and icy grip on the owners and operators of more than one-fifth of all the railroad mileage in the United States. Property of this one class representing a capital in stocks and bonds of more than \$1,750,000,000 is in the hands of receivers.

Statistical returns for the month of February of the present year show a loss on 123 roads, operating 95,945 miles of track, amounting to \$4,654,203, or 2.54 per cent, and a total decrease in earnings in the first two months of the year of \$9,605,851, as against a gain of \$539,310 last year, and as against gains of from three to seven millions in each of the three preceding years.

According to the bulletin of the American Iron and Steel Association, over one hundred iron and steel manufacturing establishments and iron ore mining properties have gone into the hands of receivers, assignees, or sheriffs, while at least one-fifth of the capital invested in these industries has been absolutely sunk since Mr. Cleveland's election.

In the first ten months of the present administration there was a shrinkage in the total bank clearings of this country from the total clearings during the last ten months of the year 1892 of the almost incomprehensible sum of \$8,259,292,017. But says one, it was the Sherman silver act that was the cause of this. But the important and undeniable historic fact is that while the shrinkage in bank clearings for the two months preceding the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act was \$2,634,599,247, the falling off for the two months immediately following such repeal was \$3,339,684,035, or greater than the shrinkage of the two months immediately preceding the repeal by \$705,084,788. The shrinkage in the month of September, 1893, before the repeal act was passed, was \$1,467,649,673, while that of December following the repeal in October was \$1,947,505,663.

Neither the repeal of the Sherman act, nor the advent of the new year has availed to stem the downward course of financial and business affairs

The Democratic party has no foreign markets
at its disposal. —Hon. J. T. McCleary, Minnesota.

PANICS. (Continued.)

in this country. In the months of January and February of the present year, according to Bradstreet, the shrinkage in business, as indicated by the volume of bank clearings, reached the enormous sum of \$1,890,312,536 in January and \$1,867,645,918 in February, making the startling aggregate for these two months of \$3,757,958 454.

While these immense losses, amounting during the first year of Mr. Cleveland's Administration to considerably more than \$12,000,000,000, or within a fraction of one-fifth of the total wealth of the country, properly mark the extent of the loss in trade, it does not include the still greater losses and of a character, too, which strike a deadly blow at the farmers, the land owners, the producers, and the transportation interests of the country.

In that category may be reckoned nearly \$325,000,000 decrease in the value of cattle, sheep, horses, swine, and other live stock; also the loss to the farmers in the depression to ruinous rates in the price of wheat, corn, oats, barley, and other cereals; in the depreciation of the value of real estate, to say nothing of the ruin that has been brought upon our mining industries, and the annihilation of innumerable other industries and enterprises depending on these for their existence and support.

But the catalogue of business disasters is far from complete until included in its list is the statement of the 16,000 business failures which have occurred in that time, involving liabilities to the extent of \$346,749,-889, to say nothing of the great army of unemployed and dependent people, aggregating, according to Bradstreet, 219,200 in New England, 787,000 in New York and New Jersey, 500,700 in the State of Pennsylvania alone, 680,650 in the central Western States, 240,700 in the Northwestern States, 165,715 in the Southern States, and 72,800 on the Pacific coast, footing the stupendous aggregate of unemployed and dependent in our country of 2,758,595, of whom 801,885 are stated to be unemployed, and 1,956,710 dependent. All this was not so prior to the Presidential election of 1892, and is the price the country has already paid for the experiment of Democratic financial and tariff tinkering.

PAPER, 1890.

Estalishments.....	567
Capital.....	\$82,374,099
Employés.....	29,568
Wages.....	\$13,746,584
Materials.....	42,223,314
Products.....	74,309,388

Wages per capita, \$461.91; Amount imported 1893 \$8,680,319; Duty collected \$2,070,124; Average ad valorem under old law 23.85 per cent. under new law 20.53 per cent.

PARITY.

Equality in exchange of coin as now provided by law—one ounce in gold is equal to sixteen in silver. Equality in coinage according to a fixed ratio, namely, one dollar of gold to sixteen of silver.

Our protective system is a barrier against the flood of foreign importations and the competition of underpaid labor in Europe.
—Ben J. Harrison.

PENSIONS.

It is the settled policy of the United States not to maintain a standing army in time of peace larger than is necessary for police purposes, and to depend on the patriotism of its citizens for military service in time of war. And the magnificent army of volunteers which it put into the field during the Civil War, fully justifies this policy. Instead of a large standing army, it has adopted the most liberal Pension system ever known to the world. Of the \$459,374,885.65 of expenditures for the year 1893, more than one third of it all was for pensions.

WHO ARE PENSIONABLE.

All officers, soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States who, in the line of duty incur any wound, injury or disease which disables them for the performance of manual labor. And when such die of a cause due to the service, their (1) widows, (2) children under 16 years, (3) dependent mothers, (4) fathers, and (5) brothers and sisters, in the order of succession named, are entitled to pensions. The rates of pension for disability depend on its character and degree, and range from \$1 to \$100 per month. Widows and dependents are entitled to \$12 per month, and \$2 additional for each minor, except that officers' widows have more on account of rank. This is the General Law.

Under the Act of June 27, 1890, all officers, soldiers and sailors who served for ninety days or more, during the war of the rebellion, and have been honorably discharged, and are now permanently disabled to an extent which renders them unable to earn a support by manual labor, from any cause not the result of their own vicious habits, are entitled to pension at rates ranging from \$6 to \$12; their Widows are also entitled to pension, without regard to the cause of death, if they have no means of support but their own labor, at the rate of \$8 per month, with the \$2 additional for each minor child.

Various laws make provision for service pensions to the Soldiers and Sailors, and Widows of the wars of the Revolution, of 1812, of Mexico and Indian wars; and to Army Nurses of the Civil War; which are too numerous to be here cited. Provision is also made for increase of pensions with increase of the pensionable disability.

COMMISSIONER OF PENSIONS.

The administration of the Pension laws is under the immediate charge of a Commissioner of Pensions, who has nearly two thousand assistants of various grades, and whose office constitutes a Bureau in the Department of the Interior. From the last published Report of the Commissioner, for the year 1893, is taken the following:

Every condition of American life is affected
by the question of a protective tariff.

—Hon. J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin.

CLAIMS FILED AND ACTED ON.

Since the year 1861, 2,034,665 original claims have been filed and 1,357,921 claims have been allowed. Of the 119,361 applications for original pensions filed during the fiscal year 1893, 65,002 were filed by invalids, and 20,914 by widows and others under the act of June 27, 1890. In the total number of claims allowed under the acts in force during the fiscal year 1893 are included 62,291 invalids and 36,917 widows and others, under the act of June 27, 1890, as well as 2,599 survivors and 1,347 widows of the Indian wars, and 236 army nurses. This last-named class have been pensioned under the act of Congress approved August 5, 1892. Since 1871, 80,071 claims for pensions on account of service during the war of 1812 have been filed. Of this number 34,939 have been filed by surviving soldiers and sailors, and 45,132 by the widows of those who served in said war. During the fiscal year 1893 no applications were received from survivors of that war, but 49 applications were filed by widows. The number of pensioners on the rolls at the close of each year is also stated in this table, as well as the amount disbursed for pensions each year since 1861.

THE NUMBER OF PENSIONERS ON THE ROLLS JUNE 30, 1892,

Was 876,068. During the year since that date 121,630 new pensioners were put upon the rolls, 2,004 who had previously been dropped were restored, and 33,690 were dropped for death and other causes. The net increase of pensioners during the year was 89,944, and on June 30, 1893, the number of pensioners on the rolls was 966,012.

Average annual value of each pension.....	\$135. 10
Average annual value of each pension under the general law.....	157. 65
Average annual value of each pension under act June 27, 1890.....	113. 75
Total annual value.....	\$130, 510, 179. 34

THE FALLING OFF

In the presentation of new claims appears from the fact, shown by the last report of my predecessor, that there were on October 12, 1892, 788,061 claims pending in the Bureau, while, as before stated, on July 7, 1893—not quite nine months later—the number of claims pending had been reduced to 711,150. It is apparent, therefore, that the filing of new claims and claims for increase has ceased to exceed the number of cases disposed of by the work of the Bureau, and that a rapid diminution in the number of new claims may be expected.

THE AMOUNTS PAID

On account of pensions during the fiscal year were:
Pensions General Law, \$35,292,961.08; Act June 27, 1890, \$68,259,357.18;

The Mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

—A. Lincoln.

CLAIMS FILED AND ACTED ON. (Continued.)

Mexican War, \$2,132,565.79; Other laws, \$1,055,613.09; A total of \$156,740,467.14. To this add the expenses of the Bureau, and the amounts paid by the Third Auditor, to make up the total cost as stated by the Secretary, of the Treasury, \$159,357,557.87.

CLAIMS PENDING JULY 7, 1893.

Old wars—Service prior to March 4, 1861:

Original invalid.....	1, 783	
Original widows.....	2, 284	
		4, 067

Indian wars—Act July 27, 1892:

Original invalid.....	1, 220	
Original widows.....	2, 875	
		4, 095

Old war—Restoration and increase..... 7, 685

Bounty land..... 1, 204

Service since March 4, 1861:

Original invalid.....	123, 581	
Original widows.....	81, 361	
		204, 942

Act of June 27, 1890:

Original invalid.....	93, 554	
Original widows.....	51, 020	
		144, 574

Claims under act of June 27, 1890, additional to prior applications on file under former acts:

With pending original invalid.....	30, 594	
With rejected original invalid.....	8, 030	
With certificate invalid pending.....	25, 333	
With certificate invalid not pending.....	43, 558	
With pending widow.....	14, 424	
With rejected widow.....	3, 164	
With certificate widow pending.....	189	
With certificate widow not pending.....	200	
		125, 542

Increase:

Under general laws.....	140, 616	
Under act of June 27, 1890.....	70, 686	
		211, 302

Increase and accrued widow..... 7, 108

Army nurses..... 693

Total..... 711, 150

Throughout the whole web of National existence we trace the golden thread of human progress toward a higher and better estate.
—J. A. Garfield.

CLAIMS FILED AND ACTED ON. (Continued.)

Numer of pension claims filed and allowed each year since July, 1861, and the number of pensioners on the roll at the close of each year, together with the annual amount paid on account of pensions since July 1, 1860.

Fiscal year ending June 30—	Army.		Navy.		Army and Navy.	
	Applications filed.		Applications filed.		Claims allowed.	
	Invalids.	Wid- ows, etc.	Invalids.	Wid- ows, etc.	Invalids.	Wid- ows, etc.
1861						
1862	1, 362	1, 000	60	65	413	49
1863	26, 380	22, 377	290	285	4, 121	3, 763
1864	20, 263	32, 627	385	324	17, 041	22, 446
1865	27, 299	44, 464	455	466	15, 212	24, 959
1866	35, 799	28, 732	350	375	22, 883	27, 294
1867	15, 905	20, 265	250	333	16, 589	19, 893
1868	7, 292	13, 099	170	207	9, 460	19, 461
1869	11, 035	14, 496	290	245	7, 292	15, 904
1870	12, 991	11, 400	260	200	5, 721	12, 500
1871	8, 837	8, 985	190	142	7, 934	8, 399
1872	8, 857	6, 755	240	178	6, 468	7, 244
1873	8, 723	6, 427	248	120	6, 551	4, 073
1874	9, 302	5, 603	228	151	5, 937	3, 152
1875	11, 926	5, 294	310	178	5, 760	4, 786
1876	17, 030	5, 264	344	130	5, 360	4, 376
1877	16, 532	5, 269	271	97	7, 282	3, 861
1878	18, 812	6, 661	300	131	7, 414	3, 550
1879	36, 835	9, 767	599	215	7, 242	3, 379
1880	110, 673	25, 602	1, 361	559	10, 176	4, 455
1881	18, 455	10, 527	615	225	21, 394	3, 920
1882	29, 004	10, 349	472	211	22, 946	3, 999
1883	35, 039	11, 878	777	251	32, 014	5, 303
1884	28, 962	11, 289	671	244	27, 414	6, 366
1885	27, 959	11, 557	725	277	27, 580	7, 743
1886	35, 202	13, 328	862	265	31, 937	8, 610
1887	36, 484	15, 759	836	338	35, 283	11, 217
1888	47, 505	18, 444	1, 251	427	35, 843	10, 816
1889	52, 152	23, 597	1, 312	579	36, 830	11, 924
1890	71, 570	28, 365	2, 162	788	50, 395	14, 612
1891	20, 519	17, 521	1, 404	590	41, 381	11, 914
1892	17, 432	15, 765	742	404	17, 876	7, 287
1893	9, 213	12, 000	654	358	10, 232	7, 295
Total	835, 354	474, 466	18, 984	9, 358	559, 981	304, 500

The contest that is being waged by the Democratic party to pass this Wilson Bill is a war upon the laboring classes of America.

—Hon. Albert J. Hopkins, Illinois.

CLAIMS FILED AND ACTED ON. (Continued.)

Total number of applications filed.	Total number of claims allowed.	Number of pensioners on the roll.			Disbursements.
		Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Total	
.....	.....	4, 337	4, 299	8, 636	\$1, 072, 461. 55
2, 487	462	4, 341	3, 818	8, 159	790, 384. 76
49, 332	7, 884	7, 821	6, 970	14, 791	1, 025, 139. 91
53, 599	39, 487	23, 479	27, 656	51, 135	4, 504, 616. 92
72, 684	40, 171	35, 880	50, 106	85, 986	8, 525, 153. 11
65, 256	50, 177	55, 652	71, 070	126, 722	13, 459, 996. 43
36, 753	36, 482	69, 565	83, 618	153, 183	18, 619, 956. 46
20, 768	28, 921	75, 957	93, 686	169, 643	24, 010, 981. 99
26, 066	23, 196	82, 859	105, 104	187, 963	28, 422, 884. 08
24, 851	18, 221	87, 521	111, 165	198, 686	27, 780, 811. 81
43, 969	16, 562	93, 394	114, 101	207, 495	33, 077, 383. 63
26, 391	34, 333	113, 954	118, 275	232, 229	30, 169, 341. 00
18, 303	16, 052	119, 500	118, 911	238, 411	29, 185, 289. 62
16, 734	10, 462	121, 628	114, 613	236, 241	30, 593, 749. 56
18, 704	11, 152	122, 989	111, 832	234, 821	29, 683, 116. 63
23, 523	9, 977	124, 239	107, 898	232, 137	28, 351, 599. 69
22, 715	11, 326	128, 723	103, 381	232, 104	28, 580, 157. 04
44, 587	11, 962	131, 649	92, 349	223, 998	26, 844, 415. 18
57, 118	31, 346	138, 615	104, 140	242, 755	33, 780, 526. 19
141, 466	19, 545	145, 410	105, 392	250, 802	57, 240, 540. 14
31, 116	27, 394	164, 110	104, 720	268, 830	50, 626, 538. 51
40, 939	27, 664	182, 633	103, 064	285, 697	54, 296, 280. 54
48, 776	38, 162	206, 042	97, 616	303, 658	60, 431, 972. 85
41, 785	34, 192	225, 470	97, 286	323, 756	57, 273, 536. 74
40, 918	35, 767	247, 146	97, 979	345, 125	65, 693, 706. 72
49, 895	40, 857	270, 346	95, 437	365, 783	64, 584, 270. 45
72, 465	55, 194	306, 298	99, 709	406, 007	74, 815, 486. 85
75, 726	60, 252	343, 701	108, 856	452, 557	79, 646, 146. 37
81, 220	51, 921	373, 699	116, 026	489, 725	89, 131, 968. 44
105, 044	66, 637	415, 654	122, 290	537, 944	108, 493, 890. 19
363, 799	156, 486	536, 821	139, 339	676, 160	118, 548, 959. 71
198, 345	224, 047	703, 242	172, 826	876, 068	141, 066, 948. 84
119, 361	121, 630	759, 706	206, 306	966, 012	158, 155, 342. 51
2, 084, 695	1, 357, 921	.....	.....	.....	1, 576, 503, 544. 42

In the total number of applications filed in 1893 are included 65,002 invalids and 20,914 widows, etc., under the act of June 27, 1890; 4,506 survivors and 4,514 widows of the Indian wars, and 930 Army nurses. In the number of claims allowed in 1893 are included 62,291 invalids and 36,917 widows, etc., under the act of June 27, 1890; 2,599 survivors and 1,347 widows of the Indian wars, and 286 Army nurses. In the number of pensioners on the roll, under the heads of "invalids" and "widows, etc.," are respectively included all male and female pensioners of every class.

The eternal law, "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," will prevail. It will never be repealed.

—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

CLAIMS FILED AND ACTED ON. (Continued.)

War of 1812.			
Applications filed.		Claims Allowed	
Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.
24,350	11,488	20,073	8,363

War with Mexico.			
Applications filed.		Claims allowed	
Survivors.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.
34,939	45,182	25,711	35,409

Republican Party on Pensions.

From 1862 until 1875 the Government, in all its branches, was controlled by the Republican party. During that time our pension system, as it now exists, was built up. The fundamental act was that of July 14, 1862, and between that date and the election of a Democratic Congress in 1875, fourteen other acts were passed enlarging and improving the system. Under these acts the greater part of the annual expenditures for pensions now being made was authorized. They were all Republican measures. Every law, every section, every line, word and syllable relating to pensions in the Revised Statutes of 1874 was enacted by Republican Congresses, by Republican votes, and approved by Republican Presidents.

The Republican party has always maintained that one of the first duties of the American people was the practical recognition, in a material way, of our sacred obligation to the volunteer soldiers of the United States. In a long series of official utterances, this party has always, in its great representative national conventions, pledged itself to the maintenance of a policy of liberality, unlimited by technical or burdensome restrictions in the award and distribution of the fund cheerfully offered to pensioners by the votes of a grateful people. It may add to the inspiration of loyal hearts to recall some of these utterances, and to hear anew what we have said, and what pledges we have made from time to time. The pension policy inaugurated by the Republican party has become so closely incorporated into our governmental system that in quoting these glorious and patriotic expressions we feel almost as if hearing anew the voices of the revered men of the historic past.

When the factory fires are extinguished nothing follows so surely as the enforced idleness of the laborer. —Hon. J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin.

REPUBLICAN PARTY ON PENSIONS. (Continued.)

At Baltimore, in 1864, the Republican national convention said:

Resolved, That the thanks of the American people are due to the soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy who have periled their lives in defense of the country and in vindication of the honor of the flag; that the Nation owes to them some permanent recognition of their patriotism and their valor, and ample and permanent provision for those of their survivors who have received disabling and honorable wounds in the service of the country; and that the memories of those who have fallen in its defense shall be held in grateful and everlasting remembrance.

That was in 1864, just thirty years ago, and during the very height of the war. The Republican party did not wait until after Lee's surrender, but announced its policy while its defenders were in the field.

Pension Legislation.

From 1861 to 1875 the Congress was under Republican control, and all legislation upon pensions during that time was Republican legislation. With the latter year the Democrats obtained control of the House of Representatives. In 1878 the effect of Democratic control began to be apparent. The Republican law of February 14, 1871, was amended by the Democratic act of March 9, 1878, so that widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 should lose their pensions upon remarriage; the term of service was reduced from sixty to fourteen days, and the provision which prevented those who had been in rebellion in the late war from receiving pensions was stricken out.

The effect of this was to restore to the rolls the names of all pensioners of the war of 1812 which had been stricken off for participation in, or encouragement of the rebellion. This, with another act approved in 1879, giving three months extra pay to officers and soldiers of the Mexican war, were some of the measures of that period of Democratic ascendancy, and both were intended mainly to benefit persons who lived in the Southern States.

The principal measure of the six years of Democratic control in the House was the "arrear" act. But this was a Republican law, in that it was introduced by a Republican (Cummings of Kansas), was put on its passage by a Republican (Haskell of Kansas), was voted for by 116 Republicans and 48 Democrats in the House, a majority of the Democrats in the House voting against it.

In the Senate there were 27 Republicans and 16 Democrats voting in favor, and the 3 nays were all Democrats. A later Democratic limitation of the arrears was put into an appropriation bill reported by W. A. J.

**The American market for the benefit of
American laborers, American farmers, and
American manufacturers.**

Hon. Albert J. Hopkins, Illinois.

PENSION LEGISLATION. (Continued.)

Sparks (Democrat) of Illinois, creating a limitation of less than one year and four months—that is, from March 3, 1879, to July 1, 1880—and that law has remained in force to the present.

Votes shown in detail as follows:

Name of bill.	For the bill		Against the bill	
	Repub- licans.	Demo- crats.	Repub- licans.	Demo- crats.
Repeal of arrears limitation.....	116	48	None	61
Mexican pension, Senate amendment.....	72	57	1	84
Widows' increase.....	118	80	None	58
Senate bill, 1886.....	27	7	None	14
Dependent pension bill.....	114	66	None	76
Dependent pension bill, over veto.....	138	37	None	125
Total.....	586	295	1	418

Let us now present a similar table of the votes upon various pension measures in 1890, which will show:

As follows:

Name of bill.	For the bill.		Against the bill.	
	Repub- licans.	Demo- crats.	Repub- licans.	Demo- crats.
Dependent parents, Senate.....	82	10	None	12
Morrill, 62-year bill.....	136	34	1	85
Morrill, Cheadle 60-year amendment.....	143	40	None	71
Morrill-60-year bill.....	141	88	None	71
Disability, conference, House.....	117	28	None	56
Disability, conference, Senate.....	81	3	None	18
Prisoners of war.....	119	24	None	78
Total.....	719	177	1	392

Combining the two tables it will be seen that so far as these reported roll calls show, there were:

FOR THE BILLS.

AGAINST THE BILLS.

Republicans.....	1, 304	Republicans.....	2
Democrats.....	472	Democrats.....	810

We will now separate the House and Senate votes upon pensions, as above tabulated, and present the Republican and Democratic standing, by percentage in each body, upon pension legislation. We find that the following is the average respective standing of the two parties in Congress

I look at the tariff with an eye to the proper distribution of labor and revenue.

—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

PENSION LEGISLATION. (Continued.)

as regards sustaining the soldiers of the late war. That is, in the House, upon the important pension measures of the past few years, the Republicans have furnished 73 per cent and the Democrats 27 per cent of the affirmative votes; while in the Senate the Republicans have furnished 81 per cent and the Democrats 19 per cent of the affirmative votes. Of those voting against the bills, the Democrats have the undivided honor of furnishing about 100 per cent, the entire negative vote—or 810 out of 820 votes.

We should also state that the Mexican pension bill of January 29, 1887, in granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war, repealed the provisions of section 4716 of the Revised Statutes, so far as they applied to the soldiers of that war. That section of the Revised Statutes prohibited the payment of any pension to any person or to the widow, children, or heirs of any person who had voluntarily engaged in or aided the late rebellion against the United States. The effect of this repeal was to make eligible as pensioners very many who were prominent in the Confederate army, and who are now upon our pension rolls at \$8 or \$12 per month. The following from the *National Tribune*, confirms this statement.

CONFEDERATE PENSIONS.

MEXICAN PENSION ROLL—ONE WHICH IS NOT "PURGED" AND IN WHICH THERE ARE NO SUSPENSIONS.

"On the Mexican pension roll there are the names of 15,215 survivors and 7,282 widows, and something over 3,000 cases were pending at latest reports. This makes a total of 25,497, or several thousand more men than the United States had in Mexico at any one time during the war.

These all receive either \$8 or \$12 a month.

Among the names are those of the widow of Gen. Samuel Cooper, a New Yorker by birth, who was Adjutant-General of the United States Army at the outbreak of the war, and used his position to aid the rebels in preparing for the struggle. He resigned his position to become adjutant-general of the Southern Confederacy, and officiated as such until the rebellion collapsed. Mrs. Cooper has been drawing a pension since June 6, 1887.

The widow of Thomas J. ('Stonewall') Jackson, who was next to Lee the most popular commander of the rebel armies.

The widow of Maj. Gen. George E. Pickett, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Maj. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, who commanded a division in the rebel army.

The widow of Lieut. Gen. A. P. Hill, who commanded one of the three corps of Lee's army.

The widow of Sidney Smith Lee, who was dismissed from the Navy for

**We are Not afraid of the world's competition
so long as we avail ourselves of our national de-
fense and our national resources.**

—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

CONFEDERATE PENSIONS. (Continued.)

'going over to the enemy,' and afterward became a commodore in the rebel Navy.

Brig. Gen. James R. Chalmers, who was Forrest's chief lieutenant.

Maj. Gen. Dabney H. Maury, who commanded the rebel troops at the battle of Chickasaw Bayou.

Hon. S. B. Maxey, late United States Senator from Texas, who has been drawing his pension since May 27, 1887. He was a major-general in the rebel army.

The widows above mentioned are of men who were educated at the Government expense, and afterward fought to destroy the Government. They went on the roll at once, while last April there were pending the claims of 145,520 widows of Union soldiers who had not yet been able to get on the roll."

Comparison of Party Records.

We will now give the record of the Democratic party on pension legislation since the war, and will not go back of 1878. In 1878 a bill was passed by the lower House of Congress repealing all limitations of time in which applications for arrears of pensions should be made. Upon this the vote stood; Democrats for the bill, 48; Democrats against the bill, 61; Republicans for the bill, 116; Republicans against the bill, none.

Subsequently a bill increasing the pensions of widows from \$8 to \$12 was voted on, with the following result: Democrats for the bill, 80; Democrats against the bill, 66. Republicans for the bill, 118. Republicans against the bill, none.

The amputation bill, passed August 4, 1886: Democrats for the bill, 75; Democrats against the bill, 51. Republicans for the bill, 91; Republicans against the bill, none.

The widows' arrears bill, giving arrears of pensions, from the death of their husbands, to widows entitled to pensions, passed the Senate by the following vote: Democrats for the bill, 1; Democrats against the bill, 20. Republicans for the bill, 22; Republicans against the bill, none.

The disability pension bill (gives pension to all disabled soldiers and to dependent parents and children), passed June, 1890: Democrats for the bill, 28; Democrats against the bill, 56. Republicans for the bill, 117; Republicans against the bill, none.

Same bill in the Senate: Democrats for the bill, 3; Democrats against the bill, 18. Republicans for the bill, 31; Republicans against the bill none.

Upon wages and the consequent distribution of consumable wealth is based all our hopes of the future, and all the possible increase of our civilization.
—Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Maine.

COMPARISON OF PARTY RECORDS. (Continued.)

In the Forty-ninth Congress a dependent pension bill was voted on in the Senate, with the following result: Democrats for the bill, 7; Democrats against the bill, 14. Republicans for the bill, 27; Republicans against the bill, none.

In the same Congress a similar bill was voted upon in the House of Representatives, with the following result: Democrats for the bill, 66; Democrats against the bill, 76. Republicans for the bill, 114; Republicans against the bill, none.

This bill was vetoed by President Cleveland. An effort was made in the lower House to pass the bill over the veto, with the following result: Democrats for the bill, 37; Democrats against the bill, 125. Republicans for the bill, 138; Republicans against the bill, none.

Showing that 29 Democrats who had originally voted for the bill hastened to avail themselves of the opportunity afforded by the Presidents' veto to vote against it, thus testifying their real sentiments, while 20 others who had dodged the first vote came up promptly to the support of the veto.

The vote upon which the dependent pension bill was finally passed by the Republican Congress, of which TOM. REED was Speaker, stood as follows in the Senate: Democrats for the bill, 10; Democrats against the bill 12. Republicans for the bill, 32; Republicans against the bill, none.

In the lower House it was sought to take up and pass the bill promptly, but the Democrats solidly opposed a motion to suspend the rules for that purpose, and the effort failed. Shortly after this, however, a second effort met with success, the votestanding: Democrats for the bill, 38; Democrats against the bill, 71; Republicans for the bill, 141; Republicans against the bill, none.

This bill was, as the old soldiers well know, promptly approved by President Harrison.

The next pension legislation of importance was the bill to pension prisoners of war, and giving them each \$2 for every day they were held by the Confederates. When it came up in the lower House the following vote was had: Democrats for the bill, 24; Democrats against the bill, 78. Republicans for the bill, 119; Republicans against the bill, none.

To sum up, the following gives the totals of 14 votes in Congress upon the most important of the various pension measures presented since the war, viz: Democrats for the bills, 417; Democrats against the bills, 648; Republicans for the bills, 1,066; Republicans against the bills, none.

PRESENT ADMINISTRATION.

OFFICE NOW HOSTILE TO PENSIONS.

The present administration of the Pension Office came into power with an avowed belief that this office was permeated with fraud, and a public avowal that its expenditures should be reduced. Said the Chicago plat.

PRESENT ADMINISTRATION. (Continued.)

form: "We denounce the present administration of that office as incompetent, corrupt, disgraceful and dishonest." On this basis the Commissioner proceeded to assume: 1. That General Raum's administration being corrupt and dishonest, large numbers of pensions had been unlawfully granted, and therefore that his first duty was to purge the rolls of these fraudulent pensions. 2. That he had plenary power to review the acts of his predecessor, and to suspend pensions until he should have time and means to investigate them. Thereupon he proceeded, (1) to suspend thousands of pensioners without allowing them to be heard; (2) then to give them notice of suspension and require them to prove their right to be restored again within sixty days, on pain of being cut off entirely. The case is thus stated:

NATIONAL TRIBUNE OF AUGUST 10, 1893:

"These claimants have furnished the evidence required. They have been subjected to examination by Government medical experts, and they have been adjudged entitled.

They have been subjected to no little trouble and expense in procuring this judgment.

Now comes along a new order of things. They are suspected of having had an allowance to which they are not entitled, and payment is stopped, and the claimant is required to prove his case over again within 60 days. (Yesterday extended for a further period of 60 days.) The burthen, including the expense, is cast upon him of proving the integrity of the allowance, instead of being placed upon the Government, where upon obvious principles it should rest. If he can now furnish the proof required within the time limited, how long will the Bureau be occupied in considering it after it is furnished? Thousands will be dead before the suspension is removed.

The principle applied here is a revival of the code of Rhadamanthus (Judge of Hell)—that punished first and tried afterward.

The fact is (and pensioners may as well awake to it) that there is a systematic effort being made to discredit pensioners and avoid recognition of the obligation of the country to the soldiers, and no specious words or loud pretensions can disguise it."

Not only was this course in violation of every principle of justice and law, which requires a presumption that the former Commissioner had done his duty, and that each pensioner was entitled to his pension, until in each case the contrary was shown; but it was in open defiance of the Pension laws, which provide means for investigation, and prescribe the manner in which the Commissioner shall exercise his power of revision.

POWER OF REVISION.

"SEC. 3. Act June 21, 1879. That sections forty-seven hundred and seventy-one, forty-seven hundred and seventy-two, and forty-seven

POWER OF REVISION. (Continued.)

hundred and seventy-three of the Revised Statutes of the United States, providing for biennial examinations of pensioners, are hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the Commissioner of Pensioners shall have the same power as heretofore to order special examinations, whenever in his judgment the same may be necessary, and to increase or reduce the pension according to right and justice; but in no case shall a pension be withdrawn or reduced except upon notice to a pensioner and a hearing upon sworn testimony, except as to the certificate of the examining surgeon. * * *

SUSPENDING PENSIONERS, Act June 27, 1890.

SEC. 4744. The Commissioner of Pensions is authorized to detail from time to time clerks or persons employed in his office to make special examinations into the merits of such pension or bounty land claims, whether pending or adjudicated, as he may deem proper, and to aid in the prosecution of any party appearing on such examinations to be guilty of fraud, either in the presentation or in procuring the allowance of such claims; and any person so detailed shall have power to administer oaths and take affidavits and depositions in the course of such examinations, and to orally examine witnesses, and may employ a stenographer, when deemed necessary by the Commissioner of Pensions, in important cases, such stenographer to be paid by such clerk or person, and the amount so paid to be allowed in his accounts."

Under this arbitrary and unlawful proceeding the Commissioner suspended thousands, until by an indignant public sentiment, and the decisions of the Courts he was compelled to cease and to restore them. Here is a specimen.

In the State of Illinois, there were between May 1, 1893, and March 1, 1894, a period of ten months, six hundred and eighty-two cases suspended by the Pension Office, and in the same time five hundred and thirty-two cases in which resumption of payment was ordered. Why were these pensioners in Illinois put to the trouble and annoyance of suffering a suspension, carrying with it a stigma of fraud and wrong upon their part, which their subsequent restoration shows was without any reasonable justification?

In the neighboring State of Ohio, in the six months ending September 1, 1893, this Administration suspended 2,000 pensioners. The names and residences have been obtained and published. Why should there have been so much greater a proportion of frauds and rascals among Ohio soldiers than in Illinois? It hardly seems probable that the soldiers of Illinois are three times as honest as those of Ohio. It is also a fact that of the nearly 2,000 names of those suspended up to September 1, 1893, in Ohio, a list of 1,323 names restored to the rolls between September 1, and October 30, 1893, was furnished by Hon. John G. Mitchell, pension agent

**The lower the standard of wages, the lower
the standard of citizenship.**
—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

SUSPENDING PENSIONERS. (Continued.)

at Columbus, to Hon. James F. Seward, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee at Columbus, in time to publish before the election of November 2, 1893, so as to show to the people of Ohio that President Cleveland had hastened to correct the injustice done to the worthy soldiers of Ohio, who, it was claimed, had been suspended by the rascally Republican clerks (?) in the Pension Office.

The matter of dates is somewhat significant in recalling this bit of history. In July and August, 1893, a whirlwind of indignation was sweeping the State of Ohio regarding the action of this Administration in suspending soldiers' pensions by the thousands. An election was to be held in November, and something had to be done. "A necessity is laid upon us," said the politicians. Letters and telegrams flooded the Bureaus, the Departments, and the Executive sanctum. A prominent Democratic Representative warned the Interior Department that unless the wholesale suspending of pensions was stopped forthwith, the Republicans would carry the next House of Representatives and sweep the Democrats out of power. "Restore those pensioners, and do it quick!" was the burden of their cry.

Over 1,300 Ohio soldiers were reinstated as quickly as the names could be written. A Deputy Commissioner of Pensions was hurried to the National Military Home at Dayton, Ohio, to explain matters to the soldiers there. But all the frantic haste to recoup the loss of prestige among the Buckeyes was unavailing. Thousands of good, reliable Democratic veterans determined to vote as they shot, and they gave on that first Tuesday in November, a parting kick to the twin humbugs, Democratic pension reform, and Democratic tariff reform in the shape of 80,000 majority for McKinley.

SUSPENDED PENSIONS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,
Washington, D. C., June 26, 1894.

SIR: In response to your reference of the 16th of April last, of the Senate resolution dated April 14, 1894, I have the honor to hand you herewith a statement showing the number of pensioners whose names were suspended between March 4, 1893, and May 10, 1894, and resumed at the same rate, the number of pensioners in whose cases payments were suspended during the same period, upon which no further action had been taken, the number of pensioners whose rates were reduced during that period, the number of their pension certificates, their names, postoffice addresses, former and present rates, and causes of reduction; and also the number of pensioners whose names were dropped from the roll during that period, the number of their pension certificates, their names, post-office addresses, and the rates they were receiving.

The Senate resolution is returned herewith.

Very respectfully,

WM. LOCHREN,
Commissioner.

THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

What I most fear is that the one paramount result of the crisis will be the reduction of the price of labor. —Hon. Seth L. Milliken, Maine.

SUSPENDED PENSIONS. (Continued.)

RECAPITULATION.

Classes.	Late war.		Mexican war.		War 1812.	Indian war.		To
	Invalids.	Widows, etc.	Survivors.	Widows.	Widows.	Survivors.	Widows.	
Number resumed same rates.....	9,384	116	4	4	1	.....	.....	9,509
Number still suspended.....	273	45	6	.....	1	1	.....	326
Number reduced.....	3,014	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	3,014
Number dropped.....	2,411	240	6	2	2	.....	.....	2,671

Number of pensioners whose pensions were suspended and resumed at the same rate between March 4, 1893, and May 10, 1894 9,509
 Number of pensioners whose pensions were suspended between March 4, 1893, and May 10, 1894, in whose cases no further action had been taken 326

New Rules for Delay.

Suppose a soldier applies for Pension under the Act of June 27, 1890, on account of the loss of a leg in a railroad accident. In his Declaration he swears that this disability is of a permanent character, and was not due to vicious habits. Under General Raum's administration he was sent to an Examining Surgeon, and on a report finding the facts to be as stated, his pension was granted. Not so under the present administration. He is sent a new circular calling for

"Testimony of two credible witnesses having personal knowledge of the facts showing when, where, and under what circumstances he incurred the loss of his leg."

"Testimony of the same, or two other credible witnesses, who should state to the best of their knowledge and belief (setting forth their means of knowledge and basis of belief), whether the loss of leg alleged by claimant was caused by vicious habits."

And this is accompanied by a copy of order No. 229, as follows:

Legislation can turn human endeavor from
unprofitable into profitable channels.

—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

NEW RULES FOR DELAY. (Continued.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, BUREAU OF PENSIONS,

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 19, 1898.

ORDER No. 229.

In the preparation of testimony in support of claims in pension cases all statements affecting the particular case and not merely formal, must be written, or prepared to be type-written, in the presence of the witness, and from his oral declarations then made to the person who then reduces the testimony to writing, or then prepares the same to be type-written. And such testimony must embody a statement by the witness that such testimony was all written, or prepared for type-writing (as the case may be), in his presence, and only from his oral statements then made; stating also the time, place, and person, when, where, and to whom he made such oral statements, and that in making the same he did not use, and was not aided or prompted by any written or printed statement or recital, prepared or dictated by any other person; and not attached as an exhibit to his testimony.

Any needless delay in the preparation of such testimony after such oral statement by the witness, or in forwarding the same to this Bureau, and any material alteration or erasure will be cause for rejecting such testimony.

WM. LOCHREN, *Commissioner*.

Approved: HOKE SMITH, *Secretary*.

Suppose a widow is the applicant, in her declaration made under oath, she sets out the facts of her husband's name, service, death, &c.; of her prior name, marriage, &c. With this she is required to furnish proof of his death, their marriage, &c. Having thus shown her right, one would suppose her case complete. But, no. She must prove, even after furnishing a public record of her marriage, (1) that neither she nor her husband have any other husband or wife; (2) that they were never divorced before his death! The law presumes that the marriage is legal, and the public records are trustworthy. But the Pension office presumes that every applicant for pension is a fraud, and requires her to prove that she is not. Judge Lochren has been on the bench, is familiar with the rules of law which presume everything in favor of honesty and good faith. What then are his protestations of sympathy with pensioners worth, when he reverses every legal presumption, and assumes all applicants to be dishonest and perjured, until they prove the contrary.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S POSITION.

MR. CLEVELAND WAS NOT A SOLDIER

In the late Civil War. He served his countrymen by the vicarious sacrifice of a hired substitute. And it was, perhaps, a thus disinterested point of view that led

He who talks of a conspiracy of banks and corporations against the people talks the sheerest nonsense. It is but the fool's mumbling.
—Hon. Seth L. Milliken, Maine.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S POSITION. (Continued.)

him to declare in vetoing the Dependent Pension bill, which a Republican Congress and a Republican President afterwards put into law, that "it is sad, but nevertheless true, that in the matter of procuring pensions there exists a widespread disregard of truth and good faith, and there can be no doubt that the race after the pensions offered by this bill would not only stimulate weakness and pretended incapacity for labor, but put a further premium on dishonesty and mendacity."

INSULTING VETO MESSAGES.

Mr. Cleveland sneeringly accused Republican Congresses of having adopted the theory "that no man who served in the army can be the subject of death or impaired health except they are chargeable to his service." In vetoing a bill passed for the relief of John W. Ferris in June, 1886, he relieved himself of this sentiment: "The ingenuity developed in the constant and persistent attacks upon the public Treasury by those claiming pensions, and in the increase of those already granted, is exhibited in bold relief by this attempt to include sore eyes among the results of diarrhoea."

In vetoing the bill for the relief of Alfred Denny, who swore that he was injured by being thrown forward on the pommel of his saddle, Mr. Cleveland thought it becoming to remark: "The number of instances in which those of our soldiers who rode horses during the War were injured by being thrown forward on their saddle indicates that those saddles were very dangerous contrivances." It might be supposed that it would have satisfied Mr. Cleveland's animosities against the body of veteran patriots, when he had used his veto power to deny them the relief Congress had deemed it proper to give them; but it seemed almost impossible for him to veto a pension bill without becoming funny at the expense of the soldiers. In the affidavit of Andrew I. Wilson there had occurred a long recital of injuries received in the service. "Whatever else," said Mr. Cleveland, in vetoing the bill for Mr. Wilson's relief—"whatever else may be said of this claimant's achievements during his short military career, it must be conceded that he accumulated a great deal of disability." It was certainly from the point of view of a man who had not thought the flag worth his defending that Mr. Cleveland proceeded to the consideration of pension bills. His patriotism was of the kind which was willing enough to accept the highest honors and the greatest emoluments in the gift of his fellow-citizens, but which hung back when they asked him to go forward to do battle, to suffer hardship and to confront danger for the salvation of the Union!

OTHER PRESIDENTS.

The following statement, prepared from official records, shows the

Legislation can create a demand that creates wealth.

—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

OTHER PRESIDENTS. (Continued.)

number of pension bills to which each President since the war has refused his signature:

Lincoln.....	None	Garfield.....	None
Johnson.....	None	Arthur.....	None
Grant.....	5	Cleveland.....	524
Hayes.....	None	Harrison.....	None

SOME OTHER DEMOCRATS.

In a speech of Mr. Stone, a Democrat, now Governor of Missouri, April 5, 1890, he said:

"I am equally without doubt and equally certain that we should call a sharp and peremptory halt on the galloping gait at which we have been riding this pension horse in recent years. I think the time has come when the visionary theories of impractical sentimentalists, when the artful dogmatism of demagogues, and the pathetic appeals of political trimmers, when the insatiable greed of selfish monopoly, and the aggressive arrogance of the Treasury looter should cease to dominate the Congress of the United States, or longer to suppress the independent and self-respecting members of this body.

"I give it as my deliberate judgment, I state it as a fact, that no people on earth, since Governments were instituted among men, have been so despoiled and plundered in the name of patriotism and under the guise of pension laws as have been the people of the United States."

25,000 WOMEN WITHOUT CHARACTER.

A speech delivered on Monday, August 22d, 1892, in the city of Fredericksburg, Virginia, by E. E. Meredith, Congressman from the Eighth District, quoted as follows in the "Fredericksburg Free Lance," a Democratic journal of that city:

"Three out of every four persons who now receive pensions are not entitled to them, and the time will come, if the Republicans retain power, when they will place upon the pension list every man or woman who even nursed a Union soldier. There are now on the pension rolls, and receiving pay, twenty-five thousand women, most of whom are without character."

DIRTY BEGGARS CALLED PENSIONERS.

The following article is as it appeared in full on August 17th, 1892, in the "Globe," a leading Democratic newspaper published in Durham, N. C.:

"Some of the Northern papers are howling about the positive fact that Grover Cleveland hired a cheap man to represent him when the North pillaged and plundered and burned and ravished the South. There could not be a better recommendation. The scamps at the North who went into the war went in for fourteen dollars a month, with an explicit understanding that they should and could steal all that was in sight.

Democrats by theoretical speculations about per cents and ad valorem make believe that the poor have to bear the burden of tariff taxation. In truth and practical fact it is not so.

—Hon. M. N. Johnson, North Dakota.

SOME OTHER DEMOCRATS. (Continued.)

Grover Cleveland knew that the country would need his services in 1884 and again in 1892, and he did not propose to have his body filled with Northern lead in order to give a Yankee the chance to pick his pocket after he had been killed. He simply did a good business job, as he did when he slapped the dirty beggars called pensioners in the face. Why should he, a statesman and a man of his intellect, take the chance of war when he could hire a cheap fellow to represent him?"

PENSION BUREAU, SECRET METHODS OF.

Are the secret methods of the Pension Bureau in taking away pensions which the Government has already conferred, an honorable way of proceeding?

In the old days in Venice they had what was called "The Lion's Mouth," into which, in the dead of night, charges were dropped against any citizen of the republic. Upon such charges he was called up for trial in secret and condemned: and the ultimate overthrow of that republic was caused by such abuse of power. Yet the proposition of the gentleman from Georgia is to make a "lion's mouth" of every post-office box into which every scoundrel may drop his unauthorized charges, may drop his venom, and that then a special agent shall, acting thereon, go around and seek grounds for suspension and cancellation of the pension, and thus perpetrate such wrongs as have been perpetrated within the last year by the present administration.

REDUCING PENSION PAYMENTS.

The Administration set out early with a promise, in the published interviews of the Secretary of the Interior, that heavy reductions would be made in the pension list. There was but one way to make this reduction legitimately, and that was to repeal or modify the generous laws by which pensions are granted. But Congress did not have the courage to do this, and to the too willing Secretary of the Interior was allotted the easy task of frittering away and changing the Pension laws by departmental construction.

Large sums have been spent upon special examiners detailed to search for grounds of reduction or suspension, and we now have an opportunity to measure in cold dollars the net results of a year of this cruel policy.

At the end of the fiscal year, June 30, the sum of \$29,000,000 of last year's appropriation was covered back into the Treasury. Who can describe the hardship that this has caused in individual cases? The veterans whose pensions have been pared down, withheld, or suspended, have borne their privations with unexpected silence. Amid the universal disaster of the year that has passed, the policy which has withheld the benefits of the liberal pension laws from the beneficiaries has been almost overlooked and forgotten by the general public.

If the people of the Northeastern States have been purchasing flour from Minneapolis millers, under this law they may buy in Toronto or Montreal.

—Senator H. C. Hansbrough, North Dakota.

PENSION BUREAU. (Continued.)

OFFICIAL LYING.

After suspending over 9,000 pensioners without a hearing, and being forced to restore them, again the cowardly perpetrators of the outrage attempted to throw the responsibility on the party which had gone out of power, as in this letter, which was sent to pensioners at the National Home at Dayton, and the State Home at Sandusky, Ohio :

OHIO STATE DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE,
Columbus, Ohio, October 17, 1893.

DEAR SIR: We have fully exposed the Republican conspiracy to capture the soldier vote by having pensions suspended, and will now ask you to allow us to aid you, if possible, in securing your reinstatement, which, from information we have, you are entitled to. We will write Senator BRICE, asking him to look the matter up. You are probably one who was suspended on information furnished by some Republican sneak in your own neighborhood.

We propose to demonstrate fully to the soldiers of Ohio that this disreputable scheme will not work, and that the Democratic party is really their true friend.

Very truly yours,

J. P. SEWARD, *Chairman.*
W. T. WEAR, *Secretary.*

But this transparent lie did not succeed, and Mr. Murphy, the Deputy Commissioner of Pensions, was sent to the Soldiers' Home on Friday, Saturday, and the following Monday, just before the Ohio election on Tuesday.

He would get six or eight of the old fellows in a little knot and make them all kinds of promises. He had with him what was called his private secretary, who took notes, and they were all promised to be attended to as soon as the election was over. We had 2,000 majority in the Soldiers' Home, and it would have been 50 or 100 more if he had not interfered. Indeed he himself claimed to have saved his party several hundred votes.

If a Republican Deputy Commissioner had done such a thing, every Democratic paper in the country would have jumped on him with both feet, and the people would rebuke such an interference.

This tariff absolutely abandons now and for all time the claim that protection is unconstitutional. After the spectacle which has been witnessed in this contest that issue ought not to be raised again.
 —Senator J. J. Patton, Michigan.

PRIVATE BILLS, LAST CONGRESS.

We give, for the benefit of the country, a full statement of the private pension bills and the action of this Congress upon them up to and including Aug. 3, 1894:

Number of House bills referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions,
 (this committee having charge only of bills relating to the late war). 1, 033

Number favorably reported.....	97
Number unfavorably reported.....	16
Total reported	113
Total unreported.....	920
Number of bills which have passed the House.....	47

Number of House bills in Committee on Pensions (this committee
 has charge of all pension bills except those relating to the rebellion) 407

Number reported favorably.....	42
Number reported adversely.....	4
Total reported.....	46
Total unreported	361

In addition to the bills which have passed the House five bills have been favorably reported by Committee of the Whole, but not yet passed the House.

In the Senate the pension bills all go to one committee, known as the Committee on Pensions, whilst in the House they are divided between the Pension and Invalid Pension Committees.

Number of bills referred in the Senate.....	475
Number reported favorably.....	43
Number reported adversely	3
Total reported.....	46
Total unreported	429
Number passed the Senate.....	29
Grand total reported	195
Grand total not reported	1,710

After the date named a few additional bills were passed, making the total number, which became laws:

Pensions of the Civil War.....	34
Pensions other than Civil War.....	11
Total.....	45

PARTING.

The separation of gold and silver when the two metals compose an alloy, either native or artificial, for the purpose of obtaining the metals respectively in the form of fine bars. This is accomplished, first, by dissolving the silver with acids and subsequently precipitating, or, second, by converting silver into a chloride by heat and chlorine gas, and then reducing the chloride to a metallic state.

Can anyone now living tell when there has been such want and suffering, even for the necessities of life, as within the last nine months (1894)?
—Hon. Henry M. Baker, New Hampshire.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Area 44,985 square miles.

Charter granted to William Penn by Charles II, Mar. 4, 1681. First State constitution formed Sept. 28, 1776. Ratified the Constitution of the United States Dec. 12, 1787.

Legislature composed of 50 Senators, 201 Representatives. Meets biennially, Jan. 1, 1895.

State elections, annually, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR J. DONALD CAMERON, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

SENATOR MATTHEW S. QUAY, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 208,376. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,693; Rep., 22,908.

2nd. Population, 131,416. Vote 1892: Dem., 9,056; Rep., 16,107.

3rd. Population, 129,764. Vote 1892: { Ind. D. 15,516.
Dem., 5,500.

4th. Population, 309,986. Vote 1892: Dem., 22,950; Rep., 37,200.

5th. Population, 267,422. Vote 1892: Dem., 21,428; Rep., 32,638.

6th. Population, 164,060. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,938; Rep., 19,129.

7th. Population, 198,905. Vote 1892: Dem., 21,805; Rep., 21,985.

8th. Population, 152,367. Vote 1892: Dem., 10,154; Rep., 5,568.

9th. Population, 213,958. Vote 1892: Dem., 28,175; Rep., 17,270.

10th. Population, 149,095. Vote 1892: Dem., 10,266; Rep., 20,052.

11th. Population, 142,088. Vote 1892: Dem., 10,225; Rep., 10,814.

12th. Population, 201,203. Vote 1892: Dem., 15,554; Rep., 14,092.

13th. Population, 154,163. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,440; Rep., 11,539.

14th. Population, 171,384. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,993; Rep., 19,058.

15th. Population, 146,227. Vote 1892: Dem., 12,055; Rep., 17,241.

16th. Population, 174,375. Vote 1892: Dem., 14,724; Rep., 17,966.

17th. Population, 188,795. Vote 1892: Dem., 15,333; Rep., 10,030.

18th. Population, 169,443. Vote 1892: Dem., 15,631; Rep., 19,247.

19th. Population, 182,246. Vote 1892: Dem., 21,963; Rep., 16,198.

20th. Population, 213,202. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,420; Rep., 22,601.

21st. Population, 245,746. Vote 1892: Dem., 20,245; Rep., 23,942.

22nd. Population, 279,355. Vote 1892: Dem., 15,939; Rep., 22,674.

23rd. Population, 164,215. Vote 1892: Dem., 8,177; Rep., 14,628.

24th. Population, 288,485. Vote 1892: Dem., 25,224; Rep., 23,971.

25th. Population, 198,677. Vote 1892: Dem., 15,559; Rep., 19,650.

26th. Population, 151,398. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,887; Rep., 14,500.

27th. Population, 188,326. Vote 1892: Dem., 9,523; Rep., 12,479.

28th. Population, 180,357. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,285; Rep., 13,284.

At large: Vote, 1892: Dem., 447,456; Rep., 511,433.

At large: Vote, 1892: Dem., 448,714; Rep., 512,577.

Peru.

In Peru the standard is silver; the monetary unit is the sol; the value in United States money is \$0.61.3. The coins are silver; sol and divisions. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver.

I do not believe in the doctrine of States' rights, or that this nation is an aggregation of States. I believe it is an aggregation of the people of all the States; and that it is above the States within the constitutional limits prescribed.

—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

PLATFORM 1892.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 7, 1892.

The platform of the Tenth National Republican Convention at Minneapolis, adopted June 9, 1892, is as follows:

The representatives of the Republicans of the United States assembled in general convention on the shores of the Mississippi River, the everlasting bond of an indestructible republic, whose most glorious chapter of history is the record of the Republican party, congratulate their countrymen on the majestic march of the Nation under the banners inscribed with the principles of our platform of 1888, vindicated by victory at the polls and prosperity in our fields, workshops and mines, and makes the following declaration of principles:

THE PRINCIPLE OF PROTECTION.

We reaffirm the American doctrine of protection. We call attention to its growth abroad. We maintain that the prosperous condition of our country is largely due to the wise revenue legislation of the last Republican Congress. We believe that all articles which cannot be produced in the United States, except luxuries, should be admitted free of duty, and that on all imports coming into competition with the products of American labor there should be levied duties equal to the difference between wages abroad and at home.

We assert that the prices of manufactured articles of general consumption have been reduced under the operations of the tariff act of 1890.

We denounce the efforts of the Democratic majority of the House of Representatives to destroy our tariff laws as manifested by their attacks upon wool, lead and lead ores, the chief product of a number of States, and we ask the people for their judgment thereon.

TRIUMPH OF RECIPROCITY.

We point to the success of the Republican policy of reciprocity, under which our export trade has vastly increased and new and enlarged markets have been opened for the products of our farms and workshops. We remind the people of the bitter opposition of the Democratic party to this practical business measure, and claim that, executed by a Republican administration, our present laws will eventually give us control of the trade of the world.

FREE AND SAFE COINAGE OF GOLD AND SILVER.

The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money, with such restrictions and under such provisions, to be determined by legislation, as will secure the maintenance of the parity of values of the two metals so that the purchasing and debt-paying power of the dollar, whether of silver, gold or paper, shall be at all times equal.

Protection secures to the American workman at least one market—the market of the greatest consuming nation on earth. Protection secures to the American farmer at least one market—the market of the greatest manufacturing nation on earth. Free trade secures no market either to manufacture or agriculture.

—Senator Geo. F. Hoar, Mass.

PLATFORM. (Continued.)

The interests of the producers of the country, its farmers and its workingmen, demand that every dollar, paper or coin, issued by the Government shall be as good as any other. We commend the wise and patriotic steps already taken by our Government to secure an international conference to adopt such measures as will insure a parity of value between gold and silver for use as money throughout the world.

FREEDOM OF THE BALLOT.

We demand that every citizen of the United States shall be allowed to cast one free and unrestricted ballot in all public elections, and that such ballot shall be counted and returned as cast; that such laws shall be enacted and enforced as will secure to every citizen, be he rich or poor, native or foreign-born, white or black, this sovereign right guaranteed by the Constitution. The free and honest popular ballot, the just and equal representation of all the people, as well as their just and equal protection under the laws, are the foundation of our Republican institutions, and the party will never relent its efforts until the integrity of the ballot and the purity of elections shall be fully guaranteed and protected in every State.

OUTRAGES IN THE SOUTH.

We denounce the continued inhuman outrages perpetrated upon American citizens for political reasons in certain Southern States of the Union.

EXTENSION OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.

We favor the extension of our foreign commerce, the restoration of our mercantile marine by home-built ships and the creation of a navy for the protection of our national interests and the honor of our flag; the maintenance of the most friendly relations with all foreign powers; entangling alliance with none, and the protection of the rights of our fishermen.

We reaffirm our approval of the Monroe doctrine and believe in the achievement of the manifest destiny of the Republic in its broadest sense.

We favor the enactment of more stringent laws and regulation of the restriction of criminal, pauper and contract immigration.

EMPLOYES OF RAILROADS.

We favor efficient legislation by Congress to protect the life and limbs of employes of transportation companies engaged in carrying on interstate commerce, and recommend legislation by the respective States that will protect employes engaged in State commerce, in mining and manufacturing.

CHAMPIONING THE OPPRESSED.

The Republican party has always been the champion of the oppressed and recognizes the dignity of man-

If you pay Chinese wages for your workmen, you will have Chinese civilization for your country. The brain does not invent when the blood is thin or the belly is starved.

—Senator Geo. F. Hoar, Mass.

PLATFORM. (Continued.)

hood, irrespective of faith, color, or nationality. It sympathizes with the cause of home rule in Ireland, and protests against the persecution of the Jews in Russia.

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND SPEECH.

The ultimate reliance of free popular government is the intelligence of the people and the maintenance of freedom among all men. We therefore declare anew our devotion to liberty of thought and conscience, of speech and press, and approve its agencies and instrumentalities which contribute to the education of the children of the land; but while insisting upon the fullest measure of religious liberty, we are opposed to any union of church and state.

TRUSTS CONDEMNED.

We reaffirm our opposition, declared in the Republican platform of 1888, to all combinations or capital organized in trusts or otherwise to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens. We heartily indorse the action already taken upon this subject and ask for such further legislation as may be required to remedy any defects in existing laws and to render their enforcement more complete and effective.

FREE DELIVERY SERVICE.

We approve the policy of extending to towns, villages and rural communities the advantages of the free-delivery service now enjoyed by the larger cities of the country, and reaffirm the declaration contained in the Republican platform of 1888, pledging the reduction of letter postage to one cent at the earliest possible moment consistent with the maintenance of the Post-office Department and the highest class of postal service.

SPIRIT OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

We commend the spirit and evidence of reform in the civil service, and the wise and consistent enforcement by the Republican party of the laws regulating the same.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The construction of the Nicaragua Canal is of the highest importance to the American people as a measure of defence and to build up and maintain American commerce, and it should be controlled by the United States Government.

TERRITORIES.

We favor the admission of the remaining Territories at the earliest practical day, having due regard to the interests of the people of the Territories and of the United States.

FEDERAL TERRITORIAL OFFICERS.

All the Federal officers appointed for the Territories should be selected from *bona fide* residents thereof, and the right of self-government should be accorded as far as practicable.

The laboring people of this country ask not lower ad valorem, but work. They prefer high ad valorem, constant employment, and abundant wages.

—Hon. Julius C. Burrows, Michigan.

PLATFORM. (Continued.)

ARID LANDS.

We favor cession, subject to the homestead laws, of the arid public lands to the States and Territories in which they lie under such Congressional restrictions as to disposition, reclamation, and occupancy by settlers as will secure the maximum benefits to the people.

THE COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION.

The World's Columbian Exposition is a great national undertaking, and Congress should promptly enact such reasonable legislation in aid thereof as will insure a discharging of the expense and obligations incident thereto and attainment of results commensurate with the dignity and progress of the Nation.

SYMPATHY FOR TEMPERANCE.

We sympathize with all wise and legitimate efforts to lessen and prevent the evils of intemperance and promote morality.

PLEDGES TO THE VETERANS.

Ever mindful of the services and sacrifices of the men who saved the life of the Nation, we pledge anew to the veterans of the soldiers of the Republic a watchful care and a just recognition of their just claims upon a grateful people.

HARRISON'S ADMINISTRATION COMMENDED.

We commend the able, patriotic, and thoroughly American administration of President Harrison. Under it the country has enjoyed remarkable prosperity, and the dignity and honor of the Nation, at home and abroad, have been faithfully maintained, and we offer the record of pledges kept as a guarantee of faithful performance in the future.

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING, 1890.

Establishments.....	5,327
Capital	\$29,835,247
Employes	42,513
Wages.....	\$28,762,611
Materials.....	37,735,671
Products	80,905,925

Wages per capita, \$676.56.

POPULAR VOTE. (See also Elections.)

In answer to the statement so frequently made by the friends of tariff reform, that a majority of the people of the United States, at the polls on 8th of Nov., 1892, declared that all protective tariff legislation was unconstitutional and that it is now the bounden duty of the present Administration to enforce their wishes by appropriate legislation, we say that a majority of the voters did not indorse this plank in the Democratic platform of 1892:

This is the record of the new tariff for the farmer. This is what it offers to the farmer, and I say that it smites the farmer hip and thigh upon every article that he produces.

—Hon. John A. Pickler, South Dakota.

POPULAR VOTE. (Continued.)

Grover Cleveland, Democrat, for President, received.....	5, 566, 533
Benj. Harrison, Republican, for President, received.....	5, 175, 577
J. B. Weaver, Peoples Party, for President, received.....	1, 122, 045
John Bidwell, Prohibition, for President, received.....	279, 191
Simon Wing, Socialist, for President, received.....	21, 141

Total vote cast..... 12, 164, 487

These figures show that Mr. Cleveland fell short 1,031,421 votes of a majority of the popular vote.

Mr. Harrison carried the great manufacturing States of the North and West by a majority of 400,000 over Mr. Cleveland.

THE POPULIST PARTY.

The fact that this party has been able to elect Governors and Legislatures in several States, and to secure several Senators and Members of the House of Representatives in Congress, gives it a right to be considered as a factor in politics, which must be taken into account by the old and dominant parties.

So far as it has coherence this new party is composed of the Farmers' Alliance, Knights of Labor, and other bodies supposed to be organized to promote the interests of the "industrial classes," in opposition to the capitalist and employing classes," together with the dissatisfied elements of all classes.

The principles of this party, as formulated by its National Convention at Omaha, July 4, 1892, at the St. Louis and Ocala conventions, and other authorized utterances seem to be these:

1. That the Nation is on the verge of moral, political, and material ruin because of corruption at the ballot box, in the legislatures, and Congress, and on the Bench, all resulting from legislation by the two old parties in the interest of the rich, and reducing the masses to poverty and degradation.

2. The remedy proposed for this is: The permanent and perpetual union of the labor forces of the United States in a political party for the purpose of electing public officers of all grades, who hold to and will carry out their principles.

3. Governmental ownership and control of the means for the creation, conservation, and distribution of wealth. How far this is to go is not yet determined. The Nationalists would include lands, houses, factories, stores, and everything else, abolishing money, and having all things in common. But the general mass seem to be content with Governmental ownership of railroads, telegraphs, and such like means of communication, and the establishment of Governmental savings-banks, loan-offices, and other means of taking care of and distributing money. Many of the

Whatever the future industrial system of this country may be, the past system is a splendid monument to that series of successful statesmen who found the country bankrupt and distracted, and left it first on the list of nations.

—Hon. Thos. B. Reed, Maine.

POPULIST PARTY. (Continued.)

utterances under this head are so crude and contradictory that exact statement is impossible.

4. Demand is made for the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 1 to 16; of a circulating medium of not less than \$50 per head of population; of the issue of Government notes, to be a full legal tender for all debts and demands, public and private, to be loaned by the Government to the people, on land or other security, at two per cent. interest per annum.

5. Like other platforms, there are declarations concerning current temporary questions, and which cannot be held as permanent principles; and many declarations which are simply the common utterances of all parties. No attempt will be made to state these.

The three fundamental principles of the party seem to be (1) the political organization of the industrial classes to control elections; (2) a large extension of Governmental ownership and control of industrial forces; (3) a large supply of Government money, with direct issue to the people who want it.

OBJECTIONS TO THIS PARTY.

The objections which present themselves to this party and its demands are:

1. That, being based on an assumption of the poverty and destitution of the masses, it is in danger of becoming an organized attack on all rights of private property, and must end in Anarchy or Communism. No one should enter the party who is not prepared to follow it to one or the other of these extremes.

2. That, being an attempt to organize one class of citizens against another class, laborers against capitalists, it must lead to more pronounced conflicts, aggravate all the evils of organized lockouts and strikes, and tends to civil war, not to peace.

3. That, based on charges of universal corruption and fraud, it tends to break down all confidence of man in man, and begets the very corruption it charges, in its own followers as well as others. Evil grows in him who evil thinks. The short experience of this party already demonstrates its demoralizing influence.

4. That, whilst charging universal corruption upon all branches of the Government, National and State, it proposes to infinitely multiply the means and rewards of corruption, by multiplying the Governmental control of the production and distribution of wealth. When public officers are charged with the creation, loaning and collecting of almost unlimited amounts of money; with the owning and management of enterprises requiring the employment and discharge of hundreds of thousands of men; where will be the limit of peculation and fraud? If we can not have honest officers with the present very limited temptations

Starving families clutching for the last morsel of food, cannot be lulled into forgetfulness of present misery by the announcement of lower adventures on the necessities of life.

—Hon. Julius C. Burrows, Michigan.

POPULIST PARTY. (Continued.)

and means of stealing, what can we expect with the unlimited opportunities proposed. Human nature will be the same, and results must be in proportion to the means offered.

5. The scheme of Governmental ownership of the means of intercourse and transportation seems impracticable from a financial standpoint. These are now the property of private owners, and there seems to be but two ways in which the Government can acquire them. One is to purchase them. But the Government has no money to buy with, and can get none except by some form of taxation. If it should buy them on credit it would create a national debt many times greater than the war debt; and that debt would have to be represented by "promises to pay;" and to pay both principal and interest onerous taxes must be levied. This property, then, cannot be honestly acquired but by creating an immense debt, to be paid by burdensome taxation for generations. The other means of acquiring this property is "confiscation." But there is no reason why this kind of property should be confiscated any more than any other. It was lawful property when its owners invested in it, and they have the same moral and lawful right to it that the farmer has to his land, the merchant to his goods, and the mechanic to his tools. Besides, the Constitution is in the way, for that declares that "private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation." In short, the proposition is impracticable, and the attempt to realize it would subvert the Government, and end, as suggested, in anarchy or communism.

6. Equally impracticable seems to be the proposal to issue and loan large amounts of Government notes. Being Government notes, they could be loaned or paid out only "for value received." They would represent a debt owed by the Government, and which it must express as a "promise to pay." It must therefore make some provision to pay them. They could neither have nor express value except in the terms of something having value. That is, each one must promise to pay so many bushels of wheat, acres of land, or dollars. The Government must therefore acquire this land, wheat, or dollar, with which to give value to its paper. Now, if the Government gave them out in the purchase of land, wheat, or dollars, it must hold these with which to redeem them. If it loaned them on mortgage of land, wheat, or dollars, it must have the custody of these, and be at the expense of their care and use, and at the expense also of collection, foreclosure, etc. Two per cent. interest would not pay the expense and losses involved, which would have to be made up by taxes. Besides, in what possible way could the value of the property to be mortgaged be determined? Would it be fixed by law, once for all, at the present market rates? Would the loans be fixed at a given per cent. of this legal valuation? Or would the valuation of the property and the amount to be loaned be subject to the increase of the market price? If so, who can fail to see that the more paper there was issued, the higher

It was not the farmers that put Grover Cleveland in the White House; it was the laborers in the factories of New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware and Indiana. Why then, should the market for farm products be turned over to people who live in other countries.

—Senator E. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

POPULIST PARTY. (Continued.)

prices would rise, and the higher prices rose, the more paper it would be necessary to issue; and so an increase of prices and an increase of loans go on perpetually, or until the scheme collapsed in universal bankruptcy of both the Government and the people. And then what a mighty political machine it would be for the Populist bosses.

7. Finally, the short history of Populism affords us abundant evidence of "Bossism" and "Corruption," to warn us against placing in the hands of its leaders any such powers and temptations. Kansas and South Carolina, one intensely Republican, and the other intensely Democratic, are "awful examples." Look at these pictures, drawn by themselves:

WHAT IS POPULISM?

From the Topeka (Populist paper) of July 21, 1894, under this title:

"Since the inauguration of Gov. Lewelling down to the 3d of July last he has been busy in carrying out or toying with the contracts made with Democracy at Wichita and since.

"These hellish schemes now settled, by agreement, the campaign was ready to commence.

"Was there ever such political treachery on record?

"Following this, the county convention of Shawnee County was made up, in part, with delegates elected under a forged call of the city primaries, and largely by the manipulation of the police department acting under orders from their superiors and the state committee.

"They know that Gov. Lewelling, the state officers, and chairman Breidenthal, encourage them in their hellish work. It is the old political method of whipping in, carried to the extreme.

"But the Democratic convention turned a deaf ear to their sycophantic pleadings and refused to endorse a single nominee of the so-called Populist convention. Democracy said, we have enough of your shams and of your frauds; henceforth we will go it alone, and proceeded to nominate a straight Democratic State ticket.

"The Board of Atchison City had done their duty as officials and given the city good government.

"Then why were they removed?

"Because they antagonized the interest of the saloons and gambling dens by closing them up at ten o'clock at night and on Sundays and there is no escaping this charge.

"Kansas Populism stands for unrestricted operation of saloons and Governor Lewelling so declares it.

"Kansas Populism stands for gambling dens and policy shops and Governor Lewelling so declares it.

"Kansas Populism stands for more bawdy houses and more prostitution and Governor Lewelling so declares it.

Silent factories, vacant workshops, capital without return, workmen out of employ, children and women seeking the necessities of life, will make little impression upon Democratic statesmanship. —Senator Geo. F. Hoar, Mass.

POPULIST PARTY. (Continued.)

"Kansas Populism stands for 'moral, financial, and material ruin,' and Governor Lewelling so declares it.

"It must be humiliating to a true Populist to know that the political party with which he is affiliated, and which he has been led to believe will soon usher in the millenium for labor, has gotten down so low in the slums of vice, fraud and corruption, has professed, pretended, and lied to such an extent that it is recognized among thinking and observing men as the chief source from which the vicious and criminal classes derive their power to prey upon society."

DR. POPE WITHDRAWS.

He says the reform leaders are nothing but ringsters after all.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 23, 1894:—Dr. Sampson Pope, a reform candidate for governor, who bolted the recent reform convention, has withdrawn from the contest. He says the great majority of the voters appear to be under the lash of "the ring," and it will be impossible for him to get out a ticket in a majority of the counties. He says 40,000 reformers and 32,000 conservatives are virtually disfranchised, and 14,000 ringsters dictate who shall hold the offices. He advises the 40,000 reformers to refuse to vote for governor in the primary, and thus put the seal of condemnation on ring methods.—(Press telegram).

BILLS INTRODUCED IN THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES BY POPULIST SENATORS AND MEMBERS.

BY SENATOR PEPPER:

S. 1788. To provide for the improvement of public roads and other purposes, directing the issuing of Treasury notes to be placed in a fund known as the "General County Road Fund System of the United States."	\$500,000,000
S. 1892. To provide for the issuing of Treasury notes to be loaned to states, counties, townships, etc.....	2,500,000,000
S. 1900. To enable the public authorities to establish a system of public co-operation and for other purposes, provides for the issuing of an amount of money not in excess of one thousand dollars per capita.....	67,000,000,000

BY JOHN DAVIS:

H. R. 6011. To prohibit the issuing of U. S. bonds, for issuing and maintaining a sufficient and equitable volume of currency and for other purposes, three hundred million and one hundred million annually.....	300,000,000
H. R. 8436. For the relief of certain mortgage debtors, estimated at	2,000,000,000
H. R. 6767. To provide for the establishment of an industrial army of five hundred thousand men.....	500,000,000

A careful examination of the bills introduced by the present members of Congress, belonging to the Populist party, from the State of Kansas, will show to what an extent they are willing to go and if they had their way about it the amount of "declaratory money" they would have issued by the Government.

Tramping the streets, out of employment, receiving alms, lower ad valorem will not heal the wounded pride of the brave men who never before were dependent on public charity.

—Hon. Julius C. Burrows, Michigan.

POPULIST PARTY. (Continued.)

The following are the bills introduced by them in the 53rd. Congress.

BY SENATOR PEPPER:

S. 976. A bill to establish a Bureau of loans which directs the issuing of Treasury notes to be loaned on real estate and imperishable products of agriculture and manufactured articles that will not deteriorate by storage of a few months.....	\$800,000,000
S. 486. To issue six hundred million dollars of declaratory legal-tender money to call in all bonds.....	600,000,000
S. 595. To provide for the immediate issue and circulation of Treasury notes, the same to be re-issued and kept in circulation.....	250,000,000
S. 916. Directing the purchase of silver bullion and the issuing of United States Treasury notes therefor to eight times the value of the silver bullion that may have been purchased, not to exceed fifty million dollars in any one month, and to continue for three years annually.....	600,000,000
S. 1050. to provide for the employment of labor and the prosperity of the people of the United States and for other purposes.	6,000,000,000
S. 325. To increase the circulating medium by issuing Treasury notes payable in lawful money of the United States....	300,000,000
S. 1177. To increase the circulating medium by issuing Treasury notes based on gold and silver coin and bullion to an amount equal to three-and-one-half dollars for every one dollar's worth of gold and silver coin and bullion belonging to the United States and not specially set apart by law for a particular purpose.....	300,000,000
S. 1300. To provide funds for immediate use in relieving want and destitution throughout the Country.....	6,000,000
S. 1787. To provide for public improvement and employment of citizens of the United States, directing the Treasurer of the United States, upon the receipt of non interest bearing twenty-five year bonds, not to exceed one-half of the assessed value of the property of any State, Territory, county, township, municipality, or incorporated town or village, said bonds to be retired at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, to issue full legal-tender Treasury notes to the face value of said bonds.....	12,000,000,000

BY WM. BAKER:

H. R. 7570. To provide for the establishment of a Government Banking System and to create the office of Banker's General, twelve Bankers' General to hold office for twelve years at ten thousand dollars per annum, and to be retired at five thousand per annum; and to build buildings in all cities, counties, and States, and to issue money to double the cost of the buildings and fixtures, to be loaned upon real and personal property. Estimated.....	500,000,000
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When the Canadian farmers and millers have thus secured free access to our markets for all they can produce, our own farmers and millers must look for a market for those of their products that have been displaced by Canadian products.

—Senator H. C. Hansbrough, North Dakota.

POPULIST PARTY. (Continued.)

BY SENATOR PEPPER:

S. 3029 and Hudson's H. R. 1990. To redeem all outstanding bonds with the gold and silver now held by the Government, to repeal all tariff and internal revenue laws, and issue a sufficient amount of paper money to take up all bank notes and Treasury notes of all kinds, gold certificates of both coin and bullion, silver certificates both coin and bullion, and all other certificates of indebtedness issued by the United States, and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to issue from time to time a sufficient amount of paper money to pay all officers' salaries, expenditures, and all appropriations made by Congress for the purpose of carrying on the Government of the United States. The amount would be..... \$2,000,000,000

Making a grand total of \$96,156,000,000, or 9½ times more money than there is in use in the whole world.

PORTUGAL.

In Portugal the standard is gold ; the monetary unit is the milreis ; the value in United States coin is \$1.08 ; the coins are gold : 1, 2, 5, and 10 milreis. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 14.08 of limited tender silver.

POTATOES.

The crop for 1893, as reported by the Department of Agriculture, was 183,034,203 bushels, valued at \$108,661,801.

The imports in 1893 were 4,295,946 bushels, on which the duty collected amounted to \$1,073,986.50, at an ad valorem rate of 51.96.

The duty under the new law is reduced to 31.18, which will reduce the value of the crop, on the Democratic theory, to the farmer, as he must compete with the foreign crop, in the sum of \$12,579,922.24, during the next year.

This is the Democratic method of illustrating its profession of love for the farmer.

POTTERY. (See Earthenware.)

POULTRY. (See Eggs and Poultry.)

PRICES. (See Wages, Tariff and Farmer.)

PRICES, how a Protective Tariff Reduces.

We assert boldly, without fear of contradiction, that there can not be named a single industry which has been started into life and successfully established in the United States by the policy of protection where the prices of the product of the industry have not gone down from 30 to 50 per cent. while the wages of the workmen have increased.

The first necessary characteristic of any nation is, that it must possess the power to maintain and protect itself as against the world. And the first law of any Republican nation is, that it must have the power to protect its people in their rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

PRICES. (Continued.)
MOHAIR AN EXAMPLE.

Let us explain how a duty on manufactured goods in the long run decreases the cost of the goods to the people, using mohair as an illustration, about the facts of which there can possibly be no dispute.

Up to 1883 we manufactured in this country no mohair plushes at all. We used immense quantities for car seats, for furniture covers, and all that sort of thing. We bought it all of Germany and of France. They made it all, using handlooms. Having control of our market, they had the control of the prices which we were compelled to pay.

In 1883 the Goodalls, manufacturers in the State of Maine, and as skillful, as sagacious, as determined as any who can be found in any country, thought that under the duty which had been placed upon mohair plushes at that time, they could transfer that industry from Germany and France to the United States. They built a mill. Before the mill was completed and the machinery was in, Germany and France made a cut on those plushes of 10 per cent. for the purpose of breaking down this industry which was just coming into existence in the United States. They did not succeed.

After the machinery was in the mill they made another cut of 15 per cent., making 25 per cent.; and within a year thereafter they made another of 15 per cent., 40 per cent. in all. They came very near destroying this industry, struggling into life; and if these men had been ordinary men, with mere ordinary determination and pluck, they would have succeeded. But they were not. They proceeded at once to see whether or not they could discover or invent some new dyes which would be better than those used in foreign countries; those fading rapidly. They succeeded in that. Then they started on the question of making these plushes by power-machinery instead of by handlooms, and in two years they had invented and perfected, at a cost of \$30,000, a power-loom for their manufacture.

From that time up to one year ago they ran their mill on full time, and made a fair profit. Six other mills came into existence in the United States, and they had not only the competition abroad to contend with, but the competition at home. The result has been that to-day we are buying our mohair plushes 45 per cent. less than we were when we had no mills in this country. Besides, we are making better plushes with faster colors, and have compelled these foreigners to take our power-looms to run their mills with. Thus there has been a reduction in price to the world as well as to the United States, and to-day we are supplying nine-tenths of all the plushes used in this country, at 45 per cent. less than they formerly cost. Is not that an object-lesson perfectly plain to anybody? Surely our tariff reform friends can see in this case how a duty, or as they call it a tax, resulted in a lower priced product to the consumer.

Ten to 30 per cent. advances in wages since 1880. The skilled laborer has secured the highest rate of earnings ever known in this or any country, and he can also buy more for a dollar.
—Edward Atkinson.

PROTECTION, ANALYSIS OF.

The first thought that comes up in any candid inquiry about it is that protection is natural and in accord with the habits of men. It prevails in the family as regards its relations with other families or with society. It pervades society as regards its relations of each part with every other. It characterizes the laws which guard the citizen from the dangers that spring from avarice, or crime, or negligence. It protects society as a whole against the injurious actions or aims of its component parts. It is applied not only to health and morals but to property. The State covers all its subjects, in all their relations, with the panoply of protection and thereby aims to promote the greatest happiness of all. It is the very end for which governments are instituted; protection to the individual at home, and protection to the community from all adverse foreign forces whatever.

PRUNES, (See Raisins.)

PUBLIC DEBT, UNITED STATES. (See Debt of United States.)

I charge upon this Administration that it committed a wrong and a crime when it sent its representative to a friendly government to insultingly demand that it surrender to a barbarous Queen.
Hon. Henry U. Johnson, Indiana.

Q

QUICKSILVER, RATES OF DUTY ON.

Under the several tariff acts, from July 30, 1846, to May 11, 1890, have been as follows :

- Act of July 30, 1846, 20 per cent.
- Act of March 3, 1857, 15 per cent.
- Act of March 2, 1861, 10 per cent.
- Act of August 5, 1861, 10 per cent.
- Act of December 24, 1861, 10 per cent.
- Act of July 14, 1862, 10 per cent.
- Act of March 3, 1863, 10 per cent.
- Act of June 30, 1864, 10 and 15 per cent.
- Act of March 3, 1865, 10 and 15 per cent.
- Act of March 16, 1866, 10 and 15 per cent.
- Act of May 16, 1866, 10 and 15 per cent.
- Act of June 1, 1866, 10 and 15 per cent.
- Act of July 28, 1866, 15 per cent.
- Act of March 2, 1867, 15 per cent.
- Act of March 22, 1867, 15 per cent.
- Act of March 25, 26, 1867, 15 per cent.
- Act of March 29, 1867, 15 per cent.
- Act of February 3, 1868, 15 per cent.
- Act of July 20, 1868, 15 per cent.
- Act of February 19-24, 1869, 15 per cent.
- Act of July 14, 1870, 15 per cent.
- Act of December 22, 1870, 15 per cent.
- Act of May 1, 1872, 90 per cent of existing duties.
- Act of June 6, 1872, 90 per cent of existing duties.
- Act of February 8, 1875, free list.
- Act of March 3, 1883, 10 per cent.
- Act of May 21, 1890, 10 cents per pound.
- The act of May 21, 1890, was as follows :

"Quicksilver, 10 cents per pound. The flasks, bottles, or other vessels in which quicksilver is imported shall be subject to the same rates of duty as they would be subjected to if imported empty. Free List: Quicksilver flasks or bottles, of either domestic or foreign manufacture, which shall have been actually exported from the United States."

When the Government, in the first year of its life, by the patriotic hands of Washington, Madison, and the other representatives of the people, declared and enacted a law establishing a system of protective duties, it did no more than was its bounden duty to do.

—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

QUICKSILVER. (Continued.)

WAGES.

The wages paid at the Spanish Almaden Mine, so far as we have been enabled to obtain them, are reliable.

Miners' ore contracts.....	per day...	\$0.81
Miners' rock contract.....	do.....	.57
Masons in quarries	do.....	1.03
Lumbermen.....	do.....	.55
Furnacemen	do.....	.40

These departments command the highest wages, hence we may conclude their wages to be from 50 cents to 60 cents per day.

The amount of wages paid in California for relative positions is: Laborers in ore chambers, per day, \$2; miners, \$2.80; laborers on surface, \$2; firemen, \$1.75; timbermen, including captain, \$3.20; carpenters, \$3 and \$3.50; blasters, \$2.75; surface mining, \$1.50.

PRICE.

In 1850, when the Cinnabar was discovered in California, the ruling price per flask of 76½ pounds, standard weight, was \$114.50, or 1.50 per pound. It is now \$37 per flask, or 48.3 cents per pound, and though great fluctuations in price have occurred during the forty-two years of its production in California, yet notwithstanding these fluctuations, its price has been in the main steadily declining.

Duty under old law, 24.79 average ad valorem.

Duty under new law, 17.35 average ad valorem.

**What is the laborer's estate? It is the force
of his will and the power of his thews and sin-
ews.**
—W. D. Kelly.

R

RATIO.

Coinage ratio between gold and silver is fixed by law. The original law of 1792 made one dollar equal to fifteen dollars in silver. The act of 1834 changed the ratio to one dollar of gold to sixteen of silver. To determine the value of the cheaper metal: One ounce of pure gold 1000 fine is worth \$20.68; divide this sum by the silver. Example, 1 of gold to 16 of silver is 2068 divided by 16 equals \$1.29.25, the price of one ounce of silver at the present ratio.

The ratios from 16 to 20 are as follows:

Ratio 1 to 17; value (*438.60 grains) \$1.22 plus.

Ratio 1 to 18; value (*464.40 grains) \$1.15 plus.

Ratio 1 to 19; value (*490.20 grains) \$1.08 plus.

Ratio 1 to 20; value (*516.00 grains) \$1.04 plus.

*The standard grains of silver in each dollar in the new ratio.

RATIO—COMMERCIAL.

Commercial ratio between gold and silver is the difference between their commercial market value at the same time. The commercial value of both gold and silver bullion may be the effect of statute law, for if one of these metals be deprived of its money use by statute law it must change its commercial value by limiting its use. The market or commercial price is therefore to be considered as affected by money use.

There is no Union, no government even, that
can force a man to carry on a losing business.
—Hon. William F. Draper, Massachusetts.

RECEIPTS

For 1893, compared with 1892, showing an increase of \$35,848,301.72

Source.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Customs.....	\$177, 432, 964. 15	\$203, 855, 016. 78	\$25, 902, 052. 63	
Internal revenue.....	153, 971, 072. 57	161, 027, 623. 93	7, 056, 551. 36	
Postal service.....	70, 890, 475. 98	75, 896, 993. 16	4, 996, 457. 18	
Sale of old custom-house at Pittsburgh, Pa.....		433, 500. 00	433, 500. 00	
Profits on coinage, bullion deposits, and assays	2, 020, 512. 39	2, 349, 471. 16	328, 958. 76	
Sinking fund for Pacific railways.....	2, 893, 771. 46	2, 052, 458. 39	223, 716. 98	
District of Columbia.....	1, 967, 014. 71	3, 111, 742. 27	1, 144, 697. 56	
Miscellaneous.....	2, 783, 059. 83	916, 994. 70	133, 876. 87	
Tax on national banks.....	1, 261, 338. 11	1, 392, 623. 63	131, 285. 52	
Fees—consular, letters patent, and land	3, 130, 437. 06	3, 156, 217. 12	25, 780. 06	
Repayment of interest by Pacific railways.....	932, 437. 67	971, 832. 68	9, 395. 01	
Sale of old custom-house at Milwaukee, Wis.....	64, 000. 00	71, 526. 37	7, 526. 37	
Deposits for surveying public lands.....	149, 998. 21	156, 282. 46	6, 284. 25	
District of Columbia ten-year funding bonds	2, 412, 744. 00	405, 164. 00		\$2, 007, 580. 00
Sale of land, Brooklyn navy-yard.....	539, 890. 33			539, 890. 33
Smithsonian fund.....	200, 000. 00			200, 000. 00
Navy pension and navy hospital funds.....	1, 118, 155. 25	962, 780. 53		155, 374. 72
Customs fees, fines, penalties, etc.....	3, 909, 249. 66	806, 919. 83		3, 102, 329. 73
Sales of public lands.....	8, 291, 876. 58	3, 132, 089. 78		79, 735. 80
Sales of ordnance material.....	101, 242. 35	26, 187. 26		76, 055. 09
Sales of Government property.....	234, 498. 38	164, 703. 48		68, 794. 90
Sales of Indian lands.....	847, 813. 23	779, 310. 73		68, 502. 50
Immigrant fund.....	330, 128. 65	288, 219. 68		41, 908. 97
Depreciations on public lands.....	61, 623. 85	21, 148. 01		40, 475. 84
Soldiers' Home permanent fund.....	194, 385. 45	132, 733. 05		31, 652. 40
Sales of condemned naval vessels.....	31, 834. 12	1, 138. 35		30, 715. 77
Tax on seal skins.....	46, 749. 23	23, 972. 60		22, 776. 63
Total.....	\$325, 888, 290. 22	\$361, 716, 661. 94	\$35, 828, 370. 14	\$3, 521, 812. 78
Net increase.....	\$35, 848, 301. 72			

We must unfetter every arm, and let every
muscle strike for the highest remuneration.
—Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Maine.

EXPENDITURES.

There was an increase of \$38,454,623.91 in the ordinary expenditures for the same period as follows:

Source.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
Civil Establishment.....	\$69,841,988.61	\$108,732,799.27	\$11,644,076.68	\$7,763,265.02
Military Establishment.....	46,895,456.30	49,041,773.47	4,187,066.35	1,440,739.18
Naval Establishment.....	29,174,138.98	30,138,084.43	1,871,159.33	909,213.88
Indian Service.....	11,150,577.67	13,845,347.27	2,194,769.60	
Pensions.....	134,883,052.79	159,357,557.87	24,774,505.08	
Interest on Public Debt....	23,578,116.23	27,264,892.18	3,886,276.96	
Grand Total.....	\$345,023,330.58	\$383,477,954.49	\$48,657,841.99	\$10,103,218.08
Net Increase.....		\$38,454,623.91		

Now, to say that protection does not increase wages is to say that busy factories do not increase wages; that lighted furnaces do not increase wages; that open mines do not increase wages; that manufacturing cities do not increase wages; that having the market close to the farm and the farm close to the workshop does not increase wages.

—Senator Geo. F. Hoar, Mass.

RECIPROCITY.

RECIPROCITY

Is an arrangement between our own nation and another by which we agree to admit, free of duty, certain articles which we need, but which we cannot produce here; and in return the other nation admits to its ports, free of duty, certain articles which we produce, and which they need, but cannot produce in their own land.

Illustration: Brazil produces great quantities of coffee and rubber, but does not produce flour or machinery. We cannot produce coffee and rubber, but we have a surplus of flour and machinery. We admit free of duty their coffee and rubber, and they admit free of duty our flour and machinery, both nations are benefited, their home productions are greatly increased, their markets enlarged and the laborers of each country find additional work and improved wages at home.

Germany has a large surplus of beet sugar which we need; and we have a large surplus of pork which they need. Each remitting the duty, we take their sugar and they take our pork, and both nations are richer. The opponents of protection denounce reciprocity as a "fraud" and a "humbug," and ask "if reciprocity is desirable with South America and with Germany, why not with Great Britain?" The answer is plain and ready, and has been given by Lord Salisbury, thus:

"We live in an age of a war of tariffs. Every nation is trying how it can, by agreement with its neighbor, get the greatest possible protection for its own industries, and at the same time the greatest possible access to the markets of its neighbors.

"The weapon with which they all fight is admission to their own markets—that is to say, A says to B, 'if you will make your duties such that I can sell in your markets I will make my duties such that you can sell in my market.'

"But we begin by saying we will levy no duties on anybody, and we declare that it would be contrary and disloyal to the glorious and sacred doctrine of free trade to levy any duty on anybody for the sake of what we can get by it.

"It may be noble, but it is not business."

In plain words, Great Britain has nothing to offer us as an exchange.

Besides, reciprocity is impossible where both produce, and want to send abroad the same products. Canada wants reciprocity in natural products, coal, iron ore, wheat, and fish. But we have all these, and can sell none to her. She does *not* want reciprocity in manufactured goods, which we want to sell to her. Now we will receive her natural products free of duty, if she will receive our machinery and manufactures. But this she refuses, and, therefore, we can have no reciprocity with her. But the

I have seen the straw shed of free-trade times
give place to the splendidly-constructed barns that
are an ornament to the farms all through Illinois.
—Hon. A. J. Hopkins, Illinois.

RECIPROCITY. (Continued.)

Democratic plan is to put all her natural products on the free list, and allow her to tax all our manufactures as she pleases. As Lord Salisbury says, this may be noble, but it is *not business*.

In our struggle for foreign markets we must bear in mind that nearly all the great nations of the world have adopted the protective system, and we must keep ourselves in a position to grant favors if we would receive any. In other words, we must retain our protective system while present conditions remain, so that we may be able to demand proper consideration. Protection and reciprocity are complementary terms. They are two forces whose resultant is commercial triumph.

This fact was recognized in the McKinley act. Section 2 of that act enumerates several hundred articles of import that shall be admitted free of duty. Then section 3 contains the following proviso:

"That, with a view to secure reciprocal trade with countries producing the following articles, on and after the 1st day of January, 1892, whenever and so often as the President shall be satisfied that the government of any country producing and exporting sugars, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, raw and uncured or any such articles—"

All of which had by section 2 been placed on the free list—

"impose duties or other exactions upon the agricultural or other products of the United States, which, in view of the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides into the United States, he may deem to be reciprocally unequal and unreasonable, he shall have the power and it shall be his duty to suspend, by proclamation to that effect, the provisions of this act relating to the free introduction of such sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the production of such country, for such time as he shall deem just, and in such case and during such suspension duties shall be levied, collected, and paid upon sugar, molasses, coffee, tea, and hides, the product of or exported from such designated country as follows, namely."

Then follows the schedule of duties to be charged on each.

The articles enumerated are such as, under a protective system, would properly be on the free list. This free use of our markets, therefore, is an exceedingly valuable consideration to the countries exporting these articles, therefore the act wisely provides a way whereby we may secure proper reciprocal advantages.

This illustrates very clearly one difference between free trade and reciprocity. The former gives away items of great value without requiring anything in return; the latter demands an equivalent. Free trade lets the horses run as by "nature" they may choose; reciprocity holds the reins and guides them in the highway of progress and prosperity. Reciprocity is free trade kept within proper bounds, controlled by ourselves in our own interest with proper regard for that of others.

WHAT RECIPROCITY HAS ALREADY ACCOMPLISHED.

Under section 3 of the McKinley act agreements for reciprocity were

What is the laborer's estate? It is the skill
he has acquired in an art, trade or mystery.
—W. D. Kelly.

RECIPROCITY. (Continued.)

concluded with Brazil, with the Spanish colonies, Cuba and Puerto Rico, with the British Indies, with Santo Domingo, with Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Salvador, with the German and Austrian empires, and other countries, fifteen in all. And similar arrangements for mutual advantage might be made with France and other countries of Europe, with the Argentine Republic, Chile, and other countries of South America, and with our neighbors, Mexico and Canada.

Only a very brief epitome of some of the advantages that have already accrued from these reciprocity conventions can be given.

Our exports to Brazil, notwithstanding the fact that its foreign commerce has for a long time been controlled by Europeans, in the face of the combined opposition of all these interests, and in spite of depressed conditions of trade consequent upon a state of political revolution and semiwar—rose from \$9,351,081 in 1889 to \$11,972,214 in 1890, and \$14,120,246 in 1891, thus showing in two years a gain of more than 50 per cent. This trade was more than maintained through the following year; and in 1893, the year of greatest depression, fell off only slightly.

During these years there had been a marked falling off of the sales of European countries to Brazil, that of England alone being in 1892 about \$5,000,000, while that of France in the same year was over \$6,000,000. And to show still further the importance of the treaty, it should be stated that France had established a few years before a new line of steamers to Brazil, while our American line, owing to differences among the owners, was discontinued. Our transportation facilities with Brazil are in the hands of foreigners who have discriminated against us greatly. With direct communication in our own vessels and a continuance of the reciprocity treaty, the possibilities of future trade with Brazil are enormous.

Our trade with Cuba increased from less than \$12,000,000 annually for many years to nearly \$18,000,000 in 1892, and to over \$24,000,000 in 1893.

While the trade of Great Britain with Cuba has fallen off over 40 per cent. and that of France nearly 60 per cent., ours increased more than 100 per cent. In other words, by means of reciprocity we have been acquiring the Cuban market. A large percentage of this increase has been in farm products. The increase in flour, for example, was from 114,447 barrels in 1891 to 616,406 barrels in 1893.

In Europe the most important treaty of reciprocity was that with Germany, whereby we secured the free admission to that country of a number of our farm products and a special reduction of about one-third of the regular tariff on a long list of agricultural and other items. By this means, too, the embargo placed on American pork in 1880 has been removed and a new and valuable market for American meats secured.

RECIPROCITY CONVENTIONS, WHY ABROGATE THEM?

These are some of the victories already achieved through our reciprocity conventions. When we remember that they have been in existence only

The new tariff is bad in construction, bad in purpose, and bad in its assaults upon the onward march of the industrial energy and prosperity of this mighty Republic.

—Senator Jacob Gallinger, New Hampshire.

RECIPROCITY. (Continued.)

two or three years, and that during part of this time they have been operating under an administration known to be unfriendly to them; when we consider how long it takes to change habits of trade, and how important is continuity of policy in such matters; when we recall the fact that the sales of England, France, Spain, and other countries to Brazil, Cuba, and other parties to these conventions, have fallen off while ours have increased; when we contemplate the obstacles overcome and the victories already achieved through these agreements, we cannot restrain our wonder that any man claiming to be patriotic should desire to abrogate them.

Yet section 89 of the Wilson bill provides for the repeal of the section of the McKinley act under which they have been negotiated. And in the majority report of the Committee on Ways and Means accompanying the bill appear these words:

“It is the purpose of the present bill to repeal *in toto* section 3 of the tariff act of Oct. 1, 1890, commonly but most erroneously called its reciprocity provision.”

And during the debate Mr. Springer, a recognized leader in Democratic councils, used these ominous words:

“If I understand the purport of the amendment submitted by the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. Wilson] it is to repeal the law under which certain commercial agreements have been made with certain foreign countries. If you repeal the authority for making those agreements you destroy the agreements themselves.”

What will be the fruits of this action? Not only loss of trade—for Germany will undoubtedly restore her duties on American products to their old rates; Spain will shut our flour and corn out of Cuba; Brazil will withdraw the concessions which we now enjoy, and the other countries will repudiate their agreements—but what is worse, we shall lose the respect of honorable men everywhere; we shall be charged with national bad faith, and we shall have the humiliating consciousness that the charge is just. Let us not forget that in making these agreements the United States took the initiative. The Latin-American republics, prompted by good will toward us, believing our offer to be made in good faith and that the agreement would endure, disregarding the urgent entreaties and warnings of the foreign governments with which they had long sustained trade relations, accepted the reciprocity policy from which so much of good has come. Let us not drive them away; let us not lay ourselves open to the charge of “Punic faith.”

REDUCTION OF REVENUE.

From 1866 to 1888, a period of twenty-two years, the control of the House of Representatives has been equally divided between the two political parties, each having eleven years.

I cannot let the opportunity go by without saying that in this Republic we can not afford, if we mean that this republic shall endure, to adopt a policy which will result in pauperizing and degrading the great laboring population of our country.
—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

REVENUE. (Continued.)

During the eleven years of Republican control the revenue schedules were reduced (estimated).....	\$362,504,569
During the eleven years of Democratic control the revenue schedules were reduced	6,368,935

Difference in favor of the present minority party in the House of \$356,135,634

REMONEITIZE.

To restore circulation in the shape of money; make again legal or standard money of account, as gold or silver coin.

RHODE ISLAND.

Including the charters of Massachusetts—charter granted March 17, 1644, uniting the towns of Providence, Portsmouth and Newport, under the name of "The Incorporation of Providence Plantation in the Narragansett Bay in New England"—charter granted to Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, July 8, 1663—ratified the Constitution of the United States, May 29, 1790, first State constitution formed November 5, 1842.

Legislature is composed of 36 Senators, 72 Representatives. Meets annually, Jan. 31, 1894.

State elections, annually, first Wednesday in April, 1894.

SENATOR NELSON W. ALDRICH (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

SENATOR NATHAN F. DIXON (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 180,548. Vote, 1892: Dem., 11,233; Rep., 10,303.

2nd. Population, 164,958. Vote, 1892: Dem., 10,770; Rep., 10,020.

RICE.

Production, 1893, in United States.....	pounds...	237,546,900
Importations dutiable, 1893	do.....	72,568,144
Importations free of duty, 1893	do.....	8,473,800
Value of, imported in 1893.....		\$2,354,586
Duty collected in 1893.....		\$1,184,454
Consumption in 1893.....	pounds...	306,951,280
Per capita consumption in United States	do.....	3.9
Per capita consumption in Italy.....	do.....	13.7
Per capita consumption in Japan.....	do.....	308½

The duty under the old law was 75.69 average ad valorem.

The duty under the new law is 58.67 average ad valorem.

RUSSIA.

In Russia the nominal standard is silver, but paper is the actual standard measured by gold; the monetary unit is the ruble; the value in United States coin is gold, \$0.77.2; silver, \$0.49.1. The coins are gold, imperial (\$7.71.8) and ½ imperial (\$3.86); silver, ½, ¼, and 1 ruble. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver or 1 of gold to 15 of limited tender silver.

The great trusts are guarded by the provisions of this law, but there is nothing to show that the farmer, the workingman or the manufacturer have been heard or regarded in its schedules.
 —Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts.

S

SALT, 1890.

Establishments.....	200
Capital	\$13,487,748
Employés	2,455
Wages	\$1,702,491
Value of product.....	5,484,618
Amount imported in 1893, in pounds.....	391,966,547

The old law fixed a duty of 8 cents in bulk and 12 cents in packages, per 100 pounds. The new law places all salt on the free list.

The value of salt imported in 1884 was \$1,663,831; the value in 1893 was \$692,493. A million dollars goes to our own producers instead of going abroad. The result of the new law must be awaited.

SALT NATURAL BEDS OF.

The salt mountains in Lincoln County, Nevada, covers an area of 25 miles, and the salt is pure, white and clear as crystal. In the Colorado desert the Southern Pacific railroad laid its track through large beds of rock salt, and for 1,200 feet graded its road-bed with the crystal blocks, and the beds are about 50 miles long. Near Ithaca, N. Y., at a depth of 1,000 feet a pure vein of natural salt was found 250 feet thick. In Millard County, Utah, is a salt mountain where it is blocked out similarly to a limestone quarry. There are also large beds of rock salt in Kansas. Great quantities of salt are produced from salt springs near Syracuse, New York, in Michigan, Ohio, West Virginia, and elsewhere. Our domestic supply is practically inexhaustible.

SALT, COST TO FARMERS.

There is now a duty on coarse salt of 8 cents per 100 pounds, or \$1.60 per ton. The farmer, if a large one, may use 500 pounds, and here would be a saving of 40 cents. The duty on fine salt, used for dairying purposes, is 12 cents per 100 pounds. One pound of salt is usually added to 16 pounds of butter, so the duty on the salt in one pound is one-sixteenth of a cent. If the farmer makes a ton of butter he will use 125 pounds of salt, on which the duty would be 7 13-16 cents. So the farmer would save on his salt the princely sum of 47 13-16 cents annually.

SALT, MANUFACTURE AND COST.

Take the article of salt, which is sold in Saginaw at 60 cents for 280 pounds, including the barrel, which is worth 20 cents, leaving 40 cents for the salt. If the President is correct when he says the duty is a tax, or, to use his own words, those who buy domestic articles of the same class pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to our home manufacturers, then if the duty is deducted, being at the rate of 12 cents per 100 pounds, over 33 3-5 cents, the salt could be produced for 6 2-5 cents for 280 pounds.

Democrats by theoretical speculations about per cents and ad valorems make believe that the poor have to bear the burden of tariff taxation. In truth and practical fact it is not so.

—Hon. M. N. Johnson, North Dakota.

SEIGNIORAGE.

In modern times, the difference between the actual or bullion value of coins and their nominal or tale value, retained by some governments as a mint charge for coinage.

SHEEP. (See Wool.)

SHERMAN LAW, REPEAL OF. (See Financial Disasters.)

SHIRTS, 1890.

Establishments.....	889
Capital.....	\$14, 273, 611
Employés.....	32, 750
Wages.....	\$10, 704, 603
Materials.....	15, 704, 353
Products.....	33, 638, 593

Wages per capita, \$326.85.

SILVER AND GOLD, COMMERCIAL RATIO. (See Gold and Silver, and Ratio.)

SILVER, PRODUCTION OF IN THE WORLD. (See Gold and Silver.)

SOAP AND CANDLES, 1890.

Establishments	578
Capital.....	\$24,821,069
Employés.....	9,306
Wages.....	\$4,961,648
Materials.....	28,687,412
Products.....	43,600,285

Wages per capita, \$532.25.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Area, 24,500 square miles.

Included in the Carolina charters—separate charter granted in 1729—first State constitution formed March 26, 1776—ratified the Constitution of the United States May 23, 1788.

Legislature is composed of 33 Senators, 124 Representatives. Meets biennially, Jan. 8, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR MATTHEW C. BUTLER (DEM.), term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

SENATOR JOHN L. M. IRBY (DEM.), term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

- 1st. Population, 134,369. Vote, 1892: Dem., 6,318; Rep., —.
- 2nd. Population, 151,220. Vote, 1892: Dem., 8,001; Rep., —.
- 3rd. Population, 152,060. Vote, 1892: Dem., 8,330; Rep., 787.
- 4th. Population, 196,387. Vote, 1892: Dem., 10,401; Rep., 1,730.
- 5th. Population, 141,750. Vote, 1892: Dem., 8,791; Rep., 2,099.
- 6th. Population, 158,851. Vote, 1892: Dem., 10,133; Rep., 1,822.
- 7th. Population, 216,512. Vote, 1892: Dem., 4,955; Rep., 4995.

There is no permanent place in American politics for a party that bases its claims for popular support on the failures and disappointments of the people.—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Area, 77,650 square miles.

Admitted as a State Nov. 2, 1889.

Legislature composed of 43 Senators, 83 Representatives. Meets biennially, Jan. 8, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR RICHARD F. PETTIGREW, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

SENATOR JAMES H. KYLE, (IND.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

At large. Population, 328,808. Vote, 1892: Dem., ———; Rep., 33,764; Pop., 25,444.

At large. Population, 328,808. Vote, 1892: Dem., 14,218; Rep., 83,288; Pop., 14,218.

SPAIN.

In Spain the standard is gold and silver. The monetary unit is the peseta. The value in United States coin is \$0.19.3. The coins are: Gold: 25 pesetas. Silver: 5 pesetas. The ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 15½ of silver, or 1 of gold to 14.38 of limited tender silver.

STANDARD DOLLAR. WHAT IS A STANDARD DOLLAR?

Mr. Justice Strong, in the famous legal-tender case decided in the Supreme Court of the United States in 1871, used the following:

“The coinage acts fix its unit as a dollar; but the gold or silver thing we call a dollar is in no sense a standard of a dollar.. It is a representative of it. There might never have been a piece of money of the denomination of a dollar. There never was a pound sterling coined until 1815, if we except a few coins struck in the reign of Henry VIII—almost immediately debased; yet it has been the unit of British currency for many generations. It is, then, a mistake to regard the legal-tender acts as either fixing a standard of value or regulating money values. (12 Wallace, 553.)

STANDARDS OF NATIONS, SINGLE GOLD.

The following nations use single gold standard: Austria-Hungary (new system) Brazil, Cuba, Egypt, Finland, German Empire, Great Britain, Haiti, (single gold authorized, not yet coined). Persia (recent), Portugal, Denmark, Norway, Sweden.

STANDARDS OF NATIONS, SINGLE SILVER.

The following nations use single silver standard: Bolivia, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Salvador, Colombia, Ecuador, India. Mexico, Peru, Russia, Venezuela.

STANDARDS ON NATIONS, DOUBLE GOLD AND SILVER.

The following nations use double standard: Argentine Republic, Bulgaria, Chile, Japan, Belgium, France, Greece, Italy, Switzerland, The Netherlands, Roumania, Servia, Spain, Tunis, Turkey, United States.

**If the Constitution does forbid such legis-
lation, then, Sirs, the time has come to make
a new one.**

—Hon. Thad. M. Mahon, Pennsylvania.

SUGAR, WHY TARIFF DUTY WAS REMOVED.

In the first tariff act of the United States sugar was subjected to a tariff duty, and for more than a hundred years it has enjoyed this protection. It can not, therefore, be called "an infant industry" so far as the South is concerned.

It was finally put on "the free list" conditionally; that is conditioned on reciprocity with Cuba, or Spain for Cuba, and other producing countries, for many reasons:

(1.) Our revenues were in excess of the needs of the Government, and as Louisiana was intensely Democratic, and insisted that the tariff on sugar was a purely revenue tax, it was the most direct means of reducing the revenue.

(2.) As the Democrats were constantly demanding a removal of taxes from the "necessaries of life," and especially from such articles as most largely entered into the consumption of the laboring classes; and as sugar was an article of food largely consumed by every class of the community, the removal of the sugar duty was the most obvious and logical result.

(3.) Its removal was a most excellent method of giving Southern free trade Democrats an object lesson on the benefits of protection. The Louisiana people, Republicans and Democrats alike, have seen the point. Hence the unanimity with which they have demanded a restoration of the tariff, a demand which the Senate was compelled to grant, notwithstanding Democratic principles and platforms.

(4.) But it was no part of the purpose of the Republican party to injure the sugar industry, hence, while the duty was removed, a compensating bounty was provided.

(5.) The intent of the bounty besides compensating existing industries, was more especially to encourage and build up the beet and sorghum sugar production, if possible; or at least, to demonstrate whether it was or was not practicable.

SUGAR, REPUBLICAN SUGAR POLICY.

Our total imports of (foreign) sugar from October 1, 1890, when the bounty law took effect, until June, 1894, were—

Beet sugar	pounds...	1,562,874,861
Cane sugar.....	do.....	11,574,226,069
Refined sugar.....	do.....	111,888,426

Total foreign sugar purchased.....	pounds...	13,248,489,376
Had the duty or tax on it prior to 1890 of.....		.02

Had the 2 cents per pound not been superseded by the bounty law of October 1, 1890, we would have paid on this sugar in duty or tax.....		\$264,969,787
We have paid in bounty a total of only.....		28,000,000

Showing that the people have kept in their pockets of duty
or taxation on sugar since October 1, 1890, the sum of..... 236,969,787
because of the bounty on sugar.

Does any member of this House remember any time when the auction bell and the sheriff's voice have been heard so much as within the last twelve months (1894)?

—Hon. Henry M. Baker, New Hampshire.

SUGAR. (Continued.)

The dutiable value of this 13,248,489,376 pounds of sugar so imported, at 3 cents per pound, was	397,454,681
Had it been dutied or taxed, as proposed by the Gorman Senate bill, at 40 per cent. ad valorem, the tax or duty on it would have been.....	158,981,872
If we deduct the total bounty paid, \$23,000,000, it will show that the saving in taxation under the bounty law, as compared with what it would have been under the Senate bill, has been.....	130,981,872
The exact bounty paid for the year ending June 30, 1893, was	9,375,130.88

This was about 15 cents per head of the population, not much to pay for the saving as above given.

SUGAR, DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

During the next full financial year we shall import about pounds.....	4,000,000,000
This will be at the average price of 3 cents a pound, a cost of	\$120,000,000
The tariff on this, at 40 per cent. ad valorem, will be	48,000,000

In other words the country will have to pay about \$40,000,000 for the votes of the two Louisiana Senators supporting the Democratic tariff policy, and the continuance of Louisiana in the Democratic ranks at the next election.

SUGAR, ADVANTAGE OF BOUNTY ON.

To show the advantages of the bounty on sugar, consider the following:

Cane sugar produced, 1889.....tons...	153, 909
Beet sugar produced, 1889.....tons...	2, 400
Total.....tons...	156, 309
Cane sugar produced, 1893.....tons...	270, 000
Beet sugar produced, 1893.....tons...	24, 550
Total.....tons...	294, 550

As the product has about doubled it cannot be said that the bounty has failed to stimulate production. We are now about where Germany was in sugar production in 1865, while she now produces 1,350,000 tons; and about where France was in 1880, while she now produces 575,000 tons. Why should we not keep our promise to continue the bounty for 14 years and succeed in producing our own sugar?

SUGAR, WHAT SUPPLYING OUR OWN WANTS MEANS.

To show what producing our own sugar means, remember that in 1893 we consumed 1,891,911 tons, and that we paid out for foreign sugar over \$116,000,000. To supply our own wants, we would require, say, 800 sugar factories turning out 50,000 pounds a day during a "campaign" of 100 days in a year.

A national government which has not the power within itself to protect its own membership, and to have some control over their election, is as weak as water and can not very long endure.
 —Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

SUGAR. (Continued.)

This would mean a call on the farmers of this country annually for.....	tons of beets....	24,000,000
For which they would receive at (\$5) per ton		\$120,000,000
The area cultivated would be.....	acres....	1,600,000
(Scattered probably over a dozen or more States.)		
The value of the labor required in the beet fields per annum would probably aggregate		\$40,000,000
And in the factories.....		36,000,000
The coal consumed would cost		19,000,000
The coke consumed would cost.....		4,200,000
The limestone consumed would cost.....		3,600,000
The freight on materials would cost.....		5,750,000
Filter bags, oils and grease would cost.....		2,400,000
Or a total of.....		\$230,950,000

We should not delude ourselves with the idea that the two or three States now growing sugar are the only ones interested in this industry. On the contrary, the mechanic, the laborer, the merchant, and the farmer in many States, aside from the cane, beet, and sorghum belt, are deeply interested in this struggle. Prof. Wiley, of the Agricultural Department, officially shows that California, Colorado, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North and South Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and Utah are all well adapted to the beet culture. In fact, there is no reason why a dozen other States should not be included.

Prior to 1857 Louisiana had paid to eastern foundries and machine shops over \$10,000,000 for engines, sugar mills, kettles, furnaces, doors, grates, bars, vacuum pans, pumps, water pipes, wagons and harness. She had paid to Tennessee, Ohio, Kentucky, Illinois, Missouri and Indiana over \$7,500,000 for mules and horses for her plantations. She had purchased every year over \$1,500,000 of pork, \$35,000 of flour, \$275,000 of shoes, \$1,250,000 of clothing, half a million dollars of blankets, and \$1,250,000 of horses and mules, or a total of nearly \$4,700,000 annually. She has three times the amount of capital invested that she then had, and her calls on those States for agricultural products, mechanical appliances, and her sugar product, make an interstate commerce of \$50,000,000 annually. A development of our sugar production ten times over would also multiply ten times over all the machinery, food, and supplies required to carry on the business. It is not simply saving the \$116,000,000 now sent abroad to buy sugar, but employing the capital, labor, and connected industries at home which are engaged in the production of the supply.

SUGAR, SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS WANT PROTECTION ON.

In discussing the tariff bill, Senator Blanchard, of Louisiana, said:

"But I here and now protest against the bill [Wilson free sugar bill], in the name of the people of Louisiana, whose great industry of sugar-making, worth \$25,000,000 a year and forming the basis of an interstate

**What (let me ask) is the farmers' department
of this Government doing under its present head ?
—Hon. J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin.**

SUGAR. (Continued.)

commerce of \$50,000,000 a year, is disastrously affected by it. I protest against the policy which puts sugar on the free list, which denies to the exhausted Treasury the revenue which a duty upon that article would bring, and which prostrates a great industry in my State. In the name of the sugar-producers of Louisiana I protest against the passage of the bill in its present form.

"Mr. Chairman, if the sugar industry of the United States were given this protection, it would be but a short time before all of the sugar consumed in the United States would be produced within the limits of our great country.

"Why, sir, the beet-sugar industry of the United States is just now in its infancy. Across the water, in the Germanic Empire, we find a million tons of sugar produced annually from beets, and yet we have within the limits of the United States a Territory twice as large as the Germanic Empire, just as susceptible of raising the sugar beet successfully as it is raised in Germany. We have another area in the United States, three times the size of the Germanic Empire, that will raise successfully sorghum for sugar-making; and we have within the limits of the United States another area of country as great as the Germanic Empire, which will raise cane for sugar-making, with a degree of success that has surpassed the expectations of the most sanguine.

"With this adaptability of our country for beet-raising, and sorghum-raising, and cane-raising for sugar-making purposes, it needs but the fostering care of the Government on the line of a tariff for revenue, with the incident of protection, and thereafter a cessation of agitation of the question, to make that industry one of the greatest in America.

"Just now, with all the possibilities I have mentioned for successful sugar production in the United States, we produced only about 330,000 tons of sugar last year, as against a million of tons in Germany.

"But this industry of sugar-making in the United States is just budding into full fruition. It can now plainly be seen that if it continues to thrive and develop in the next few years as it has in the last few years, in a decade or two we would not only raise in this country the 2,000,000 tons of sugar our people annually consume, but would become exporters of sugar to other countries."

The entire Louisiana delegation united in the demands for protection, and publicly stated that Gorman, Brice, and Cleveland had promised to restore the duty, and the bargain was kept in spite of the Wilson bill.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES REFINING, 1890.

Establishments	393
Capital	\$24,013,008
Employés	7,529
Wages	\$2,815,275
Materials	107,753,811
Products	123,118,259

Wages per capita, \$373.91.

**An honest American ballot is the strongest,
the most Herculean power in the world.**
—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES REFINING, (Continued.)

Amount of dutiable, imported in 1893, \$109,817,948; amount of duty collected, \$193,294; imported free of duty, \$116,947,430; estimated duty for one year under the new law, \$43,285,664; ad valorem rate of duty increased, 172.10.

In calculating a "reduction" or an "increase of duty" the Senate tables take 100 as the standard of comparison. Thus, sugar is said to be "increased" in ad valorem duty by taking the difference between the customs receipts on the small quantity of refined sugar last year, and made the basis of comparison with the estimated receipts under the Senate bill on all kinds of sugar.

SUGAR, PRICE OF.

Willett & Gray's *Sugar Trade Journal*, Feb. 1, 1894, gave the following price list:

January, 1889.....	cents per lb...	7
January, 1890.....	" " ...	6½
January, 1891.....	" " ...	6½
January, 1892.....	" " ...	4
January, 1893.....	" " ...	4½
January, 1894.....	" " ...	4 and 4½

Refined sugar is now about 1 to 1½ cents more; or, 5 to 5½ cents per pound.

SUGAR, AMOUNT OF BEET, PRODUCED IN UNITED STATES.

Years.	Tons.
1880.....	357
1885.....	600
1890.....	2,800
1891.....	5,400
1892.....	12,000
1893 (estimated).....	25,000

SUGAR, AVERAGE COST PER POUND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Years.	Cents.
1880.....	4.18
1881.....	4.41
1882.....	4.41
1883.....	4.37
1884.....	3.61
1885.....	2.67
1886.....	2.84
1887.....	2.50
1888.....	2.75
1889.....	3.21
1890.....	3.28

I do not know of any crime that the farmer has committed that he should be deprived of protection and his home market turned over to Canada and the other people of the earth.

—Senator R. F. Pettigrew, South Dakota.

SUGAR, CONSUMPTION OF, PER CAPITA IN THE WORLD IN 1890.

	Pounds.
Germany.....	22.9
Austria.....	16.1
France.....	28.5
Holland.....	25.0
Russia.....	9.8
Belgium.....	21.3
Denmark.....	39.0
Sweden and Norway.....	21.9
Italy.....	8.0
Roumania.....	5.1
Spain.....	9.1
Portugal and Madeira.....	12.5
England.....	77.8
Bulgaria.....	4.1
Greece.....	10.3
Servia.....	8.7
Turkey.....	6.4
Switzerland.....	32.4
All Europe.....	21.9
North America.....	53.5
United States.....	66.0

It will be seen from the above that we are the largest sugar consumers in the world, except England.

SUGAR, INCREASED DUTY OF, UNDER NEW LAW.

McKINLEY LAW:

All sugar not above No. 16 Dutch standard.....	Free.
Molasses, sugar drainings, sirups of cane juice, maleda, concentrated molasses, etc.....	"
Increase of above under new law, per cent.....	100.00

NEW LAW.

Sugar above No. 16 Dutch standard in color, beet, cane, &c., increase, per cent.....	236.00
Sugar, cane and other, except maple (if export bounty is in excess of that paid on sugar of lower grade), increase, per cent.....	185.79
Sugar candy and confectionary, increase, per cent.....	70.81
Glucose, or grape sugar, increase, per cent.....	36.74
All other not specially provided for, increase, per cent.....	30.00
Average net increase over McKinley law.....	172.10
Total duties under new law.....	\$43,478,958
Total duties under McKinley law.....	\$193,294
Net increase of new law over McKinley law.....	\$43,285,664

SWEDEN.

In Sweden the standard is gold. The monetary unit is the crown. The value in United States coin is \$0.268. The coins are gold: 10 and 20 crowns. In the Scandinavian Union the ratio of gold to silver is 1 of gold to 14.88 of silver.

SWITZERLAND.

In Switzerland the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the franc; the value in United States coin is \$0.193; the coins are gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 francs; silver, 5 francs. The ratio of gold to silver is one of gold to 15½ of silver or 1 of gold to 14.88 of limited tender silver.

The first duty of a man who is worthy of the name, is to protect his own family and those who are dependent upon him.

—Senator Joseph M. Carey, Wyoming.

T TARIFF.

THE FATHERS OF THE REPUBLIC.

THE TARIFF AND THE DEMOCRACY.

TEXT:

"The representatives of the Democratic party of the United States in National Convention assembled, do affirm their allegiance to the principles of the party as formulated by Jefferson and exemplified by the long and illustrious line of his successors in Democratic leadership, from Madison to Cleveland."

CHICAGO PLATFORM, 1892.

How APPLIED: "We denounce Republican protection as a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few. We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect duties, except for the purposes of revenue only, 'and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of the Government when honestly and economically administered.' We denounce the McKinley tariff law enacted by the Fifty-first Congress as the culminating atrocity of class legislation, * * * and we promise its repeal as one of the beneficent results that will follow the action of the people in intrusting power to the Democratic party."

HOW EXEMPLIFIED BY THOMAS JEFFERSON. MESSAGE NOV. 8, 1808,

"The suspension of our foreign commerce produced by the injustice of the belligerent power, and the consequent losses and sacrifices of our citizens, are subjects of just concern. The situation into which we have thus been forced has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming, will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties and prohibitions, become permanent."

"The remaining revenue on the consumption of foreign articles is paid cheerfully by those who can afford to add foreign luxuries to domestic comforts, being collected on our seaboard and frontiers only, and incorporated into the transactions of our mercantile citizens. It may be the pleasure and pride of an American to ask, what farmer, what mechanic,

In our children great races are to be blended,
who will contribute every quality of which great
States are builded.

—Senator George F. Hoar, Massachusetts.

THE TARIFF AND THE DEMOCRACY. (Continued.)

what laborer, ever sees a tax-gatherer of the United States?"

MESSAGE MARCH 4, 1805,

"Other circumstances, combined with the increase of numbers, have produced an augmentation of revenue * * * we may now safely dispense with all internal taxes." * * *

MESSAGE DEC. 3, 1801,

"The question, therefore, now comes forward to what other objects shall these surplusses be appropriated, and the whole surplus of imposts, after the entire discharge of the public debt, and during those intervals, when the purposes of war shall not call for them. Shall we suppress the imposts, and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures? On a few articles of more general and necessary use the suppression in due season will doubtless be right; but the great mass of the articles on which impost is paid are foreign luxuries, purchased by those only who are rich enough to afford themselves the use of them. Their patriotism would certainly prefer its continuance and application to the great purposes of the public education, roads, rivers, canals, and such other objects of public improvement as may be thought proper to add to the constitutional enumeration of Federal powers."

BY JAMES MADISON. MESSAGE DEC. 2, 1806,

The first revenue law passed by the United States after the adoption of the Constitution, was one prepared under a resolution of Mr. Madison. It passed the House May 14, and the Senate June 12; was sent to a conference, passed both Houses, and was approved by President Washington and became a law July 4, 1789. The preamble of this law recited: "Whereas it is necessary for the support of the Government, and the encouragement and protection of manufactures," etc. This act provided for both Specific and Ad valorem duties. Among the former were: Boots, 50 cents per pair; tallow candles, 2 cents a pound; coal 2 cents per bushel; etc. James Madison, who has been called "the father of the Constitution," was also the legislative "father of protection" to American manufactures.

SPECIAL MESSAGE, MAY 23, 1809,

"The revision of our commercial laws proper, to adapt them to the arrangement which has taken place with Great Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of Congress. It will be worthy, at the same time of their just and proudest care, to make such further alterations in the laws as will more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture which have been recently instituted or extended by the laudable exertions of our citizens."

In all his messages he expresses his solicitude about our manufactures;

The idea of legislating for the purpose of embarrassing a foreign government is neither dignified nor safe.

—Senator J. Donald Cameron, Pennsylvania.

THE TARIFF AND THE DEMOCRACY. (Continued.)

to meet the exigencies of war he recommends a renewal of internal taxation; but when hostilities were over he says:

MESSAGE DEC. 5, 1815,

“Under circumstances giving a powerful impetus to manufacturing industry, it has made among us a progress and exhibited an efficiency which justify the belief that with a protection not more than is due to the enterprising citizens whose interests are now at stake, it will become at an early day not only safe against occasional competitions from abroad, but a source of domestic wealth, and even of external commerce. In selecting the branches more especially entitled to the public patronage, a preference is obviously claimed by such as will relieve the United States from a dependence on foreign supplies, ever subject to casual failures for articles necessary for the public defense, or connected with the primary wants of individuals. It will be an additional recommendation of particular manufactures where the materials for them are extensively drawn from our agriculture, and consequently impart and insure to that great fund of national prosperity and independence an encouragement which cannot fail to be rewarded.”

BY JAMES MONROE. MESSAGE MARCH 5, 1817,

“Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the Government. Possessing as we do all the raw materials, the fruit of our own soil and industry, we ought not to depend in the degree we have done on supplies from other countries. While we are thus dependent, the sudden event of war, unsought and unexpected, cannot fail to plunge us into the most serious difficulties. It is important, too, that the capital which nourishes our manufactures should be domestic, as its influence in that case, instead of exhausting, as it may do in foreign hands, would be felt advantageously on agriculture and every other branch of industry. Equally important is it to provide at home a market for our raw materials, as by extending the competition it will enhance the price and protect the cultivation against the casualties incident to foreign markets.

“From the best information that I have been able to obtain it appears that our manufactures, though depressed immediately after the peace, have considerably increased and are still increasing, under the encouragement given them by the tariff of 1816, and by subsequent laws. * *

* On full consideration of the subject, in all its relations, I am persuaded that a further augmentation may now be made of the duties on certain foreign articles, in favor of our own, and without affecting injuriously any other interest.”

MESSAGE DEC. 2, 1823,

“Under this impression I recommend a review

**The direction in which true Americans
would move would not be from good government
to barbarous despotism.**

—Hon. Robert R. Hitt, Illinois.

THE TARIFF AND THE DEMOCRACY. (Continued.)

of the tariff for the purpose of affording such additional protection to those articles which we are prepared to manufacture, or which are more immediately connected with the defense and independence of the country."

BY ANDREW JACKSON. MESSAGE DEC. 7, 1830,

"Among the numerous causes of congratulation, the condition of our import revenue deserves special mention, inasmuch as it promises the means of extinguishing the public debt sooner than was anticipated, and furnishes a strong illustration of the practical effects of the present tariff upon our commercial interests. The object of the tariff is objected to by some as unconstitutional, and it is considered by almost all as defective in many of its parts. The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the states. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry is so completely identical with that power that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. The authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them, and consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case; this indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress. In this conclusion I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people."

CONCLUSIONS FOR THE FOREGOING TESTIMONY.

1. On a review of the teachings and practices of the Makers of the Constitution and the Government, we are driven to the inevitable conclusion,—that, if it be "a fundamental principle of the Democratic party, that the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect duties" for the protection of American industries,—then the Democratic party has no lot or part in "the long and illustrious line" of leaders who were Presidents from 1789 to 1830; for Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, all assert the existence of this constitutional power, and advocate and commend its exercise.

2. If there is "no constitutional power to impose and collect duties" for protection, in the General Government, then each one of these makers and

Reciprocity versus Free-trade. Reciprocity means more products and manufactures at home and more sales abroad. Free-trade means less products and manufactures at home and more purchases abroad. One way lies thrift and prosperity; the other way hard times and distress.
—Senator Eugene Hale, Maine.

THE TARIFF AND THE DEMOCRACY. (Continued.)

Illustrious leaders of the Country, was ignorant of the Constitution, assumed powers not conferred by that instrument, trampled its limitations under his feet, and deserves nothing but execration from the Democratic party, the only competent expounder of that instrument.

3. If the five Presidents named, and adding to them the two Adams's, constitute "a long line of illustrious leaders," worthy the following of the parties of to-day; then they are the leaders of the Republican party, which continues to maintain their principles, and to follow their example, in refusing "to suppress the imposts and give that advantage to foreign over domestic manufactures," but insists that in "the revision of our commercial laws" Congress shall take care to "protect and foster the several branches of manufactures" which "have been instituted or extended by the laudable exertions of our citizens."

4. If "Republican protection is a fraud, a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few," then James Madison, "the father of the Constitution" was the prime author of this system of fraud and robbery, for he is also "the father of protection" in American legislation. And Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, and the others, concurred with him in establishing this fraud and robbery of the American people.

5. If it be true that "the Federal Government has no constitutional power to impose and collect duties" for "the encouragement of domestic branches of industry," then this power "must be extinct," for "the States have delegated their whole authority over imposts to the General Government," and cannot in any manner interfere. If the Chicago Democratic platform is correct, what an "Old Jack" the Hero of New Orleans must have been.

6. If the Chicago platform is true, and it is "a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government has no constitution, power to impose and collect duties, except for the purposes of revenue only," then there is a *misprint* in all the editions of the platform which ought long ago to have been corrected. Instead of "Federal" we must read "Confederate," then all is clear and consistent. Compare the two constitutions, and see:

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Article 1, section 8. "The Congress shall have power:—to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts, and provide for the common defense and general welfare, of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises, shall be uniform throughout the United States."

CONSTITUTION OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA.

Article 1, section 8. "The Congress shall have power:—to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, *for the revenue necessary to*

All sections of our country are parts of one body, which can be hurt in no part without bringing pain and injury to every part.

—Hon. Seth L. Milliken, Maine.

THE TARIFF AND THE DEMOCRACY. (Continued.)

pay the debts, provide for the common defense, and carry on the government of the Confederate States; but no bounties shall be granted from the treasury, nor shall any duties or taxes on importations from foreign nations be laid to promote or foster any branch of industry; and all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the Confederate States."

The words printed in *italics* in the Confederate constitution are those in which it differs from that of the United States. The differences consist of three particulars: (1) The Congress of the United States has power to provide "for the general welfare"; the Congress of the Confederate States has not this power. (2) The Confederate Congress was limited in the power of taxation to, "the revenue necessary,"—to pay debts,—for the common defense,—and to "carry on the Government"; the Congress of the United States is not so limited. (3) The Confederate Congress is expressly prohibited from granting "bounties from the treasury," and laying "duties or taxes on importations" "to promote or foster any branch of industry"; no such limitation or prohibition is placed on the Congress of the United States.

It is perfectly clear, therefore, that the "fundamental principle" of the Democratic party, concerning the unconstitutionality of protection, relates to the Confederate Constitution. And the writer of this plank of the Democratic platform must have written "Confederate," and some stupid type-setter changed it to "Federal." If this error had been detected and corrected, we need not have troubled ourselves about the opinions and practices of the "Fathers of the Republic." We should have known at once that the Democratic party was the residuary legatee of the defunct Confederacy.

No believer in the principle of protection could logically join in the rebellion of 1861, because that trouble was founded almost wholly upon opposition to protection. If any person holding decided views in favor of protection to American industry ever participated in that act of secession or engaged under its banner, he was enlisted under false pretenses or misunderstood the issue.

—Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

TARIFF. DEMOCRATS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE MORRISON TARIFF BILLS OF 1884 AND 1886.

1884.—Vote to strike out enacting clause: Yeas, 150; nays, 155.

Of the 150 yeas, 41 were Democrats, 118 Republicans.

Of the 155 nays, 151 were Democrats, 4 Republicans.

1886.—Vote consideration of bill: Yeas, 140; nays, 157.

Of the yeas, 135 were Democrats, 4 Republicans, 1 Greenbacker.

Of the nays, 35 were Democrats, 121 Republicans, 1 Greenbacker.

Forty-one Democrats in 1884 and 35 Democrats in 1886 voted for protection, while for the Mills bill only 3 Democrats had the courage to face the threats of a Democratic Chief Magistrate who was playing party dictator.

TARIFF ACT OF 1894.

TARIFF, CHANGES SHOWN BY THE NEW LAW.

Schedules.	Decrease.	Increase.	No change.	Total items.
A. Chemicals, oils, and paints.....	110	6	35	151
B. Earths, earthenware and glassware	85	.....	26	111
C. Metals, and manufactures of.....	219	12	13	244
D. Wood, and manufactures of.....	31	1	1	33
E. Sugar.....	3	5	1	9
F. Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	4	.....	4	8
G. Agricultural products and provisions.....	100	16	29	145
H. Spirits, wines, and other beverages..	21	2	13	36
I. Cotton manufactures.....	59	3	2	64
J. Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufactures of.....	34	2	1	37
K. Wool, and manufactures of.....	67	.....	.....	67
L. Silk and silk goods.....	15	.....	3	18
M. Pulp, papers, and books.....	14	.....	4	18
N. Sundries.....	80	6	30	116
Sec. 3. Act of Oct. 1, 1890.....	3	.....	.....	3
Sec. 4. Act of Oct. 1, 1890, unenumerated	1	1	82	84
Total.....	846	54	244	1, 144

The Democratic party has no foreign markets at its disposal. —Hon. J. T. McCleary, Minnesota.

TARIFF, ACT OF 1894.

The following is the showing of the Senate Committee as to their bill compared with the McKinley law:

Schedules.	Estimated duties by bill (H. R. 4864) as passed by the Senate.	Average ad valorem under—	
		Present law.	Senate bill.
		<i>Per ct.</i>	<i>Per ct.</i>
A. Chemicals, oils and paints.....	\$4, 860, 370. 05	31. 61	24. 44
B. Earths, earthenware, and glassware..	8, 333, 152. 65	51. 20	35. 21
C. Metals, and manufactures of.....	16, 878, 956. 08	58. 33	36. 53
D. Wood, and manufactures of.....	484, 931. 17	31. 79	23. 62
E. Sugar	43, 478, 957. 57	14. 55	39. 59
F. Tobacco, and manufactures of.....	13, 337, 977. 28	117. 82	105. 95
G. Agricultural products and provisions	9, 594, 583. 51	33. 21	23. 10
H. Spirits, wines, and other beverages...	8, 465, 386. 86	69. 90	61. 01
I. Cotton manufactures.....	8, 929, 286. 92	55. 25	43. 54
J. Flax, hemp, and jute, and manufac- tures of	13, 848, 060. 04	45	41. 05
K. Wool, and manufactures of.....	18, 019, 773. 37	98. 62	43. 82
L. Silk and silk goods	17, 589, 653. 77	53. 56	46. 39
M. Pulp, papers, and books.....	1, 781, 922. 00	23. 85	20. 53
N. Sundries	13, 444, 152. 56	28. 80	24. 45
Sec. 4. Unenumerated	203, 973. 33	18. 98	13. 73
Articles transferred to free list by both House and Senate		27. 63	.....
	179, 251, 142. 16	49. 58	38. 68

NOTE.—The computations of the average ad valorem rates of duty are calculated upon the dutiable value only. The value of the articles that are free of duty by either the present law, House, or Senate bills are excluded.

	Dutiable value.	Duty.	Ad valorem rate.	Decrease of duty.
			<i>Per cent.</i>	
Under present law.....	\$400,069,658.48	\$198,373,452.97	49.58	.....
Under Senate bill	463,447,163.11	179,251,142.16	38.68	\$19,122,310.81

In this table the ad valorem tariff on sugar is given as 14.55 per cent. under the McKinley law. This is *not* correct. It should be 17.13, that is about 17 1-10 *one-hundredths* of 1 per cent., not 14½ per cent. Sugar was *free*, except a small quantity of refined sugar. But this whole process is a *humbug*, as the rate should be computed on the entire amount of importations, not the dutiable articles alone. Computed according to the Democratic plan free-trade England levies a duty of 67 per cent. ad valorem.

**The elevation and dignity of labor should be
the principal cardinal doctrine of every patriotic
American. —Senator Geo. C. Perkins, California.**

TARIFF, ACT OF 1894. (Continued.)

This report, page 462, shows the entire facts as follows: For the year ending June 30, 1893. Total imports entered for consumption:

Free of duty.....	\$444,172,064
Dutiable.....	400,282,519
Total	844,454,583
Proportion free per cent.....	52.60
Proportion dutiable per cent.....	47.40
Rate on dutiable.....	49.58
Rate on total imports.....	23.49

In 1855 under the Walker tariff we have the following:

Imports free of duty	\$29,913,974
Imports dutiable	201,736,366
Imports total	233,650,340
Proportion free.....	12.91
Proportion dutiable.....	87.09
Rate on dutiable.....	26.82
Rate on total.....	23.36

Under the McKinley law for 1893, the cost of the tariff per capita of population was \$2.97. Under the Walker tariff for 1854, \$2.46; for 1855, \$1.99; and for 1856, \$2.28.

TARIFF OF 1894, OBJECTIONS TO THE NEW ACT.

The objections to the Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act as it finally passed, are both numerous and cogent:

1. The first is that given by Mr. Cleveland, that it is an act "of party perfidy and dishonor." But that will not weigh much with a party so accustomed to trampling its pledges under foot, as is the Democratic party. The men who denounced it for everything vile, will be lauding it to the skies before the campaign is over.

2. The next is, that it bears a willful lie in its title; because, instead of being "an act to reduce taxation," it is an act to increase taxation. By their own showing it adds \$78,200,047 worth of foreign imports to the dutiable list, more than it removes; puts sugar on the dutiable list to the amount of \$41,822,623 of duty; and increases the internal revenue, "war taxes," to the amount of \$53,000,000. A little thing like that, of course, does not hurt a Democratic conscience.

3. The next is, that its real object is to reduce protective duties on all our domestic industries, and especially those of which iron and wool are the bases; with the avowed purpose of establishing the doctrine of "free trade" in place of that of "protection." This issue is now openly joined for the first time since the civil war.

4. The next objection is, that in carrying out this free-trade program it is essential that we largely increase our importations of foreign products, otherwise we shall fail of revenue, and \$200,000,000 is named as the amount of necessary increase. Now, as "the balance of trade" has

The industrial side of the tariff controversy must not be overlooked. The four millions of people who work in our factory system are the most potent factors outside of Agriculture in our civilization.

—Hon. J. W. Babcock, Wisconsin.

TARIFF. (Continued.)

already turned against us under this Democratic administration, we shall have to send abroad our gold to pay for the goods, as they will not take our silver. Already this policy has compelled the sale of \$50,000,000 of bonds to buy gold. And since that sale the amount of the gold reserve has fallen from \$110,000,000 to \$53,000,000. That means we have already lost \$103,000,000 of gold sent abroad in anticipation of the law. Where shall we be in three years at this rate?

5. The next objection is, that it proposes to admit free of duty "raw material," in order that this material, wool, hemp, coal, iron, etc., may be reduced in price, so that manufacturers may be able to cheapen their goods in order to compete with the cheaper foreign importations. But this means that our farmers must reduce the price of their hemp and wool, our miners the price of their coal and iron; or, foreign "raw material" must take the market.

This means a reduction of wages all along the line, because labor costs 80 per cent. and capital 20 per cent. of the average cost of production.

6. The next objection is that it is a combination of ignorance and sectionalism. It strives to inflict the greatest injury on Northern interests, and the least on Southern, having been prepared almost entirely by Southern men; in the House, Wilson, McMillin, Breckinridge, and others; and in the Senate, Mills, Jones, Gorman, and others. Such blunders as taxing "steel rods" of which barbed wire is made more than the "barbed wire" itself: cleaned rice more than rice flour: releasing from tax, without restriction, all "alcohol" used in the arts and medicines; and dozens of others illustrate the ignorance displayed.

7. And finally, that its proposal has already cost the country in business loss and stagnation more than the entire cost of the civil war; and as it is but a threat of more to follow, and is accompanied by the open avowal that war on our manufacturing industries is to be kept up until the tariff for revenue system is superseded by an extension and permanent establishment of internal revenue taxes, its future injury is incalculable. A new issue is thrust into our politics: "Shall our necessary revenue be collected by a Tariff on foreign products, or by Internal Taxes on our own people."

TARIFF, COST OF WILSON BILL.

The Annual Report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics for the year 1893 has just been issued in a volume of 400 pages, and suggests some startling conclusions.

1. It is the first time these reports have ever had to report a decrease of industries. Compared with 1892, there was a decrease in the value of stock of 7.32 per cent.; in value of products of 8.10 per cent.; of persons employed, 4.28 per cent.; of wages paid, 7.75 per cent.

2. There were 4,397 establishments reporting for both years; in 1892 there were employed 306,208 persons; in 1893, 298,169 persons. The greatest

The wages paid in manufacturing districts in England from which we import quantities of knit underwear will average not more than \$165 to \$175 a year, while the average wages in the same industry in this country are from \$400 to \$450 a year.

—Senator Matthew S. Quay, Pennsylvania.

TARIFF. (Continued.)

loss of numbers was in the carpet industries, 7.82 per cent.; and the greatest loss of wages in the woolen industries, 33.69 per cent.; showing the effect of the "free wool" proposals in the Democratic tariff.

3. The loss to the laborers of the State as shown by this report is fearful. In 1892 the average earnings were \$450.59; in 1893, \$434.17; an average loss of \$16.42, to each of the 293,169 persons employed; and a total loss of wages to them of \$4,823,835. Add to this the wage loss of those out of employment, 13,034, at the average of \$450.59, \$5,873,990, and the total loss of wages in Massachusetts alone, due to Democratic rule was \$10,696,825.

4. As the number of employed in these Massachusetts industries reported is about one-fifteenth of all those employed in the industries of the country, if all have suffered in equal proportion, then there were thrown out of employment in 1893, 195,510 persons; and this enforced idleness, and reduction of wages, involved a wage loss of \$160,302,375.

TARIFF, LOSSES BY NEW LAW ON WOOL, WOOLEN GOODS AND

MANUFACTURES OF WOOD.

Boards, and other manufactures of wood.....	\$1,372,871
Wool	\$3,147,220
Noils, rags and wool waste.....	56,103
	<hr/>
	8,203,323
Woolen goods.....	18,385,019

Total \$27,961,213

Reduction on Manufactures of Wood 25.70 per cent.

Reduction on Woolen Goods 50.50 per cent.

TARIFF, EFFECT OF NEW LAW.

The effect of the new United States tariff bill has been instantaneous in Berlin, Frankfort, Chemnitz, and other export countries. The very day the law went into effect the invoices passing through the United States Consulate-General increased 50 per cent., and on the following two days the number was doubled. The industries most affected are decorative china, ready-made clothing, paperware and chemicals. The whole German export trade to the United States will be increased, owing to the passage of the United States tariff measure, from 100 to 150 per cent. if present indications can be relied on.

If protection does not protect, and we have to pay all the duty in enhanced prices, *why* do foreign producers rejoice at our reduction of duties, and prepare to reap fortunes in our markets.

And, if foreign producers are to send us a double quantity of goods, won't we have to send them money to pay for them, when the balance of trade is against us.

And if we double our importation of foreign goods will it not reduce our production of like goods to the same extent; and what will become of our manufacturers and their workmen?

A revenue tariff, pure and simple, is a misnomer and an impossibility. It is merely a half-way house between free trade and protection, a neutral ground where cowards may meet as under a truce to concoct unholy compromises and base compacts between sugar trusts and lead trusts and questionable "combines." —Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

TARIFF OF 1894, MOTIVE AND EFFECTS OF THE NEW LAW.

Mr. Wilson and his Democratic friends are so frantically anxious to strike down protected industries of Northern States that they were even willing to vote for this gigantic robbery, carrying it through the House by a vote of 182 to 105, in order to prevent the failure of a measure which, for other reasons, the President had denounced as full of perfidy and dishonor.

Neither will the political expectations of Democrats be realized. They begin to see that the scandal and dishonor of the sugar bargain, accepted at last by the House when the Senate offered to strike it all out, will give tenfold sting to the advance in cost of sugar to consumers. The theory that an immense decline in the cost of woollens and cottons and iron goods would prepare the people to accept with willingness a new tax of \$40,000,000 on sugar and \$20,000,000 on whisky was not a wise one at best, but the situation has now been completely changed by the prolonged prostration of industries, depression of prices and reduction in wages.

The fall in goods has come to a great extent already, and has brought home to the people the fact that cheap goods and cheap wages go together. But the advance in sugar will be felt by every housekeeper as an additional burden in time of distress. Then nearly all Democratic politicians seized the crazy notion that almost any kind of tariff bill assailing Eastern interests could be made to appear a compliance with a popular demand and used to save the Democrats from overthrow in Western and Southern districts. Out of these two notions have come the Bill of Sale with all its shame.—*New York Sun* (Democratic).

TARIFF, HISTORY OF IMPORTANT ACTS.

The Senate Finance Committee has compiled a brief statement, showing the chronological history of important tariff acts, as follows:

Walker tariff of 1846:

Reported to House, April 14, 1846.

Passed House July 3, 1846.

Passed Senate, July 23, 1846.

Conference report adopted, July 29, 1846.

Approved, July 30, 1846.

Tariff act of 1861 (Morrill tariff):

Reported to House, March 12, 1860.

Passed House, May 10, 1860.

Passed Senate, February 20, 1861.

Conference report adopted, February 27, 1861.

Approved March 2, 1861.

If you make an estimate of the wealth of this country for the last two hundred and fifty years, and put it on one side, and then on the other the wealth that the country has gained since 1861, you will find that the increase of these last years is fivefold over the two hundred preceding. Hon. W. F. Draper, Massachusetts.

TARIFF. (Continued.)

Tariff act of 1883:

Reported to House, March 29, 1882.

Passed House, June 27, 1882.

Passed Senate, February 20, 1883.

Conference report adopted, March 3, 1883.

Approved, March 3, 1883.

McKinley tariff act of 1890:

Reported to House, April 16, 1890.

Passed House, May 21, 1890.

Passed Senate, September 10, 1890.

Conference report adopted, September 27, 1890.

Approved, October 1, 1890.

Wilson tariff bill:

Reported to House, December 19, 1893.

Passed House, February 1, 1894.

Became a law by statutory limitation, August 27, 1894.

TARIFF, FACTS AGAINST THEORIES.

A most unexpected defense of the protective system came from Hon. W. A. McCorkle, Democratic governor of West Virginia. He said:

"We are to-day looking down to the sunny seas of the South for the glory and progress of West Virginia. We are looking there to-day for the magnificent development which we have begun in our region, which is pouring the golden dollars into the beautiful Kanawha.

"We are asking that our coal may go down the Ohio, through the Mississippi jetties which you have built, and in a short time through the Nicaragua Canal. I tell you to give West Virginia a chance and she will certainly drive out the coal which comes from the Australian dominions of Her Majesty the Queen.

"Now, I am a Democrat, and I am talking from a Democratic standpoint, I say that the spirit of selfishness should not reign supreme. I do ask that this committee will not lay its hands upon the industry which will paralyze my beautiful State, and will render sterile her fair valleys. I know nothing of the special refinements of the tariff, but I do know that if you take away this protection the interest must die.

"I care not what your theories are. You will never strike a man who is interested in the coal industry but you will strike the coal miner, the railroad transporter, and the river man.

"If you take the tariff off coal, which is less in proportion than the average duties, I believe it will hurt you, but putting aside the refinement of theories and controversies, the great proposition remains that you will

That nearly all foreign markets are barred against us by protective tariffs, and Congress has no power to open them except by reciprocity, and every concession of duties without consideration throws away the bargaining power of the nation.
Home Market Club.

TARIFF. (Continued.)

hurt every man, woman, and child engaged in the coal industry. Therefore, I say, take your hands off the tariff on coal and leave it as it is.

"Another thing I do know, and that is that politics to-day plays a part in that portion of the State. I mean to say that we were raised up as a buffet for armies to march against, when men pursued each other with cannon. We are to-day in that same border warfare in the great politics of this country; therefore I say, meaning no threat, 'don't do it.'"

It is thus that theories of free trade shrivel before the facts of protection.

TARIFF, PARTY PERFIDY AND DISHONOR.

The Senate bill, which the Democratic members of the House have made their own, involves abandonment of party principles and repudiation of party pledges. President Cleveland has said: "Every true Democrat and every sincere tariff reformer knows that this bill in its present form and as it will be submitted to the conference falls far short of the consummation for which we have long labored, for which we have suffered defeat without discouragement, which in its anticipation gave us a rallying cry in our day of triumph, and which in its promise of accomplishment is so interwoven with Democratic pledges and Democratic success that our abandonment of the cause of the principles upon which it rests means party perfidy and party dishonor."

The last extreme of disgrace has been accepted by the decision of a full Democratic caucus, and by the action of the Democratic House. The caucus was distinctly informed by Mr. Wilson that "the Sugar trust had the people by the throat," and that it had bought abroad \$112,000,000 worth of sugar, on which the Senate schedule would give it a profit of \$40,000,000. Yet he proposed, Speaker Crisp moved, and the caucus voted, 180 to 21, to give the Trust its enormous bribe. Mr. Wilson's reason, which he called witnesses to support, was that the Tariff bill could not be passed at all without giving this plunder to the trust; but what decency is there in giving so shameful a price for a bill so bad?

The record has been made. The Democratic House has repudiated party principles and pledges, broken faith with the American people, legislated directly and deliberately for the benefit of trusts and monopolists, and betrayed a constitutional trust. That record of "perfidy and dishonor" cannot be unmade by belated and farcical attempts on the part of the House to cover its retreat by a menace of free sugar, free coal and free iron bills, which will never be acted upon by the Senate. The House is overwhelmed with disgrace, demoralization and dishonor.—*New York Sun*, Democratic.

As a partisan, therefore, I would say to my Democratic friends, pass your bill and take the consequences; but as a citizen, interested in the immediate prosperity of the country, as well as its future, I hope that wisdom will finally prevail in your councils, and the tariff be permitted to stand substantially as McKinley left it.

Hon. W. F. Draper, Massachusetts.

TARIFF, AND THE CONSTITUTION.

Imagine a married couple on shipboard in a great storm, the man rushing around the deck crying, "Save, oh! save my marriage certificate!" and his wife going gurgling to the bottom of the sea. Why, a practical Republican would put a life preserver around his wife, and his arm too, let his marriage certificate go to the winds and float safely to shore. To-day finds us in the midst of great business and commercial storm. The "ship of State" is being roughly tossed on the waves of distress. Listen! a shriek comes out from the darkness. It is the Democratic party, running around the deck of the old ship, crying out, "Save, oh! save, oh! save the Constitution!" at the same time all our commercial and business interests are going down to the bottom.

TARIFF, REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC POLICIES CONTRASTED.

The New York *Sun* is the ablest Democratic newspaper in the United States, and is intensely partisan on nearly all political subjects; but in its issue of July 12, 1893, the following discriminating article appeared, and as it comes from an undoubted Democratic source and states the difference of the two parties so fairly and impartially, it is proper to quote it for the benefit of the doubtful and for the encouragement of Protectionists.

"Respecting Federal taxation, we will now state the position of the Democracy as defined by the Chicago platform, upon which the overwhelming victory of 1892 was gained. Ascertain the value of the goods to be imported. Ascertain the amount of revenue to be raised from imports for the expenses of the Government honestly administered. Fix the rate and collect it without discrimination, preference or partiality. Anything else is unjustifiable. Anything else is unconstitutional. Anything else invades the rights of the citizen, and is unlawful as well as undemocratic. That is clear and comprehensive. That is what the Chicago platform declared and what the people approved.

"The Republican position is diametrically different. Tariff duties, say the Republicans, should not be levied for the mere purpose of revenue, but largely with a view of promoting American manufactures and labor, and relieving farmers and mechanics from unfavorable foreign competition. The Republicans say that it is one of the powers and duties of a Government to protect the people who maintain it from unfair foreign competition, as well as from hostile foreign invasion. The people, through their representatives, impose the taxes on goods entering into American ports from other countries, and they have the right (and it is natural that they should exercise it) so as to impose those duties that the interests of Americans will be favored and the interests of foreign rivals in the same industries or pursuits discriminated against. That is Republican doctrine."

Wages have advanced steadily. General wages were higher in 1890 than in 1880 by from 10 to 40 per cent., according to the grade of workman.
—Edward Atkinson.

TARIFFS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The tariffs of foreign countries are constructed very much upon the same principle throughout—schedules arranged in alphabetical order, but like the schedules of our own tariff in the United States, many articles are grouped under one head so that it is difficult to determine how many articles are taxed by the number of articles shown in the schedule. For example, in the French tariff, the 80th paragraph is “fruit dried (other than grapes),” in which is included almonds, walnuts, filberts, hazelnuts, figs and carobs. In the schedule of the United States tariff, articles are grouped in the same way. While there are 1,144 enumerated articles or paragraphs, the total number of articles upon which tariff duties are levied is not easy to determine. For example, paragraph 100 of the new law is china, which includes porcelain and eighteen other specific articles.

It will be noted, therefore, that the number of articles specified in the tariff schedule does not show the number of articles taxed. The schedule is a matter of convenience.

The following summary will show the scheduled articles of the tariffs of eleven leading countries of the world, including the United States:

England	88	Germany.....	434
France	619	Italy	837
Austria.....	357	Norway.....	500
Russia	440	Spain.....	369
Sweden	300	United States.....	1,144
Denmark.....	63		

TAXATION, OF THE LEADING NATIONS, 1892.

From Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics, published in 1892.

In 1890 total taxation:

United Kingdom.....	£88, 500, 000	Belgium.....	£12, 900, 000
France	121, 800, 000	Switzerland.....	2, 900, 000
Germany.....	154, 700, 000	Greece.....	3, 100, 000
Russia	88, 880, 000		
Austria.....	74, 800, 000	Europe.....	683, 600, 000
Italy	72, 000, 000	United States	80, 000, 000
Spain.....	35, 400, 000	Canada.....	7, 800, 000
Portugal	8, 400, 000	Australia.....	27, 600, 000
Sweden	4, 800, 000	India.....	69, 100, 000
Norway.....	2, 400, 000	Argentina.....	5, 400, 000
Denmark	3, 000, 000		
Holland.....	10, 100, 000	Total.....	874, 100, 000

It is time that we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own.
—Andrew Jackson.

TAXES ON CONSUMPTION.

AVERAGE PROPORTION OF CUSTOMS AND INTERNAL REVENUE PAID BY EACH PERSON IN THE COUNTRIES MENTIONED BELOW, DURING THE YEARS 1882 TO 1890.

Australia	\$15.00
Argentina	13.50
France	13.30
Great Britain.....	9.70
Holland	9.08
Italy.....	8.96
Spain.....	8.85
Portugal	7.16
Germany.....	6.69
Austria.....	6.32
Denmark	6.26
Canada.....	6.00
Belgium.....	5.71
United States	5.65

TENNESSEE.

Area 45,600 square miles.

First State constitution adopted February 6, 1796. Application made to Congress for admission as a State, April 8, 1796. By Act of Congress admitted as a State June 1, 1796.

Legislature composed of 25 Senators, 75 Representatives. Meets biennially, Jan. 7, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1895.

SENATOR ISHAM G. HARRIS, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

SENATOR WM. P. BATE, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

1st. Population, 183,541.	Vote 1892: Dem., 13,207; Rep., 17,890.
2nd. Population, 196,582.	Vote 1892: Dem., 7,875; Rep., 18,952.
3rd. Population, 199,972.	Vote 1892: Dem., 15,984; Rep., 15,035.
4th. Population, 159,940.	Vote 1892: Dem., 14,010; Rep., 11,225.
5th. Population, 153,773.	Vote 1892: Dem., 13,709; Rep., —; Pop., 8,062.
6th. Population, 196,097.	Vote 1892: Dem., 15,695; Rep., —; [Ind., 9,002.
7th. Population, 153,846.	Vote 1892: Dem., 12,013; Rep., —; [Pop., 8,480.
8th. Population, 161,820.	Vote 1892: Dem., 13,033; Rep., 12,920.
9th. Population, 174,729.	Vote 1892: Dem., 14,334; Rep., —; Ind., 14,384.
10th. Population, 186,918.	Vote 1892: Dem., 12,164; Rep., —; [F. A., 4,785.

Mr. Cleveland's intervention, instead of being to prevent cruelty and the excesses of violence and crime, was in behalf of the Messalina of the Pacific, a woman whose horrid, blood-thirsty character, brought into the fierce light of publicity, has shocked the civilized world.
Hon. R. R. Hitt, Illinois.

TEXAS.

Area, 274,356 square miles.

First State constitution formed Aug. 27, 1845. By joint resolution of Congress, admitted as a State Dec. 29, 1845.

Legislature composed of 31 Senators, 93 Representatives. Meets biennially, Jan. 8, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR RICHARD COKE, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

SENATOR ROGER Q. MILLS, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

- 1st. Population, 102,827. Vote 1892: Dem., —; Rep., —.
- 2nd. Population, 210,238. Vote 1892: Dem., 19,854; Rep., 1,508.
- 3rd. Population, 133,188. Vote 1892: Dem., 16,335; Rep., —; Pop., 14,177.
- 4th. Population, 170,001. Vote 1892: Dem., 16,531; Rep., 4,709.
- 5th. Population, 199,477. Vote 1892: Dem., 24,933; Rep., 4,563.
- 6th. Population, 210,907. Vote 1892: Dem., 29,913; Rep., —; Pop., 17,078.
- 7th. Population, 182,894. Vote 1892: Dem., 19,718; Rep., 15,493.
- 8th. Population, 174,048. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,997; Rep., 2,009.
- 9th. Population, 175,149. Vote 1892: Dem., 19,763; Rep., —; Pop., 12,384.
- 10th. Population, 166,668. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,017; Rep., 9,452.
- 11th. Population, 189,958. Vote 1892: Dem., 15,247; Rep., 8,055.
- 12th. Population, 136,088. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,930; Rep., 7,290.
- 13th. Population, 190,080. Vote 1892: Dem., 21,921; Rep., 1,629.

TIMBER, See Lumber.

TIMBER PRODUCTS, NOT MANUFACTURED AT MILL, 1890.

Establishments.....	1,606
Capital.....	\$61,541,086
Employés.....	46,142
Wages.....	\$11,853,608
Materials.....	11,006,678
Products.....	34,239,807

Wages per capita \$246.05

TIN ORE.

The McKinley bill placed tin ore, cassiterite or black oxide of tin, and tin in bars, blocks, pigs or grain, or granulated, on the free list till July 1, 1893. After that they were to pay a duty of 4 cents a pound. But if the product of the mines of the United States should not in some year before July 1, 1895, exceed 5,000 tons of cassiterite, and bar,

To cultivate peace, and maintain commerce and navigation in all their lawful enterprises, to foster our fisheries, as nurseries of navigation and for the nurture of man, and to protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances—these are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves. —Andrew Jackson.

TIN ORE. (Continued.)——

block and pig tin, then the President must issue a proclamation announcing the fact; and, after July 1, 1895, all imported cassiterite, bar, block and pig tin shall be admitted free of duty. The effect of this provision was to develop the resources of the tin mines at Temescal, Cal., at Harney Peak, S. Dak., and at several points in Virginia. Tin was also discovered near San Antonio, Texas. An analysis of the ore showed that it yielded a larger percentage of tin than the ore from Wales, Australia, or the Straits Settlements in the Malay Peninsula.

TIN PLATE AND THE TARIFF.

TIN-PLATE OUTPUT IN AMERICA.

Special Agent Ayer, of the Treasury Department, detailed in connection with the tin-plate industry, reports to Secretary Carlisle that during the quarter ended March 31, last, thirty-six firms produced 38,260,411 pounds of tin and terne plate proper, against 27,510,441 pounds by thirty-nine firms for the corresponding quarter in the previous year. Of the tin plate 72 per cent. of it was rolled in the United States. All classes of tin and terne plate produced aggregated 40,423,300 pounds, of which 30,070,701 pounds were black plate produced in the United States. Of the thirty-six firms making formal returns nineteen used American plate wholly, three foreign plate wholly, and fourteen firms used both.

TIN-PLATE, WHAT THERE IS IN IT.

Already many large plants have been completed, and we are producing a superior tin plate at Brooklyn, Pittsburg, Chicago, St. Louis, and other places, and others will soon go up if the duty is not changed. The largest mines of tin in the world have been found in the Dakotas, California, Texas and Virginia; so that it is morally certain that in the near future we shall be able to produce at home the full supply of tin and tin-plate that we need, and which now amounts to over \$30,000,000 in value annually.

When this is accomplished, it will afford a business that will annually pay to American labor not less than \$23,000,000; it will require from iron-ore miners not less than 1,000,000 tons of iron ore more than they now produce; from limestone quarries 300,000 tons more of limestone; from coal mines and coke ovens 2,000,000 tons more of coal and coke; from blast furnaces 400,000 tons more of pig iron; from lead mines and smelting furnaces 5,500,000 pounds more of lead; from slaughter and packing houses 13,000,000 pounds more of tallow and oil; from chemical factories 40,000,000 pounds more of sulphuric acid; from lumber yards 12,000,000 feet more of lumber; and will give constant work to at least 35,000 persons. Indeed, it is already in large part fulfilled, and unless the tariff on tin-plate is greatly reduced the industry in this country will be a phenomenal success,

The Constitution of the United States, as construed by Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Benton, and many other illustrious statesmen, some of them founders of the Democratic party, expressly authorizes protection to our industries.
Hon. T. M. Mahon, Pennsylvania.

TIN PLATE. (Continued.)

TIN PLATE, COST AND WAGES.

Mr. F. G. Niedringhaus, of St. Louis, said :

"The duty was raised under the so-called McKinley bill \$1.20 per box.

"Now, on this \$1.20 per box the English manufacturer reduced his price 50 cents a box, leaving the balance to be paid by the American consumer. But, however, it must be stated that the weight per box has been gradually reduced by the English manufacturer to about 90 pounds per box, and the American manufacturer (speaking now for my own company) furnishes 108 pounds per box, so that really, when you consider that, the price has hardly been advanced to the American consumer.

"The prices we pay for labor are 150 per cent. advance on the English price. The duty imposed is perhaps 70 per cent. Labor gets all of that duty imposed and 70 per cent. in addition, or, in other words, the labor gets the benefit of all the duty and the natural advantages which we possess in America. If we had labor at English prices with our natural resources we can not only hold our own, but we will beat them in their own market.

"Now, if duty on tin plate is reduced to the former duty before the last act it will reduce labor wages one-third. If it is put on the free list it will put it to less than one-half.

TOBACCO, 1890.

Establishments.....	\$11,643
Capital.....	96,094,753
Employés.....	135,927
Wages.....	54,792,006
Materials.....	92,304,317
Product.....	211,746,623

Wages per capita, \$403.09.

Amount imported in 1893, \$12,588,407; duty collected 1893, \$14,831,969; average ad valorem duty under old law, 117.82 per cent.; average ad valorem under new law, 105.95 per cent.

TOKEN. COIN.

A piece of metal having the general appearance of a coin and practically serving the same purpose. It is usually worth much less than the current rate at which it is exchanged. Silver tokens for 5 shillings were issued by the Bank of England in 1811, and were known as "bank tokens." The *India* rupee is sometimes called token coin.

TRADE, (See Balance of Trade.)

TRANSPORTATION, RAILWAYS.

The latest available statistics give the total railway mileage of the world in 1890 as 371,877 miles; of the United States, 166,706 miles; of the United States in 1893, 170,607 miles.

If the laboring class are to perish, perish, I
say, the whole Nation.
—Senator J. N. Dolph, Oregon.

TRANSPORTATION. (Continued.)

In 1857 the running cost per mile of railroads was 26.52 cents; in 1886 it was 13.93; this was the result of improved machinery and management. At the first date engineers and firemen received 4.51 cents per mile of run; at the last date 5.52 cents per mile. And this reduction of cost of mileage and increase of wages has gone on since then. In 1892 the Government assisted the Central Pacific, when a \$100 bond of the United States, at 6 per cent, interest, would buy one ton of iron rails. Now a \$100 bond at 4 per cent, will buy four tons of steel rails.

Railway development in the United States has been a leading factor in the development of the country, especially the country west of the Mississippi river. The cost of transportation for freights per ton has been reduced from 23 cents per mile in 1836 to about 97 one-hundredths of a cent at present. The effect of this has been to equalize prices in all parts of the country, practically bringing the city market to the door of the country producer.

No greater mistake was ever made than that of supposing that railways have increased the cost of transportation. Neither travel nor freightage cost one tenth as much as they did before the development of the system. What steam-boats have done on the rivers, and steam-ships on the ocean, steam-carriages have done for transportation by land.

Poor's Railway Manual gives the following facts for the year 1892:

Number of miles operated	170,607
Capital and funded debt.....	\$10,268,169,042
Gross earnings.....	1,191,857,099
Earnings from freight	816,716,759
Earnings from passengers.....	298,556,476
Net earnings	862,817,415
Dividends paid	81,536,811
Average cost per mile	62.083
Passengers carried per mile	13,697,344,000
Passengers actually carried	575,770,000
Average receipts per mile, passengers	2.14 cents.
Tons of freight carried	749,832,000
Tons of freight carried one mile.....	84,448,197,000
Number of locomotives	35,281
Number of passenger cars.....	24,881
Number of mail and baggage cars.....	7,900
Number of freight cars	1,163,849

TRANSPORTATION, VESSELS, STEAM AND SAIL.

The transportation fleet of the United States at the beginning of 1890, with the exception of craft used on canals, numbered 25,540 steamers, sailing vessels, and unrigged craft, with gross tonnage of 7,633,676 tons of the estimated commercial value of \$215,069,296.

During the preceding year the freight movement of the whole operating American mercantile fleet amounted to 172,110,423 tons of all commodities. The number of persons of all classes employed to make up the ordinary or complementary crews of all operating vessels of the United States, exclusive of pleasure craft, on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico numbered 106,496, and the total amount paid out in wages amounted to \$36,867,805.

In order to guard as far as possible against the value of goods being underrated in the invoices, it would be eligible to lay specific duties on all such articles now paying duties ad valorem as may be susceptible of that alteration.
—Albert Gallatin.

TRANSPORTATION, A WASTE OF FORCE.

All unnecessary transportation is a waste of energy, and our development ought to tend in the direction of reducing it to the minimum.

Transportation only consumes; it does not create. It is a tax on every article carried, and should be avoided as far as possible, and the forces now going into its wasteful service released for more profitable and productive labor, or at least not increased unnecessarily. This can only be done by encouraging the building up of home markets. The first step is to relieve our people from dependence upon the foreign market. Every bushel of wheat consumed here is a bushel less added to the foreign surplus, and every acre of land taken from wheat-growing and applied to other purposes means so much less wheat for an already overloaded foreign market. We largely create the grain prices in Liverpool by the quantities we send there.

TRANSPORTATION, COST FOR WHEAT.

The cost of transportation of a bushel of wheat from Chicago to New York in 1868 was, by lake and canal, 22.29 cents; by rail it was 42.6 cents. In 1893, it was by water 6.33. cents, and by rail, 14.70 cents.

Wheat bears transportation better than any other cereal, having the greatest value proportioned to its weight; and still, at present prices, wheat 300 miles or more west or northwest of Chicago pays one bushel out of every four to transportation companies between the place of its production and Liverpool. Every fourth bushel is given away for the transportation of the other three. A considerable part of the price received for the other three bushels is paid for carrying back such articles as the farmer needs.

In seven years our exports of wheat from this country decreased over 92,000,000 bushels and the value of the exports fell off over \$117,000,000. In other words, the farmers of the United States received \$117,000,000 less for the wheat exported in 1886 than for the export of 1879. This was a loss of over 61 per cent. in the amount of wheat exported, and of over 70 per cent. in the value of the exports. The export value of a bushel of wheat in 1881 was over \$1.24 and in 1886 it was only 87 cents. During this time there has been no export duty in this country or import duty in England on wheat. Absolute free trade has existed between these two countries so far as grain is concerned, and the resultant facts are apparent to every one. It was simply a case of an overstocked market, and of the cost of transportation.

TRIPOLI.

In Tripoli the standard is silver; the monetary unit is the mahbub of 20 piasters; the value in United States coin is \$0.55.3.

**It was the Democratic majority that
"fooled" with silver in 1878.**
—Hon. Jos. H. Walker, Massachusetts.

TRUSTS.

A "Trust," as the term is now used with reference to business affairs, means that two or more persons, companies, or corporations, in order to stop competition, reduce the cost of management and production, and maintain prices, agree to put their property and business into the hands of "trustees" for their common benefit. These trustees apportion to each one a ratio of business or profits proportioned to interest, exercising a general management of their joint affairs. Thus, the whisky trust is a combination of distilleries to regulate the production and price of spirits; and the sugar trust a like combination of sugar refineries. These trusts have of late been greatly multiplied and control a large percentage of the business of the country.

Trusts are not an American invention, and are not due to any system of tariff, protective or free trade. They came to us from Europe, and are most extensive and potent in England, and are in fact but an extension of the modern tendency to association and incorporation. How far they are lawful, and compatible with the interest of the people, are grave questions. Those who form them claim that they are of public utility as well as of private interest; that their large combination of capital, unity of management, and reduction of operating expenses, enable them to reduce cost of production to the minimum; and that in consequence the public get the benefit of the lowest price compatible with fair profits.

On the other hand, it is asserted that such combinations create monopolies, tend to an increase of prices to the injury of the public, and make them dangerous agencies in politics, by dominating political parties and legislative bodies.

During the debates on the tariff in the present Congress, there was much bandying back and forth of charges of creating and fostering trusts by one or the other political party. Much of this was, of course, mere assertion, unsupported by facts. The only tangible results brought out were these:

(1). As to the Sugar Trust: From the first tariff act of July 4, 1789, to the McKinley act of Oct. 1, 1890, a hundred years, imported sugar was always subject to a duty. As the combine, called the Sugar Trust, was formed about 1868, it is absurd to attribute its origin to the tariff. At the time of the passage of this last act this combine embraced but few of the refineries, and its capital was only from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000; it was not, therefore, thought to be dangerous, and did not exercise any influence on legislation. But since then it has been extended to embrace nearly or quite all the refineries of the country, has increased its capital to \$75,000,000, and exercised a controlling influence in the passage of the new tariff act.

It was clearly brought out that this trust was in alliance with the Democratic party, contributed largely to the funds of that party in the last presidential campaign, and was therefore a potent factor in the election

Ten to 20 per cent. advances in wages since 1830. The skilled laborer has secured the highest rate of earnings ever known in this or any country, and he can also buy more for a dollar.
—Edward Atkinson.

TRUSTS. (Continued.)

of Mr. Cleveland and a Democratic Congress. It was demonstrated that a Democratic Congress would not, could not, and did not pass a tariff bill without providing for the trust. The Bounty provision of the McKinley law put \$13,000,000 into the purses of the sugar producers of the country, doubled the sugar product of Louisiana, greatly extended the sorghum and beet-sugar industry in other States, and gave promise of largely increasing the domestic supply. The Wilson-Gorman act put at once, on the existing supply of sugar, \$18,000,000 into the purses of the sugar trust, with a large annual profit for the future. Whatever therefore may be said as to the McKinley act furnishing the opportunity for the extension of this trust, the fact remains that it has bought, and now dictates legislation to the Democratic party.

2. As to the whisky trust: That this is a Democratic institution, contributes largely to Democratic campaign funds, and dictates Democratic legislation in all that effects the trade, is hardly denied. The Wilson-Gorman act is a veritable bonanza to this trust. In extending the bonded period from three to eight years, increasing the tax from 90 cents to \$1.10 a gallon, and increasing the allowance for wastage while in bond, many millions of dollars are put at once into its purse. Thus, between the time it became certain the increase of tax would be made, and the date of the taking effect of the law, the trust withdrew from bond all the whisky it could carry for a year, paying the 90 cents; it then advanced the price to purchasers because of the 20 cents additional tax. If this withdrawal amounted to 50,000,000 gallons, the immediate gain was \$10,000,000. This is not quite so much as was given to the sugar trust, but it was a very fair return for their campaign contributions. Besides, in this act, and in public declarations, the Democratic party announces its purpose to perpetuate the internal revenue system. So the whisky trust has a promise of perpetual profits, which could not be given the sugar trust.

So, then, the case stands thus: Whatever effect Republican policy may have had in creating trusts, it remains that the Democratic party was combined with them for their profit and perpetuity.

Press on! a million pauper foreheads bend in misery's dust;
God's champions of the golden truth still eat the mouldy crust;
This damning curse of tyrants must not kill the nation's heart;
The spirit in a million slaves doth pant on fire to start,
And strive to mend the world, and walk in Freedom's march sublime,
While myriads sink heartbroken, and the land o'erswarms with crime.
"Oh God!" they cry, "we die, we die, and see no earnest won!"
Brothers, join hand and heart, and in the work press on!

—Gerald Massey (English workman).

TRUSTS, A DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTION.

But if a trust has been fostered and encouraged by the Republican party, why is it that the Democracy, with its majority in Congress, has not brought forward some proposition to crush them?

When you come to talk about trusts, you must remember the greatest and most iniquitous trusts to-day are Democratic trusts. Take the Standard Oil Company; it is a Democratic trust. It has representatives high up near the Democratic throne. Take the sugar trust in America to-day, and it is a Democratic trust. Take the iron trust, and it is a Democratic trust.

And there is the whisky trust, which is also a Democratic trust. That trust, which is so dear to the Democratic heart, has its inspiration, its motive power direct from the Democratic party.

TRUSTS ARE OF DEMOCRATIC ORIGIN.

There was no such thing as a "trust" connected with imports or any article touched by the tariff during the whole twenty-four years in which the Republicans were in power. The Peoria Journal says:

"The Democratic party found the country free from 'trusts' with but one exception—the Standard Oil Company. During the last three years [1885-'88] we have heard more about the combinations of capital against labor than ever before. We have the sugar trust, the zinc trust, the envelop trust, and the Lord only knows how many more trusts have sprung into existence during the last two or three years, and that, too, upon articles that are protected by a heavy tariff. One of these, the sugar trust, will cost the people of these United States \$60,000,000 annually, and it is openly espoused and fostered by both Houses of Congress."

The undeniable facts stated as to the growth of trusts under Democratic rule is coupled with an assertion in regard to Congress which is novel. Our laws must protect us against home trusts; our tariff against foreign trusts.

TURKEY.

In Turkey the standard is gold; the monetary unit is the piaster; the value in United States coin is \$0.044; the coins are gold: 25, 50, 100, 250, and 500 piasters. The ratio of gold to silver is one of gold to 15.01 of limited tender silver.

That, as enforced idleness is the most odious and cruel of all taxation, and the right of defense against it, in an opportunity to earn one's daily bread by self-respecting, honest toil, is an inalienable right and fundamental to all other rights.

—Hon. Jos. H. Walker, Massachusetts.

U

UNIT OF VALUE. THE DOLLAR OR UNIT—DID IT INCLUDE BOTH SILVER AND GOLD?

It is claimed by some writers that the unit of value did not attach exclusively to either gold or silver dollars in the first coinage act.

It is generally conceded that the silver dollar of 371½ grains of pure silver was the unit of value fixed by section 9 of the act of April 2, 1792, which reads as follows:

“Dollars or units—each to be of the value of a Spanish milled dollar as the same is now current, and to contain three hundred and seventy-one grains, and four-sixteenths parts of a grain of pure, or four hundred and sixteen grains of standard silver.”

This language remained in the statute until February 12, 1873. The act of March 3, 1849, provided for a gold dollar. The amount of gold was not specified—it was to be conformable to, in all respects, the standard for gold coins. This dollar was to be a dollar or *Unit*, but the unit value remained with the silver coin dollar as before.

The 14th section of the act of February 12, 1873, contained the following language: “That the gold coins of the United States shall be a one-dollar piece, which, at the standard weight of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains, shall be the unit of value.”

Under these higher duties American labor employed in these mills has earned more money and had more constant occupation than it had before the higher duties went into operation.
—Senator Matthew S. Quay, Pennsylvania.

V

VALUE. UNIT OF VALUE NOT THE MEASURE OF VALUE.

The measure of value does not reside in a single thing. No such thing can be made; it cannot be created by law. The whole volume of money in circulation measures value. Value is a ratio, a relation, not a piece of metal.

The general belief exists that the unit of value is the measure of value, therefore, as the gold dollar is the unit of value, the gold dollar is the measure of value. If this measure be true, value has nothing to do with measure. If gold should become more plentiful than silver, and with open mints all over the world, the volume should increase until gold for use in the arts had depreciated one-fourth its present value: would the measure of value be the same? Or the inverse of this statement; if gold should become scarce and the commercial price three or four times above the present, would the measure of value change? It is argued that the gold dollar is the measure of value, because it is this dollar for which all other legal tender dollars may be exchanged, but all other legal tender dollars will exchange for just as much of other things as the gold dollar. Therefore, the *relation* of exchange is the *measure* which is found in the whole volume of money in circulation.

VENEZUELA.

In Venezuela the standard is gold and silver; the monetary unit is the bolivar; the value in United States coin is \$0.193; the coins are gold: 5, 10, 20, 50, and 100 bolivars; silver: 5 bolivars. The ratio of gold to silver is one of gold to 15½ of silver.

VERMONT.

Area, 10,212 square miles.

First State constitution formed Dec. 24, 1777. Application made to Congress for admission as a State Feb. 9, 1791. By act of Congress, approved Feb. 18, 1791, admitted as a State Mar. 4, 1791.

Legislature composed of 30 Senators, 240 Representatives. Meets biennially, Oct. 8, 1894.

State elections, biennially, first Tuesday in Sept., 1894.

SENATOR JUSTIN S. MORRILL, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

SENATOR REDFIELD PROCTOR, (REP.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 169,940. Vote 1892: Dem., 9,396; Rep., 19,429.

2nd. Population, 162,482. Vote 1892: Dem., 8,649; Rep., 18,568.

This country has advanced and progressed to its present enviable position among the nations of the earth because of the American doctrine of protection. —Thomas Jefferson.

VIRGINIA.

Area 38,352 square miles.

Charter granted by James I, April 10, 1606, for the territory between the 34° and 45° north latitude, which was to be managed by two distinct councils: the London Company all South of 41°, and the Plymouth company all North thereof—new charters granted May 23, 1609, and March 12, 1612—first State constitution formed June 12, 1776—ratified the Constitution of the United States, June 25, 1788.

Legislature composed of 40 Senators, 100 Representatives. Meets biennially, Dec. 4, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1895.

SENATOR JOHN W. DANIEL (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

SENATOR EPPA HUNTON (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1895.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 187,610. Vote 1892: Dem., 14,524; Rep., ———; Pop., 10,545.

2nd. Population, 145,536. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,431; Rep., 12,414.

3rd. Population, 172,081. Vote 1892: Dem., 18,595; Rep., ———; Pop., 10,488.

4th. Population, 159,508. Vote 1892: Dem., 10,330; Rep., ———; Pop., 7,432.

5th. Population, 161,577. Vote 1892: Dem., 14,112; Rep., 12,066.

6th. Population, 184,493. Vote 1892: Dem., 18,255; Rep., ———; Pop., 13,849.

7th. Population, 155,197. Vote 1892: Dem., 15,558; Rep., ———; Pop., 10,147.

8th. Population, 147,968. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,124; Rep., ———; Pop., 10,066.

9th. Population, 187,467. Vote 1892: Dem., 18,431; Rep., 12,699.

10th. Population, 155,138. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,778; Rep., ———; Pop., 14,966.

W WAGES.

WAGES OF FARM LABOR. (See Farm Labor.)

WAGES, THE DOLLAR LEFT OVER.

Out of our 70,000,000 of population, 20,000,000 are wage earners. If they should receive the compensation of \$1 per day, the money thus earned would add to the daily circulation of our country \$20,000,000. If, by reason of protective legislation, they should receive \$2 per day, then we have \$40,000,000 in circulation instead of \$20,000,000, and a like ratio of increase in wages will increase the amount of money placed daily in circulation, for money is the basis upon which all wealth is accumulated. The margin of each day's business is the possibility of gain. The greater the volume the greater the possibility of a margin. Truly, Wendell Phillips uttered something worthy of more than passing notice when he said "It is the dollar left on Saturday evening, after all the bills are paid, that means education, independence, self respect, manhood. It increases the value of every acre near by, fills the town with dwellings, opens public libraries and crowds them, dots the continent with cities and cobwebs it with railways. The one remaining dollar insures progress and guarantees millions to its owner."

WAGES IN POTTERIES, EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE ON.

Abundant evidence was before the Committee on Finance, showing that reduced wages must follow reduced protection, thus:

Mr. Henry Brunt, of Baltimore, Md., engaged in pottery manufacturing, said:

"I have been engaged in the pottery business for about thirty-five years, most of the time in England. Since I became a man I have spent ten years of my life in the pottery industry in England under free trade. I have spent twelve years in the pottery industry in America under protection; so that I think I am in a position to speak somewhat of the benefits, or otherwise, under free trade or protection.

"I have had experience as a workingman in England in the pottery industry. I have been engaged as a manager in England, and as such I have had to pay wages and engage men. I have had an experience as a workingman in the pottery industry in America, and I have been a manager, and am now a manager; so that whatever I say in connection with it will be drawn from my own personal knowledge, and not collected from books.

"I come here to ask you gentlemen to maintain the present rate of duty on pottery, and I do so for several reasons. One of the reasons—which you have heard many times before—is because if the duty is reduced, the burden will fall on the workingman."

There is no permanent place in American politics for a party that bases its claims for popular support on the failures and disappointments of the people.—Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, Rhode Island.

WAGES. (Continued.)

Mr. Fred Walker, a potter, of Trenton, N. J., said :

"We ask that the present duty be maintained, chiefly from the fact that if a reduction should take place it would affect the wages of the operatives in this country. We have never received as much wages at any time as we do at present.

"We believe as workmen, that seeing as we receive over 60 per cent. difference in wages between the man paid in England, France, and Germany in several branches of our industry, that we ought to be satisfied as wage earners."

On behalf of the floor, encaustic, vitrified, and enamel tile manufacturers, he said :

"Our principle reason for not being able to compete with foreign manufacturers is the difference paid for wages, the rates in many instances being less than one-third of those paid in this country."

WAGES, THEIR PURCHASING POWER.

In a speech on the silver question Senator Mills (Democratic free-trader), of Texas, gave these facts :

"Mr. President, the wages of labor in this country and all over the world for a hundred years have been tending upward. They are higher to-day than they have been at any time in the past, and the wage earner, in whatever occupation employed, is deeply interested in the preservation of a standard of values as fixed and immovable as it is possible to make it. A few years ago our friends on the other side of the Chamber directed the Committee on Finance to make an investigation and report to this body the movement of wages and prices for a number of years. They took the year 1860 as a basis and compared it and other years with 1890. They intended to use these figures in their tariff battle of 1892. They intended to show that wages had been rising and prices had been falling, and the credit was due to a protective tariff.

"When that time comes I will discuss with them the conclusions to be drawn from these facts. It is enough here to state the facts. Taking 1860 as the basis and calling it 100, the rate of wages increased to 1864 to 125.6 or 25.6 per cent., and to 1890 to 160.7 per cent., or 60.7 per cent. In 1860 and 1890 there was a gold standard, and in 1864 a depreciated paper standard. Wages went up in four years 25.6 per cent., but the money the laborer earned was only the instrument which enabled him to procure the necessities of life, and while it went up the ladder a few rounds, the necessities of life that his wages had to buy to sustain himself, his wife and children, had ascended the rounds of the ladder till they were lost in the clouds. The annual average wages of laborers in manufacturing in 1860 was \$288.96. The average monthly wages was \$24.08, in gold. In 1864 it was 26.6 higher, or \$30.24 in paper, and in 1890 it was 60.7 per cent. higher than in 1860, and was \$38.69 in gold. Now taking the official prices given by the Bureau of Statistics and the Finance Committee, the result is shown by the following table :"

The object we seek is double; one to secure revenue for the support of the Government by duties on imported goods, and next, even a greater object, to diversify and to protect our domestic industries, to give employment to our own countrymen, to prevent the harsh and unjust competition between European labor and American labor.

—Senator John Sherman, Ohio.

WAGES. (Continued.)

Purchasing power of wages of labor.

Articles.	1860.		1864.		1890.	
	Monthly wages, \$24.08.		Monthly wages, \$30.24.		Monthly wages, \$38.69.	
	Price per unit of quantity.	Quantity.	Price per unit of quantity.	Quantity.	Price per unit of quantity.	Quantity.
	<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>		<i>Cents.</i>	
Standard sheeting, p. yd	8. 73	275	52. 07	58	6. 83	566
Standard drilling, p. yd.....	8. 92	270	53. 02	57	6. 41	602
Bleached shirting, p. yd.....	15. 50	155	48. 35	62	10. 64	363
Standard prints, p. yd.....	9. 50	253	33. 25	90	6. 00	645
Print cloth, p. yd.....	5. 44	442	23. 42	129	2. 95	1, 311
Cut nails, p. lb.....	3. 13	769	7. 85	385	1. 86	2, 077
Refined sugar, p. lb	10. 00	240	30. 00	101	4. 00	859
N. Orleans, molasses, p. gal..	53. 00	45	150. 00	20	40. 00	128
Rio coffee, p. lb	13. 00	185	38. 00	84	18. 50	209
Tea, per pound.....	65. 00	37	130. 00	23	25. 10	154
Tickling, per yard.....	17. 00	141	70. 00	43	12. 00	322
Matches, per gross.....	48. 00	50	100. 00	30	37. 00	104
Denims, per yard	15. 00	160	88. 00	34	11. 00	351

Notice that the annual average of wages for 1890 is \$461.28, as against \$288.95 in 1860, and \$362.88 in 1864.

WASHINGTON.

Area, 69,180 square miles.

Admitted as a State Nov. 11, 1889.

Legislature composed of 34 Senators, 77 Representatives. Meets biennially, January 14, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Nov. 3, 1896.

SENATOR WATSON C. SQUIRE, (REP.) term expires March 3, 1897.

SENATOR (Vacant.)

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

At large. Population, ——. Vote 1892: Dem., { 30,669; 27,266; Rep., 35,463.

At large. Population, ——. Vote 1892: Dem., { 30,669; 27,266; Rep., 35,173.

The laws that we make must either dignify and exalt labor, or they must debase and level it to where caste for two thousand years has attempted to consign it.

—Hon. John A. Caldwell, Ohio.

WEALTH.

NEW ENGLAND NO LONGER LEADS IN ACCUMULATED WEALTH.

THE GREAT WEST SHOWN BY THE ELEVENTH CENSUS TO HAVE SURPASSED THE GREAT MANUFACTURING STATES IN THE ACCUMULATION OF TEN YEARS.

The increase of wealth from 1880 to 1890 in the States has caused much comment. Free Traders and Calamity Howlers have held up the Eastern manufacturing States as awful examples of greed and robbery, while the poverty of the West has been cited in such piteous and heart-rending stories of wrong and oppression that common justice demands that the people shall be informed at once of the fraud these deceivers of the people are trying to have them believe.

The following table from the Census Bulletin on Wealth, No. 379, issued March 19, 1894, is made the basis of calculation.

The increased wealth of the Nation is \$21,395,091,197, or \$1,039 per capita. Twenty-eight out of the fifty States and Territories exceed the average increase per capita. Of these only five are Eastern States, namely, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island; these five having only an average gain of \$1,287 per capita, while the five Western States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana and Nevada have an average of \$3,542 per capita.

The only States which have lost in the past ten years are Eastern States, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Kansas, which the Populists have pauperized on every possible occasion, saved and accumulated more wealth in the ten years preceding 1890 than did Massachusetts. Nebraska exceeded Pennsylvania in her accumulations, while Minnesota, Michigan and Wisconsin all and each passed New Jersey in the race for wealth.

Where do you find the "Robber Baron," the "Giant Robber," the "Fetters of greed and gain"? No longer in manufacturing New England. Pennsylvania gives place to Texas in the total sum of her savings, and New York, with twenty-two thousand millions of increased wealth, has not as much to divide to each person as those in the District of Columbia, where a factory is not known.

Agriculture, the great basic industry, suffered from Cleveland's election as from a hard frost in June.

—Hon. Philip S. Post, Illinois.

WEALTH. (Continued.)

WEALTH—OR TRUE VALUATION OF ALL REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES—FROM CENSUS OF 1880 AND 1890.

(See Bulletin 879.)

States.	1880	1890	Increase Since 1880.	Loss Since 1880.	Per Capita.	
					1880	1890
The United States.....	\$65, 087, 091, 197	\$43, 642, 000, 000	\$21, 395, 091, 197	.....	\$1, 039	\$370
Alabama.....	622, 778, 504	428, 000, 000	194, 778, 504	.....	412	339
Arizona.....	188, 880, 976	41, 000, 000	147, 880, 976	.....	8, 168	1, 014
Arkansas.....	456, 147, 422	296, 000, 000	160, 147, 422	.....	403	356
California.....	2, 638, 783, 627	1, 343, 000, 000	1, 190, 783, 627	.....	2, 097	1, 553
Colorado.....	1, 145, 712, 267	240, 000, 000	905, 712, 267	.....	2, 790	1, 235
Connecticut.....	1, 835, 120, 219	779, 000, 000	56, 120, 219	.....	1, 119	1, 251
Delaware.....	176, 678, 785	136, 000, 000	39, 678, 785	.....	1, 043	928
District of Columbia.....	343, 689, 733	220, 000, 000	123, 689, 733	.....	1, 491	1, 239
Florida.....	389, 489, 888	120, 000, 000	269, 489, 888	.....	1, 985	445
Georgia.....	852, 409, 449	608, 000, 000	244, 409, 449	.....	464	398
Idaho.....	207, 898, 591	29, 000, 000	178, 898, 591	.....	2, 464	890
Illinois.....	5, 066, 751, 719	3, 210, 000, 000	1, 856, 751, 719	.....	1, 324	1, 043
Indiana.....	2, 905, 176, 628	1, 681, 000, 000	414, 176, 628	.....	1, 986	850
Indian Territory.....	159, 765, 462	.....	159, 765, 462	.....	.....	.....
Iowa.....	2, 287, 348, 333	1, 721, 000, 000	566, 348, 333	.....	1, 198	1, 059
Kansas.....	1, 789, 343, 501	760, 000, 000	1, 029, 343, 501	.....	1, 261	783
Kentucky.....	1, 172, 252, 313	902, 000, 000	270, 252, 313	.....	631	547
Louisiana.....	496, 301, 697	382, 000, 000	113, 301, 697	.....	443	408
Maine.....	489, 134, 128	511, 000, 000	.....	\$21, 865, 872	740	787
Maryland.....	1, 085, 473, 048	837, 000, 000	248, 473, 048	.....	1, 041	895
Massachusetts.....	2, 803, 645, 447	2, 623, 000, 000	180, 645, 447	.....	1, 252	1, 471
Michigan.....	2, 085, 016, 272	1, 580, 000, 000	516, 016, 272	.....	1, 011	965

The main-spring of our progress is high wages.
—Wendell Phillips.

WEALTH. (Continued.)

States.	1890	1880	Increase Since 1880.	Loss Since 1880.	Per Capita.	
					1890	1880
Minnesota.....	\$1, 691, 851, 927	\$792, 000, 000	899, 851, 927	.....	\$1, 300	\$1, 014
Mississippi.....	454, 242, 688	554, 000, 000	100, 242, 688	.....	352	518
Missouri.....	2, 387, 902, 945	1, 562, 000, 000	825, 902, 945	.....	895	720
Montana.....	453, 135, 209	40, 000, 000	413, 135, 209	.....	8, 429	1, 022
Nebraska.....	1, 276, 685, 514	385, 000, 000	890, 685, 514	.....	1, 205	851
Nevada.....	180, 323, 668	156, 000, 000	24, 323, 668	.....	3, 941	2, 506
New Hampshire.....	325, 128, 740	383, 000, 000	.....	\$37, 871, 260	863	1, 046
New Jersey.....	1, 445, 285, 114	1, 305, 000, 000	140, 285, 114	.....	1, 000	1, 154
New Mexico.....	231, 459, 897	49, 000, 000	182, 459, 897	.....	1, 507	1, 410
New York.....	8, 576, 701, 991	6, 308, 000, 000	2, 268, 701, 991	.....	1, 430	1, 241
North Carolina.....	584, 148, 999	401, 000, 000	123, 148, 999	.....	361	329
North Dakota.....	337, 006, 506	.....	337, 006, 506	.....	1, 844	.....
Ohio.....	3, 981, 382, 384	3, 238, 000, 000	713, 382, 384	.....	1, 076	1, 018
Oklahoma.....	48, 285, 124	.....	48, 285, 124	.....	781	.....
Oregon.....	560, 396, 194	154, 000, 000	436, 396, 194	.....	1, 852	882
Pennsylvania.....	6, 180, 746, 550	4, 942, 000, 000	1, 248, 746, 550	.....	1, 177	1, 154
Rhode Island.....	504, 162, 352	400, 000, 000	104, 162, 352	.....	1, 450	1, 447
South Carolina.....	400, 911, 303	322, 000, 000	78, 911, 303	.....	1, 848	823
South Dakota.....	425, 141, 299	.....	425, 141, 299	.....	1, 283	.....
Tennessee.....	887, 956, 143	706, 000, 000	182, 956, 143	.....	602	451
Texas.....	2, 106, 576, 766	525, 000, 000	1, 280, 576, 766	.....	942	618
Utah.....	339, 411, 294	114, 000, 000	225, 411, 294	.....	1, 789	792
Vermont.....	265, 567, 323	392, 000, 000	.....	86, 432, 677	621	909
Virginia.....	862, 318, 070	707, 000, 000	155, 318, 070	.....	1, 177	467
Washington.....	780, 698, 723	62, 000, 000	698, 698, 723	.....	2, 177	625
West Virginia.....	438, 964, 881	350, 000, 000	88, 964, 881	.....	1, 057	696
Wisconsin.....	1, 833, 308, 523	1, 139, 000, 000	694, 308, 523	.....	2, 787	896
Wyoming.....	169, 778, 710	54, 000, 000	115, 778, 710	.....	2, 886	.....

The McKinley act, I believe, was the most carefully framed, especially in its operative clauses and its classification of duties, of any bill ever passed by the Congress of the United States in respect to tariff duties.

—Senator John Sherman, Ohio.

WEALTH FROM WASTE.

One aspect of the value of protection in building up home manufactures, rather than buying them in foreign countries at a cheaper rate, is seldom sufficiently considered. A removal of the duties on coal, iron ore, and wool is advocated in order to supply manufacturers with cheaper "raw material." But is it considered what enters into the production of this raw material? The consumption of air, water, grass, and herbage, which enters into the production of a sheep and its wool, could not be exported or otherwise utilized, and converting this otherwise waste into wealth is no small consideration.

And so, a country which packs its meat before shipment abroad, not only saves the loss of life which would take place on the way, and the cost of transportation to the bulky and more perishable material, but converts into use salt, sawdust, wood, ice, etc., which would otherwise not be utilized; and also the hair, bones, blood, etc., which are converted into other forms of wealth. Paper making gives value to rags, straw, wood, cornstalks, water, etc. And so different manufactures employ bark, sumack berries, clay, sand, and scores of other things which were otherwise waste. So, also, barren land, rocky hills, and other waste spaces are utilized. Besides the consumption of fuel, ores, and forests which might be exported at a loss, the use of what is otherwise incapable of removal and utility, is the point here kept in view. It is safe to say that more waste is thus converted into wealth in the United States than the value of all our imported goods. Shall we utilize this waste or not is a serious question for the free trader.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Area, 23,000 square miles.

Convention met November 24, 1861—Constitution ratified May 3, 1862—the reorganized State of Virginia gave consent to separation, May 13, 1862—Act of Congress to admit as a State, under certain conditions, approved December 31, 1862—by proclamation of the President, April 20, 1863, admitted as a State, June 20, 1863.

Legislature composed of 25 Senators, 65 Representatives. Meets biennially, Jan. 9, 1895.

State elections, biennially, second Tuesday in Oct., 1896.

SENATOR CHARLES F. FAULKNER (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

SENATOR JOHNSON N. CAMDEN (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1896.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 177,840. Vote 1892: Dem., 19,314; Rep., 19,108.

2nd. Population, 187,305. Vote 1892: Dem., 21,807; Rep., 20,750.

3rd. Population, 202,289. Vote 1892: Dem., 22,690; Rep., 20,750.

4th. Population, 195,360. Vote 1892: Dem., 22,066; Rep., 19,924.

If the Constitution does forbid such legislation, then, Sirs, the time has come to make a new one.

—Hon. Thad. M. Mahon, Pennsylvania.

WISCONSIN.

Area, 53,924 square miles.

Application made to Congress for an enabling act, March 20, 1845—enabling act approved August 6, 1846—first State constitution formed, December 16, 1846—Act of Congress providing for admission, when constitution is approved by the people, approved March 3, 1847—Constitution rejected; amended February 1, 1848; ratified March 6, 1848—by Act of Congress admitted as a State, May 29, 1848.

Legislature composed of 33 Senators, 100 Representatives. Meets biennially, Jan. 9, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR WM. F. VILAS, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1897.

SENATOR JOHN L. MITCHELL, (DEM.) term expires Mar. 3, 1899.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1st. Population, 163,900. Vote 1892: Dem., 16,449; Rep., 20,232.

2nd. Population, 166,342. Vote 1892: Dem., 21,303; Rep., 15,003.

3rd. Population, 173,572. Vote 1892: Dem., 16,419; Rep., 19,506.

4th. Population, 181,000. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,567; Rep., 12,125.

5th. Population, 167,000. Vote 1892: Dem., 17,829; Rep., 15,960.

6th. Population, 187,001. Vote 1892: Dem., 20,212; Rep., 17,847.

7th. Population, 150,331. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,071; Rep., 15,344.

8th. Population, 179,408. Vote 1892: Dem., 18,194; Rep., 15,167.

9th. Population, 164,777. Vote 1892: Dem., 19,597; Rep., 16,294.

10th. Population, 179,845. Vote 1892: Dem., 13,004; Rep., 17,674.

WOOL. CENTER OF LINE OF BATTLE.

It has been assumed that the woolen manufacturers of the East and the Republican protectionists of the East are now or have been at some time in favor of free wool. We wish to make as strong and as absolute a denial of that statement with all of its implications as it is possible for us to make.

There is not a woolen manufacturer in this country in favor of free wool who is a Republican or a protectionist. They recognize in common with all other protectionists that this policy is a national one; that if it is applicable to the manufacturers of wool, it is also applicable to the producers of wool; that if it is a good rule to apply to the manufacturer it is an equally good rule to apply to the farmer, to the agriculturist. They understand perfectly that while wool is their raw material, it is the farmer's finished product, into which there has entered as large a percentage of labor cost as in the manufactured goods.

This attack is made on the wool-growing industry, not avowedly for the purpose of destroying wool-growing in this country, but to destroy the protective policy in the United States. Democrats believe that the producers of wool, the agriculturists of the West, if this duty shall be removed, will cease to be protectionists and cease to vote the Republican

Starving families clutching for the last morsel of food, cannot be lulled into forgetfulness of present misery by the announcement of lower ad valorem on the necessities of life.

—Hon. Julius C. Burrows, Michigan.

WOOL. (Continued.)

ticket. That is the plain purpose of this proposition to place wool upon the free list.

Democrats believe that this duty upon wool is the keystone of the protective arch, and if that is removed the whole system will ultimately crumble and fall.

It is true that in this particular instance, with the duty removed, the industry will be destroyed, the sheep will be killed; it will not linger in a semi-starving condition, but it will actually go out of existence. The theory is that the farmer whose flocks shall be destroyed will all at once become the friend of the destroyer; that his gratitude to the men who have slaughtered his flocks and destroyed his income will be sufficient to make him their political friend and aid their retention in power. But the intelligent farmers of the West, who are so vitally interested in this particular question, will understand it thoroughly and fully; and the result in Oregon, in Montana, in Wyoming, and in all the great wool-producing States, will be a sufficient answer to this fallacious argument.

WOOL, EXTENT OF DESTRUCTION PROPOSED.

By placing the wool schedule on the free list, as proposed in the bill, there will be a reduction in the revenues of over \$8,000,000, and by placing lumber and manufactures of lumber upon the free list, there will be a further reduction of revenue of \$1,500,000 or \$2,000,000, making about \$10,000,000 of loss of revenue caused by placing wool and lumber and manufactures of lumber upon the free list. These two articles represent two great industries in this country.

Do our Democratic friends know the magnitude of the wool-growing industry which they propose to destroy? There are 700,000 woolgrowers in the United States—700,000 people whose principal industry is that of growing wool. There are probably 150,000 more who are owners of small flocks of sheep in the United States. This industry employs, besides the owners of flocks, at least a half million laborers, representing, with those, who are dependent upon them, 2,500,000 people dependent upon the wages paid to laborers in this industry. There are 700,000 farms, averaging 160 acres each, devoted to this industry; and the mountainous regions in the great West and the vast plains of the great West, which are not suitable for other kinds of agriculture, which are not suitable for cultivation, are utilized in this great industry and made valuable. These 700,000 farms of 160 acres each comprise 112,000,000 acres of land that will be made valueless by placing wool on the free list and destroying this great industry.

A statement from Hon. W. W. Baker editor of the North Pacific Rural Spirit, shows that in Oregon, Utah, Washington, Idaho, and Western Montana there were 6,710,746 sheep, which were worth in 1892, prior to the Presidential election, \$13,421,492, and which are worth to-day no more than \$6,710,746, showing a falling off in the value, caused by this threat

Does any member of this House remember any time when the auction bell and the sheriff's voice have been heard so much as within the last twelve months (1894)?

—Hon. Henry M. Baker, New Hampshire.

WOOL. (Continued.)

to put wool upon the free list, of \$6,710,746. Estimating the number of sheep in the United States at 45,000,000—but that is too small, the number should be stated at 47,000,000—the sheep in the United States were worth in 1892, \$90,000,000, and those sheep are now worth \$45,000,000, a loss of \$45,000,000 in the value of sheep. The wool yield was worth in 1892, \$47,250,000, and is now worth \$23,625,000. The loss in wool, therefore, is \$23,625,000, and the total loss on both sheep and wool is \$68,625,000, and that is not an overstatement of the case.

WOOL, COST OF PRODUCING.

A communication from Hon. Charles Hilton, an extensive wool grower of Eastern Oregon, states the effects of placing wool on the free list in Oregon as follows:

THE DALLES, Oregon, December 6, 1893.

"I have been engaged in the business for eighteen years and have run from ten to twelve thousand head. I have made it a point each year for a period of thirty days to accurately ascertain the actual cost of all my sheep camps in the way of supplies, and you can accept the following figures as trustworthy, since they are an average from all these records.

COST OF RUNNING 2,000 SHEEP ONE YEAR.

Herder, at \$35 per month.....	\$420.00
Board, at \$15 per month	180.00
Camp tender to help move and furnish camp.....	200.00
Salt, 2 tons, at \$30.....	60.00
Hay, 50 tons, at \$8.....	400.00
Extra help during lambing season.....	100.00
Extra help during winter feeding season.....	50.00
Shearing 2,000 sheep, at 7 cents per head.....	140.00
Board of shearers.....	30.00
Extra help sacking wool, etc.....	25.00
50 wool sacks, at 40 cents.....	20.00
Feeding horses used to supply camp, etc.....	180.00
Shoeing horses used to supply camp, etc	36.00
Furnishing camp—tents blankets, rope, etc.....	30.00
Hauling 16,000 pounds wool to railroad, at 2 cts... ..	120.00
Cost of 16,000 pounds wool, as per above.....	1,991.00
16,000 pounds wool, at 6 cents.....	\$960.00
700 lambs, being increase, \$1.25.....	875.00
	<hr/> 1,835.00

Net loss on above basis..... 156.00

"The only possible reduction that can be made in the cost of running a band of sheep is in wages—as the plow has driven the stock so far back into the hills that the cost of feed is greater, as there is so little land that will produce, and freight to and from the railroad figures largely in salt and other supplies, in shipping wool, (my ranch is 80 miles south of Arlington).

The firing on Fort Sumter united the Northern States in defense of the Union. The passage of this bill in anything like its present form will again unite them in the protection of their industries.
—Senator W. D. Washburn, Minnesota.

WOOL. (Continued.)

"Thus you will see that at 6 cents per pound for wool, which is the highest price we can expect with free wool for the class of wool raised here, calculating the weight of each fleece at 8 pounds, which is about the average, and the increase at 35 per cent. (which is all an ordinary band of stock sheep will produce, as we have to carry the male until 2 years old and past before they are suitable for market and can not breed the ewes until 2 years old) the owner would be about \$200 loser on the year's work. This, leaving out of consideration all the taxes, interest on capital invested, and wear and tear to camp accoutrements, which is considerable.

"For the last four or five years I have averaged 15 cents per pound for my wool and \$2.75 for my mutton sheep. The latter cannot now be sold for more than \$1.50 (at the ranch), and our wool is now being sold in Boston for 10 cents. The cost of freight, including insurance and commissions, amounts to about 4 cents a pound.

"There is one thing which you may not have had brought to your notice, and that is, that destruction of the sheep industry means the abandonment of thousands of acres of land which now furnish good sheep pasture in Eastern Oregon.

"The only vegetation which now exists is weeds and the small sheep grass which will support nothing but sheep, and upon which they will thrive; take away the sheep and this is waste land and can never be anything else.

"It would be impossible for us to continue the business under free wool; we would have to quit breeding and dispose of our sheep for mutton as they become of suitable age.

"When the industry is destroyed in the United States, I apprehend, the foreigner will raise the price of wool probably to more than we have received under protection; but we will have no sheep, and it takes a long time to stock up a range, as sheep do not increase very rapidly."

WOOL, INCREASE AND DECREASE OF SHEEP.

The number of sheep increased from 1880 to 1884, from 44,500,000 to 52,000,000. It decreased under the operation of the act of 1883 from 50,500,000 to 44,000,000. It increased again under the McKinley act from 1890 to 1893 from 44,000,000 to 47,000,000. This year the number of sheep, owing to the fear only of free wool, has been reduced 2,000,000, and the value of those sheep has been reduced nearly \$30,000,000. These facts are taken from the official statement furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury.

I cannot let the opportunity go by without saying that in this Republic we can not afford, if we mean that this republic shall endure, to adopt a policy which will result in pauperizing and degrading the great laboring population of our country.
 —Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

WOOL. (Continued.)

January 1—	Sheep.	
	Number.	Value.
1869.....	37, 724, 279	\$82, 139, 979
1870.....	40, 853, 000	93, 364, 433
1871.....	31, 851, 000	74, 035, 837
1872.....	31, 679, 300	83, 771, 197
1873.....	33, 002, 400	97, 922, 350
1874.....	33, 928, 200	88, 690, 569
1875.....	33, 783, 600	94, 320, 652
1876.....	35, 935, 800	93, 666, 318
1877.....	35, 804, 200	80, 892, 683
1878.....	35, 740, 500	80, 603, 062
1879.....	38, 123, 800	79, 023, 964
1880.....	40, 765, 900	90, 230, 537
1881.....	43, 576, 899	104, 070, 759
1882.....	45, 016, 224	106, 596, 954
1883.....	49, 237, 291	124, 365, 835
1884.....	50, 626, 626	119, 902, 706
1885.....	50, 360, 243	107, 960, 650
1886.....	48, 322, 331	92, 443, 867
1887.....	44, 759, 314	89, 872, 839
1888.....	43, 544, 755	89, 279, 926
1889.....	42, 599, 079	90, 640, 369
1890.....	44, 336, 072	100, 659, 761
1891.....	43, 431, 136	108, 397, 447
1892.....	44, 998, 365	116, 121, 290
1893.....	47, 273, 553	125, 909, 264
1894.....	45, 048, 017	89, 186, 110

WOOL, NECESSITY FOR PROTECTION—FREIGHT CHARGES.

To-day we have 45,000,000 of sheep in the United States, 27,500,000 of which and over 60 per cent. of all are located west of the Mississippi River. The freight on the wool from these sheep from the ranch to the Eastern markets varies from two to three cents per pound, while the freight on wool from London is only one-fourth of a cent per pound. How can the American woolgrower pay from 800 to 1,200 per cent. more freight than his foreign competitor, when the freight alone under such unequal competition would of itself bar the American woolgrower from his own market? Thus, with the removal of protection, the difference in freight alone would be so heavily against the American woolgrower that he would be compelled to go out of the business.

Now, to say that protection does not increase wages is to say that busy factories do not increase wages; that lighted furnaces do not increase wages; that open mines do not increase wages; that manufacturing cities do not increase wages; that having the market close to the farm and the farm close to the workshop does not increase wages.

—Senator Geo. F. Hoar, Mass.

WOOL, TEXAS AND OHIO.

According to a statement in 1893 the number of sheep in Texas was 4,334,551, and the value of their wool was \$6,924,445. In Ohio we have about the same number, 4,378,725 sheep, but the value of the Ohio sheep is \$13,900,263, or more than twice as much as the Texas sheep.

The native-bred sheep of Texas can be kept in the same manner as in Australia, although the land in Texas is now constantly being limited by the smaller ownership of tracts in the western part of that State; but still they can raise sheep more cheaply than elsewhere in the United States. Probably Texas is the only part of our country where the industry might survive, with wool duty free, although some of the most eminent men of Texas maintain that their wool industry will be entirely destroyed under the operation of free wool.

WOOLEN INDUSTRY VERSUS WHISKY TRUST. DEMOCRATS LEGISLATE AGAINST THE FACTORY AND UPHOLD THE DISTILLERY.

Census bulletin No. 380 calls attention to the fact that 440 establishments engaged in the manufacture of distilled spirits, with a capital of \$31,006,176, and turning out a product of 104,197,869, employ but 5,343 persons, at wages \$2,814,839; while 1,454 establishments are engaged in the woollen and worsted manufactures, with a capital of \$199,075,056, turn out a product of \$212,772,629, employ 122,944 at wages of \$132,977,104. The woollen business has seven times the capital, twenty-five times the laborers, and pays fifty times the wages. But the Wilson bill proposes to reduce the tariff on the woollen schedule three-fifths, which will compel a reduction of wages, or a closing up of the factories; and to increase the tax on spirits for the benefit of the whisky trust. Verily, great is Democratic love for the "honest toilers."

The first necessary characteristic of any nation is, that it must possess the power to maintain and protect itself as against the world. And the first law of any Republican nation is, that it must have the power to protect its people in their rights to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.
 —Senator S. M. Cullom, Illinois.

WOOLEN GOODS, COST OF A SUIT OF CLOTHES.

An analysis of the cost of the different items in comparison with the retail selling price is shown by the following table:

Percentage of cost of items to the retail selling price.

	Cost.	Percentage of retail price.
Cloth	\$7. 38	36. 9
Trimnings	1. 89	9. 4
Labor	4. 10	20. 5
Expense .....	. 40	2. 0
Expense of distribution :		
Wholesale clothiers.....	\$2. 23	
Retail clothiers.....	4. 00	
	6. 23	31. 2
Retail price	\$20. 00	100

The suit of clothes to which this statement has reference is a ready-made suit manufactured from American cloth, weighing about 20 ounces per running yard. In making it 3 1-6 yards, or 4 pounds, of cloth are used. It cost the manufacturer \$13.77 when manufactured in wholesale quantities, and sells at retail for \$20. It is an all-wool suit of clothes, without an ounce of shoddy or cotton in it. The percentage of the cost of the cloth to the total cost of the suit is only 36.9 per cent.

The difference in the cost of the cloth, by reason of the wool duty, at 32 cents a pound for the combed wool, if the whole duty were added to the cost, would be \$1.28. But with a margin of \$6.23 between cost and retail price it is safe to say that home competition would prevent adding a cent to the consumer on that account.

Woolen manufactures.	1890.	1880.
Number of establishments	2, 849	2, 689
Capital employed	\$296, 494, 481	\$159, 091, 869
Average number of employes	219, 132	161, 557
Total wages paid	\$76, 660, 742	\$47, 339, 087
Miscellaneous expenses	19, 529, 238	.....
Cost of materials	202, 815, 842	164, 371, 551
Value of product	337, 768, 524	267, 252, 913

I charge upon this Administration that it committed a wrong and a crime when it sent its representative to a friendly government to insultingly demand that it surrender to a barbarous Queen.
Hon. Henry U. Johnson, Indiana.

WYOMING.

Area, 97,900 square miles.

Admitted as a State July 11, 1890.

Legislature composed of 16 Senators, 33 Representatives. Meets biennially, January 8, 1895.

State elections, biennially, Tuesday after first Monday in Nov., 1894.

SENATOR JOSEPH M. CAREY, (REP.) term expires Mar. 2, 1895.

SENATOR. Vacant.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

At large. Population, 60,705. Vote 1892: Dem., 8,655; Rep., 8,311.





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 SCHUYLER S. OLDS, *Secretary.*
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Minnesota.....	Loren Fletcher.	Wisconsin.....	J. W. Babcock.
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